"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Friday increasingly cloudy; northwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,649. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT in Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere

WHOLE WORLD FACES U-BOAT PERIL, NATION'S LEADERS TELL GOVERNORS; REICHSTAG'S HEAD DEFIES WILSON

M'ADOO OFFERS $2,000,000,000 OF LIBERTY LOAN

Appeals to Every Citizen in the Country to Subscribe to First Issue.

BONDS FOR ALL PURSES

Bulk of Money to Remain in the United States and Will Stimulate Prosperity.

AID OF WOMEN ENLISTED

Agencies of Many Kinds to Be Utilized for Distribution of 3 1-2 Per Cent. Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2. — Secretary McAdoo announced tonight that the first issue of the "liberty loan of 1917" would be $2,000,000,000. Subscriptions can be made now by all who are ready to buy these bonds and they will be received until June 15.

This is the largest single issue ever made by the United States Government, and Secretary McAdoo expressed emphatic confidence that it would be oversubscribed within a very few days. It is understood that the entire amount of outstanding Treasury certificates issued for the purpose of making temporary loans to England, France, and Italy will be converted into these bonds.

The bonds will be on the market July 1, which will be their date, and they will bear 3½ per cent. interest, payable on Jan. 1 and July 1. Maturities and denominations will be announced shortly. It is the aim to make the loan a popular one, and denominations will be as low as $20, as in the case of the Panama loan.

Secreary McAdoo tonight issued the following statement:

"I have determined to make an initial offering of $2,000,000,000 of the 3½ per cent. 'Liberty Loan' of 1917. The bonds will be dated July 1, 1917, with interest payable semi-annually Jan. 1 and July 1. The maturities will be announced later. In accordance with the provisions of the act, the bonds will be convertible into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than 3½ per cent. if any subsequent series of bonds shall be issued at a higher rate of interest before the termination of the war between the United States and the German Government.

"The 'Liberty Loan' will be offered at par as a popular subscription, and ample opportunity will be given to every man and woman in the United States who wishes to subscribe to secure an absolutely safe investment, free from Federal, State, or local taxation, (except, of course, inheritance taxes.) The bonds will be in such denominations as will put them within the reach of every investor. Details as to denominations, redemptions, &c., have not been fully worked out, but announcement will be made in due season.

Arrangements for Payment.

"Subscriptions will be received until June 15, 1917. The bonds will be ready for delivery July 1. Allotments will be made as rapidly after June 15 as possible. The details as to manner of payment for the bonds will be announced later. It is sufficient to say at the moment that payments will be arranged in such a way as not to cause inconvenience or disturbance. Deposits of funds will be made in as large a number of banks throughout the country as practicable, and they will be withdrawn as gradually as the requirements of the Government will permit, in order that the minimum amount of money shall at any one time be taken out of the channels of business.

"Since the great bulk of the credits to be established for the foreign Governments is required for purchases made in this country, the operation will be largely a transfer, or exchange, of credits, and should have a stimulating and helpful effect upon the general business and financial situation.

"The initial issue has been determined by the essential requirements of our own Government for the conduct of the war and necessities of the foreign Governments to which credit is being extended under the provisions of the act approved April 24, 1917. After having received advice and suggestions from bankers, investment houses, business men, and investors in all parts of the country, I feel confident of the ability of the market to absorb rapidly and readily the $2,000,000,000 offering.

"From communications I have received from every part of the country, large over-subscription to the issue seems beyond doubt.

Reserve Banks as Central Agencies.

"This is the largest single piece of financing ever undertaken by the Government of the United States, and in order that ample opportunity may be given every one to subscribe, I have decided to use the twelve Federal Reserve Banks, which are fiscal agencies of the Government, as the central agency in each of the twelve Federal Reserve districts for receiving the subscriptions, for taking care of the details of deliveries of the bonds after allotment, and for handling the payments of subscriptions in such manner as will best serve the general business and financial situation. The Federal Reserve Banks are admirably equipped for this service.

"All banks, national and State, trust companies, private bankers and bond houses will be authorized to receive subscriptions. While the subscriptions will be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and will be direct subscriptions to the Government, it is desired that they should be forwarded through the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, which, in turn, will be prepared to supply full infor-

Continued on Page 3.

Germany Makes Apology for Sinking Argentine Ship

BUENOS AIRES, May 2.—The Argentine Government has received a note from the German Government expressing regret for the sinking of the Argentine ship Monte Protegido and adding that, in view of the fact that the vessel left Fernambuco on Jan. 31 and was, in consequence, ignorant of the new German measures, the Imperial Government is disposed to give reparation.

The German Minister at Buenos Aires has sent to the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs a note declaring that an Imperial squadron will salute at the first opportunity the Argentine flag, as a mark of respect.

The Monte Protegido was sunk off the European coast by a German submarine early in April. A member of the crew was wounded. This news created great excitement in Buenos Aires, and demonstrations against Germany took place. The Argentine Government sent a note to Germany demanding satisfaction for the sinking of the vessel.

CENSORSHIP PLAN DOUBLY ATTACKED

Notice Given in Each House of Congress of Motion to Strike Out Spy Bill Provision.

DEBATED IN LOWER BODY

McCormick, Graham, Lenroot, and Others Criticise Power Over Press Given to President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Announcement was made today in both houses of Congress that efforts would be made to strike out of the Espionage bill the objectionable censorship provisions. In the Senate the announcement was made by Mr. Johnson of California, a Progressive Republican. Several Senators said they expected the motion to prevail.

At the conclusion of a strong argument against the censorship section of the Espionage bill, Representative George S. Graham of Pennsylvania, a minority member of the Judiciary Committee, told the House he would move to strike Section 4 from the bill.

The censorship section was attacked on both sides of the chamber. Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee replied by saying the President could be trusted to promulgate reasonable regulations concerning what might be published in time of war.

Representative Medill McCormick of Illinois, part owner of The Chicago Tribune, made an extended speech against conferring such broad powers upon any one individual, even the President, and predicted that no law passed would prevent the more influential newspapers from printing information which the public should have. A censorship law, he said, would hit hardest the individual and the small newspaper, as the large publication would challenge the right to curtail the freedom of the press. Newspapers, on the whole, he said, were willing to submit patriotically to any reasonable censorship without the enactment of a law.

Representative Graham said there were arguments both for and against the pending legislation, and advanced the suggestion that the situation might better be met by no legislation at all than the approval of that proposed by the Judiciary Committee. The committee, he said, had no unanimity of opinion on the subject and had drawn the section with much difficulty.

Applause met Mr. Graham's announcement that he would seek to eliminate the paragraph relating to censorship.

Sees More Evil Than Good in It.

"The suggestions that have been made on this floor," said Mr. Graham, "as to the treatment of soldiers, the policy under which the war is being conducted, and a hundred other subjects that would spring to our minds, subjects that ought not to be prohibited, but should freely be discussed for the welfare of the country, are subjects whose discussion ought not be left to any one man or any set of men.

"It is better to meet whatever evil may come from the discussion of them than to throttle discussion and prevent the airing of evils that exist and which will make against the welfare of the country and its success in war. I believe at this time more evil will ensue from the enactment of Section 4 than any possible good that may come by reason of its being written into law.

"This bill is not the work originally of a member of this House, but it came to us as an appeal practically from a coordinate branch of the Government for legislation to enable them to meet evils that were shown to exist. That appeal ought to receive with prompt response, and it was in an endeavor to meet every part of the difficulty that the bill in its entirety was framed.

"It is suggested we attempt to enumerate the things forbidden, restricting the offense to those things denominated in the law. But any man who reflects must concede it would be impossible to enumerate all the subjects that should be set forth. Hence it is, facing those difficulties, those uncertainties, the question of possibly interfering with the right of free speech and a free press that I am going to urge that the members of this House join me in eliminating Section 4."

"But if there is no law everybody will have a right to publish anything, will they not?" asked Mr. Bathrick of Ohio.

"They have that right today," said Mr. Graham. "I think anybody who does it with a guilty purpose can be caught under the other sections of the bill, and anybody who does it in the discharge of a duty by way of criticism ought not to be caught by any portion of the bill."

The Voluntary Censorship.

Mr. Graham said the voluntary censorship so far had worked satisfactorily.

"I happen to know," he said, "that recently a very important bit of information came into the possession of various newspapers. This information was known to staff men and newspapers of New York, Philadelphia, and

Continued on Page 3.

The Pathe Pathephone.—No needles to change. Permanent life to records; finest reproducing machine made. Every record is double. Guaranteed to play at least 1,000 times without impairment of unexcelled beauty of tone. Anderson & Co., 291 Livingston St., Brooklyn.—Advt.

ARMY TO FRANCE SOON AS VESSELS CAN BE PROCURED

Allies' Need of Food and Supplies to be Met First, Washington Hears.

MEN MAY GO IN GROUPS

National Guard Possibly to be Sent First—Roosevelt Believed Out of It.

JOFFRE CALLS ON WILSON

French Mission Leaves Capital This Afternoon on Tour of the West.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The question of sending an early detachment of American troops to France now rests definitely on the possibility of procuring shipping to transport them.

The French mission has been assured that their desire for a division to carry the American flag at the front will be granted as soon as the Allies' need for food and supplies will permit sufficient transport space to carry them. This is understood to mean that it will not be long before the detachment goes.

In a large sense the Government's promise to send the American unit places the actual determination of the time in the hands of the British, since the United States is acting in complete co-operation with the British Government in the shipping program. Great Britain has been directing the allied shipping interests, and is best qualified, through her organization and the information at her disposal, to say when and how much tonnage can be spared from transporting food and supplies to carry troops and their baggage. The case as it now shapes up is practically this:

The United States has indicated its entire readiness to enter into the war in whatever ways will best contribute to its quick ending. The Allies all need food, steel, oil, coal, railway rolling stock, and the ships to carry them in.

France, through her mission, has expressed her profound belief that an early detachment of American troops would also greatly strengthen the Allies strategically far out of proportion to the technical disadvantages of sending them. The United States has now shown its willingness to agree to this arrangement, in spite of the opposition of the General Staff of the army to the policy, chiefly, it is to be assumed, out of deference to the experienced judgment of Marshal Joffre and his associates. The United States has at its disposal, however, only a limited amount of shipping, which can not be materially increased in volume until next Fall, when the wooden ship building program begins to produce results. The American Government therefore now says to its allies in effect:

"We are ready to give you both the supplies and the men; it is for you who know your own needs best to say for which our limited amount of tonnage can most advantageously be used."

200,000 Tonnage Necessary.

The difficulties can best be realized when it is recalled that the amount of tonnage to be transported with a fully equipped force of 20,000 men would approximate 200,000 tons. The great emphasis which has been placed on the menace to Europe's food supply caused by submarine ravages, both by American officials and by the members of the visiting missions, makes the transportation of these troops a very serious matter, therefore. Secretary Lansing gave further cause for anxiety over the shipping situation when he announced gravely this afternoon that "we might as well wake up to the fact that the situation is serious."

One of the suggestions most generally made here is that the troops might be carried over in very small detachments on ships which are engaged in transporting supplies for Europe without disrupting the supply system as much as the plan of taking separate vessels for transporting troops exclusively.

It is generally believed that in spite of the difficulties some way out of the dilemma will be found to give France the early detachment she wants. The French mission has made it clear that they believe the presence of the troops on the fighting line will be worth all its costs to the Allies' cause.

M. Viviani and M. Hovelacque of the French mission took luncheon with President Wilson today, and it is believed that the troop question came up again for discussion between them. Marshal Joffre, accompanied by Colonel Spencer Cosby, U. S. A., attached to the mission as aid, who acted as interpreter, later called on the President after taking luncheon at the British Embassy, and remained with him for a nhour. It is thought that both M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre expressed again France's desire that the American division be sent.

Roosevelt Believed Out of It.

What troops will have the honor of going first remains still a matter of speculation. From what can be learned now there seems little likelihood that Colonel Roosevelt is in the present plans for the detachment, although it is probable that the question as to who will go has not been formulated with any definiteness.

The suggestion of the French mission that a small detachment of troops which have had some previous training can be prepared for the fighting line at the front in five weeks gave rise today to the thought that some of the National Guard who were at the border might be selected. It was officially denied at the War Department that any

Continued on Page 2.

German Seaplane Torpedoes and Sinks a British Ship

LONDON, May 2.—The Admiralty announces that the British steamer Gena, of 2,784 tons, was sunk May 1 by a torpedo discharged from a German seaplane off Andeburg, (Suffolk, England.) All hands on board the vessel were saved.

It is added by the Admiralty that another seaplane which was concerned in the attack was brought down by the gunfire from the Gena and its crew made prisoner.

BERLIN, May 2, (via London.)—An official statement issued today says:

"A few seaplanes attacked, on Tuesday morning, enemy merchant ships before the Thames and sank a large steamer of about 3,000 tons. One of our machines failed to return and is supposed to have been lost."

SAYS BUREAUCRACY FAILS IN GERMANY

Hamburg Paper Admits Whole Political System Has Broken Down.

REFORM DEMAND GROWING

Agitation Spreading in Hesse, Saxony, Badeh, and Bavaria, Berne Hears.

AMSTERDAM, May 2, (via London.)—The Hamburger Fremdenblatt, at the end of a three-column editorial, comes to the conclusion that the German political system is a failure and must be changed. The newspaper says:

"There is no use theorizing. There is something wrong with our Governmental system, as is clearly proved by Germany's' political failures, and, in fact, by the whole war. Fresh blood must be infused into the Government."

The Fremdenblatt advocates the removal of bureaucratic barriers in order to allow the Parliament and Government to work in closer touch.

The Berlin Tageblatt takes up the statement of the Kölnische Volkszeitung that at a Freemasons' congress in Paris it was decided to instigate an anti-monarchical movement in Germany with the chief aim of dethroning the Emperor. The Tageblatt says that leaders of German Freemasonry have informed that they have absolutely nothing to do with such outgrowths of so-called international Freemasonry. They stand on a strictly national basis, are determinedly loyal to the Emperor and empire, and, the paper says, 'do not concern themselves with political machinations.

CALL US MILITARISTS.

Frankfort Paper Says We Adopted It in Equal Degree with Germany.

BERNE, May 2, (via Paris.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung, commenting editorially on America's acceptance of compulsory military service, accuses that country of adopting militarism at least in equal degree with Germany.

All the papers are notable for the number of articles they carry about demands for legislative action on franchise and other reforms. These come from all parts of the Empire—Saxony, Baden, Hesse, and Bavaria.

FEW MAY DAY STRIKES REPORTED IN GERMANY

Radical Socialist Demonstrations Said to Have Been Sparsely Attended.

COPENHAGEN, May 2, (via London.)—All accounts of May Day in Berlin which have reached here say that, although the day was marked by a demonstration strike of certain employes, it passed in an orderly manner. Radical Socialists organized May Day excursions to suburban meeting places, which censored accounts describe as sparsely attended. According to these accounts, work was stopped in only one factory, but in view of the character of previous censored reports on the labor situation it is impossible to tell how near this is to the truth.

The military authorities in Berlin, in order to stamp the movement as unpatriotic, posted offers of rewards for the capture of agents in the service of the enemy who were seeking to awaken dissension among the people.

AMSTERDAM, May 2, (via London.)—According to accounts received here of the celebration of May Day in Berlin, the day passed more quietly than in previous years, the streets presenting their usual appearance. All the factories in Berlin and in Spandau and other suburbs were working.

When the holiday was observed it was to the most modest extent, it is said, in the way of country excursions, mostly of women and children, who hooted when they passed the closed co-operative stores. Even the railway stations and other points of assembly were not noticeably busy. From the populous Fourth Berlin Electoral District only 300 persons took a holiday. The male holiday-makers were mostly old men and workers on night shifts. In many of the factories, it is said, the women workers indignantly refused to take a day off.

BERNE, May 2, (via Paris.)—After precisely one week's "quarantine," German newspapers today were again received in Switzerland. They were eagerly seized by those who had been speculating as to the closing of the frontier. Serious labor disturbances had been one reason assigned, but the first copies of the papers to arrive give no hint of any such thing. On the contrary, the Frankfurter Zeitung reports from Essen that May 1 revealed the usual picture of intense activity.

LONDON, May 2.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam quotes the Berlin Tageblatt as saying that 1,200 employes of the Berlin Co-operative Society, the 125 branches of which mostly supply the working classes, struck yesterday.

Ideal for Club Outings
GREENWICH INN,
Sound Beach, Conn.—Advt.

PRESIDENT TO 'BITE GRANITE'

Kaempf Says Efforts to 'Sow Discord' in Germany Are Vain.

WON'T HAVE INTERFERENCE

Germans Will Fight 'for Kaiser and Empire,' and Reichstag Members Cheer.

PEACE OFFER NOW IN DOUBT

Bethmann's Foes Are Active and This May Have Caused Reported Postponement.

AMSTERDAM, May 2, (via London.)—The German Reichstag resumed its sessions today. The President of the Chamber, Dr. Johannes Kempf, in his opening address, speaking of the entry of the United States into the war, said a new and mighty opponent had joined the ranks of Germany's enemies. President Wilson in a message to Congress on April 2, he said, had declared that he was waging war against the Germans in the interests of mankind and on the ground of justice.

President Wilson, Dr. Kaempf continued, had lost his sight [senses?] in making this assertion, since he had not stirred a finger to hinder England when England announced ner war of starvation against Germany—a war in violation of all human and international rights. President Wilson had lost his sight [senses?] when he rejected the German proposal to secure the lives of Americans on American vessels in certain routes, which carried no contraband, and by this rejection exposed his own compatriots to danger and death.

"President Wilson," said Dr. Kaempf, "represents the German people as without will of their own and as having been driven into the war by a group of ambitious people, but he tells nothing of the long years of encirclement and machinations against them; nothing of the enemy's recently strongly expressed purpose to destroy Germany.

"The German people rose Aug. 4, 1914, as one man, and still fight today to defend their freedom, independence, and life. President Wilson says he has no quarrel with the German people, for whom he entertains only sympathy and friendship.

"President Wilson desired by his message to sow discord in Germany. As President of the German Reichstag, which is elected on the freest franchise in the world, I declare that this effort will come to naught; that it will have no influence on the common sense of our people, and that President Wilson will bite granite."

This remark evoked thunderous applause.

"With our truest heart's blood we established the German Kaiserdom, and with our truest heart's blood we shall fight for the Kaiser and the empire. [Renewed applause.] What our forefathers fought for and longed for, what we have achieved on the battlefield, will not perish, even at President Wilson's word of command.

"We decline all interference by a foreign Government in our internal affairs. If all signs are not misleading, the decisive point of the world's war is approaching. We see our death-defying troops withstanding the enemy's assaults. Our U-boats will show England how Germans can avenge her nefarious vation war. We proved recently our financial strength by a sixth war loan. We adhere to our firm belief in Germany's star and in a peace which will secure for all time the Fatherland's happy development."

There was a fresh outburst of applause as Dr. Kaempf concluded, and the Chamber then proceeded to the second reading of the budget.

The Berlin Reichsbote, dealing with the submarine situation, says:

"Certain elements are again at work aiming at the restoration of the old policy, which pitiably failed, of running after Great Britain and America—the logical condition sought being that the submarine warfare should be again restricted."

The newspaper denounces the propaganda as not only fatal, but also villainous and criminal.

DIVERSE REPORTS ON BETHMANN SPEECH

One Says He Won't Talk Today —Perhaps Due to Efforts to Oust the Chancellor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, May 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The speech which it is believed the German Chancellor will deliver in the Reichstag tomorrow is looked forward to, according to Vorwärts, with great interest in Parliamentary circles. Though it is little more than a month since Bethmann Hollweg last spoke the mind of his imperial master, the situation has meanwhile changed considerably.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Easter manifesto,

Continued on Page 3.

Dr. Brank's Kumyss is a good drink from infancy to old age.—Advt.

British Mines Off Germany Now Destroying U-Boats; London Thinks Submarine War Is at Its Maximum

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A PORT IN EUROPE, May 2.—The mines newly placed by the British in the war zone off the German coast have recently been destroying many submarines.

It is known that these results have greatly heartened the British Admiralty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 2.—Commenting on the weekly submarine report, which is much the same as last week, Admiralty officials say that, while the situation is undoubtedly serious, they consider that the Germans have probably reached their maximum of destructiveness. It is reckoned that they can turn out from two to three new submarines a week, and for a time the navy had been able, with its countermeasures, to keep pace with that.

Great importance is attached to the co-operation of the United States Navy in the submarine chase, and all the experience of the British Admiralty is being put freely at the disposal of Admiral Sims. It is hoped that American ingenuity will throw a fresh light on the difficult problem.

One trouble lies in getting shipmasters to follow the Admiralty instructions, and some losses are ascribed to their refusal to sail without lights at night.

Notices of an important extension of the North Sea danger area as established by Great Britain reached neutral chancelleries on March 23. The official announcement explained that the new scheme was "part of a plan for intensified action against German submarines." It is believed to make use of other marine apparatus than the usual anchored contact mine employed in the original zone. The western boundary has been reported to be practically a sea wall of nets, chains, and detonating mines operated from sunken bases whose location is known only to the British patrol service.

The zone, which, of course, covers the German mine fields north and south of Heligoland, is bounded by a line running 100 miles due north from the Dutch Island Vieland, then 100 miles northeast to a point directly north of the Dutch-German frontier, and then east and a little south till it encounters Jutland, 50 miles north of the Danish-German frontier.

59 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK LAST WEEK

38 Over 1,600 Tons Each, 13 Under That Tonnage, and Eight Sailing Vessels.

COMMONS TALKS OF PERIL

Cecil Forecasts Full Co-operation by America—Cambon Thinks the Outlook Better.

LONDON, May 2.—The British official announcement of the number of vessels sunk in the week ended on Sunday last shows that 38 merchant vessels of over 1,600 tons each were sunk. Those of less than 1,600 tons numbered 13 and 8 fishing vessels were sent to the bottom by submarines or mines. The announcement says:

"Arrivals of all nationalities, over 100 tons, 2,716; sailings, 2,690.

"British merchantmen sunk by submarines or mines, over 1,600 tons, including three not previously recorded, 38; under 1,600 tons, including one not previously recorded, 13.

"British vessels unsuccessfully attacked, including two not previously recorded, 24.

"British fishing vessels sunk, including two not previously, recorded, 8."

Replying to a question in the House of Commons whether he would ask for an American expert to help the Foreign Office in making the blockade effective, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, said today that arrangements for the most effective co-operation of the United States with the Allies in the prosecution of the war were proceeding satisfacrily.

Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, said there had been suspicions that enemy submarines which destroyed Allied and neutral shipping had been finding their way out from enemy ports through neutral waters. He added that this subject had been under consideration from time to time.

PARIS, May 2.—Concerning the extent of losses from submarines, M. Cambon, General Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said today:

"There is no occasion to be pessimistic over the submarine menace, which is now receiving attention from the Americans. It is foreseen that American energy and precision will again aid effectively in that and in the settlement of the questions of feeding and of freight.

"It is not doubted that the end of the submarines is in sight. The effect of the means of destruction employed against them by the English and French navies is viewed with much satisfaction, and it is interesting to note the recent successes obtained near Dunkirk by scouting and bombing hydroaeroplanes in operating against submarines.

Last weeks statement showed that forty vessels of over 1,600 tons each were sent to the bottom by mines or submarines. Fifteen vessels of a tonnage under 1,600 tons each and nine fishing smacks were also destroyed. The number of vessels unsuccessfully attacked was given as twenty-seven.

DUTCH SHIPS ARRIVE SAFELY.

Fleet of Cargo Vessels Were Guaranteed Safe Conduct by Germany.

AMSTERDAM, May 2, (via London.)—The safe arrival of fourteen Dutch ships from England was the occasion of great joy in this country. A dozen of the vessels were from New York and Baltimore and were loaded with badly needed bread grain and fodder, aggregating some 60,000 tons.

The vessels left a British port under guarantees of safe conduct from the German Admiralty. Some of the ships had lain in English waters since the end of January, but their cargoes are reported to be generally in good condition.

COMMUTERS!—Eat strawberries from your own garden next month!—See bottom of page 3.—Advt.

ROCKINGHAM SUNK, THIRTEEN MISSING

U-Boat Sinks American Steamship Which Was Torpedoed Early in the War.

PATROL PICKS UP 33 MEN

Navy Officer and Gunners Were Aboard—Vessel and Cargo Worth $3,300,000.

LONDON, May 2.—The American steamer Rockingham has been sunk by a German submarine.

Two boats, containing thirty-three men, were picked up yesterday, one by a patrol vessel. Another boat, containing thirteen men, is missing.

Officials of the Garland Steamship Corporation of 511 Fifth Avenue said yesterday that they had not received any report of the sinking of the steamship Rockingham except through the press.

The Rockingham, which was valued at $1,300,000 by her owners, sailed from Baltimore on April 16 with 4,000 tons of general cargo, which included tobacco, cotton, and heavy freight in the lower hold, and was valued at nearly $2,000,000. The steamship called at Norfolk for coal, and left for Liverpool on April 19. She was due at that port today. She was commanded by Captain Charles Edwards, an American citizen of English birth, who has a wife living at Christchurch, Hampshire, England. Captain Edwards lives with a brother in Newark, N. J. when his vessel is on this side of the Atlantic. The owners said that the crew, numbering thirty-six men, of whom twenty-three were Americans, had shipped in Baltimore, and in addition there were a naval Lieutenant and twelve naval gunners on board.

Once Called the Nebraskan.

The Rockingham was a twin-screw steamship of 4,409 gross tonnage, and was built at Camden, N. J., in 1902 for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company. She was originally called the Nebraskan. For some years she was on the Pacific between San Francisco and Hawaii. She was the first American steamship to be converted into an oil burner, several years ago, before she was brought round to New York via the Strait of Magellan.

After the war began the steamship was chartered by the White Star Line. She was torpedoed by a German submarine off the Irish coast in May, 1915, two weeks after the sinking of the Lusitania. She managed to make her port, and a long controversy ensued between the United States and Germany. The submarine commander's excuse was that the steamship carried no flag and had no marks on the hull to show that she was an American vessel.

In March, 1916, the American-Hawaiian Company sold the Nebraskan to R. Lawrence Smith of New York, who loaded her with horses for two trips to the Mediterranean. He sold the vessel to the Garland Steamship Corporation in June, 1916, when her name was changed.

The Rockingham was 300 feet long, with 46 feet 2 inches beam and 24 feet 6 inches depth of hold, and had an average speed of eleven knots. Her sister ship, the Nevadan, is running down to South American ports for Barber & Co. of New York.

Americans in the Crew.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—The American steamer Rockingham sailed from Baltimore for Liverpool on April 16. She carried a crew of thirty-six men, of whom twenty-three claimed United States citizenship. The native-born Americans, according to the United States shipping list at this port, are: First Mate E. W. Carver, Baltimore; First Assistant Engineer L. Parker, New York; Second Assistant Engineer H. F. Margey, California; Third Assistant Engineer C. N. Grunstead, Virginia; Louis M. Beasley, water tender, Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Simpson, North Carolina, water tender; C. Carney, Norfolk, Va., water tender, and N. West, wireless operator, Mannington, W. Va.

Others of the crew registered as naturalized Americans are listed as follows: Alfred L. Riley, quartermaster, nearest relative, aunt, 129 Varick Street, New York; John Parker, seaman, 42 Third Avenue, Brooklyn; F. C. Yardel, chief engineer, 1,445 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn, and C. M. Anderson, second mate, Shawmut Avenue, Boston. There were also eleven Hawaiian natives in the crew.

SHIP FAMINE CHIEF MENACE

Officials Admit Danger from U-Boat War Is Now Very Serious.

400,000 TONS SUNK IN WEEK

Secretary Lane Tells Governors of Vast Inroads by Submarines; Lansing Sounds Warning

WILSON FOR CO-OPERATION

Daniels Declares Danger Worse Than Naval Experts Had Any Idea It Could Be.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The flood gates of frankness were opened by the Government today. It was acknowledged in an authoritative way that the task of defeating Germany was stupendous. Borrowing a leaf from the book of the British and French war commissioners, who have shown great freedom in discussing the condition of the Allies with the press, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Interior declared that at the present rate of destruction by German submarines the allied cause was perilously menaced. The Secretary of the Navy admitted that the submarine situation was worse than naval experts had thought it could be.

Last week, said Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, to a joint meeting of the Council of National Defense and Governors of States, German U-boats had destroyed 400,000 tons of shipping. Germany, he asserted, had food supplies that would last two years.

Secretary Lansing, while less specific, was no more reassuring. "We might as well wake up to the fact that the situation is serious," said Mr. Lansing to a group of newspaper men. To emphasize in the minds of the American people that the war into which they had entered was to be no play-war, the Secretary of State consented to the publication of the remark.

President Asks Co-ordination.

President Wilson received the delegates in the afternoon at the White House, and urged that the States draw all energies and efforts together into common action.

"I have no homily to deliver to you," said the President, "because I know you are as intensely interested as I am in drawing all our efforts and energies together in a common action. My function has not of recent days been to give advice, but to get things co-ordinated, so that there will not be any, or, at any rate, too much lost motion, and in order that things should not be done twice by different bodies or done in conflict.

"It is for that reason that I particularly welcome a conference such as you are holding, the conference which will acquaint you with exactly the task as it is conceived here in Washington and with the ways in which co-operation can be best organized. For, after all, the task is comparatively simple.

"The means of accomplishing the task are very complicated, because we must draw many pieces of machinery together and we must see that they act not only to a common object, but at the same and in a common spirit. My function, therefore, today is the very pleasant function of saying how much obliged to you I am for having come here and associated yourselves with us in the great task of making good what the nation has promised to do—go to the defense of vindication of the rights of people everywhere to live as they have a right to live under the very principles of our nation.

"It is a thing one does not dare to talk about because a certain passion comes into one's thought and one's feelings as one thinks of the nature of the task, the ideal nature of it, of the opportunity that America has now to show to all the world what it means to have been a democracy for 145 years, and to mean every bit of the creed which we have so long professed. And in this thing it ought to be easy to act and delightful to co-operate."

Ships the Big Problem.

The disclosures of the Cabinet officers and the President's address to the Governors brought home to observers here that a tremendous responsibility rests upon the United States in the part it must play in assisting the Entente Powers to defeat Germany. The solution of the submarine problem is the thing to which the American, British, and French Governments are giving their most earnest attention, and it is acknowledged that they are having a hard time to determine what is best to do.

The pressing problem now is to find enough ships to keep France and the British Isles supplied with food. Second only in importance is the necessity of providing a sufficient number of destroyers and patrol boats to physically combat the U-boats. This Government will be able to supply some of these necessary craft, but there is a disposition to believe that progress in that direction is not being made with the rapidity essential under present conditions.

The first frank disclosure of the seri-

ousness of the submarine menace was made at the initial session of the Conference of representatives of each of the forty-eight States called by the Council of National Defense to unify State and Federal efforts and swing the States into line behind the Federal Government in its plans for the war with the German autocracy. Secretary Daniels, addressing ten Governors and the representatives of thirty-eight other Governors, asserted that "the menace of the submarine is graver and more serious than ever the most astute naval man thought a year ago it could be." Secretary Daniels did not further particularize, but his statement made a deep impression on those who heard him.

But all present were fairly startled when Secretary Lane, who closed the morning session of the conference with a very striking speech, asserted that 400,000 tons of shipping had been sunk by the German submarines last week. Mr. Lane said that it was difficult to obtain definite information regarding the results of the German submarine campaign, but that he had received information to the effect that 400,000 tons of merchant shipping were lost last week.

May Prostrate the Allies.

"If," said Mr. Lane, "this keeps up for any length of time it would lay England and France prostrate, unless we are able to come to their support, or some measure is devised to put the submarine out of business."

Mr. Lane asserted that the havoc wrought by the German submarine, which he described as the new harpy of war, was threatening not only the existence of Great Britain and France, but that of the United States, and he added that when the representatives attending the conference returned to their States they could not too strongly emphasize that the need for prompt action to enable this Government to exert the full measure of its force against Germany was vital to the welfare of the nation.

"My great hope," said Secretary Lane, "is that out of this war the rare genius we have for producing new mechanical devices will give us an invention that will enable us to discover the presence of a submarine in time or to destroy its torpedo before it strikes." Secretary Lane said he had talked last week with a group of inventors, who had turned their efforts toward trying to harness electrical energy, in an effort to cope with the submarine menace through the generation on each merchant steamer of a force that would either render submarine torpedoes valueless either by diverting them or exploding them before they reached their target. Secretary Lane asserted that the submarine as now used was almost a miracle, and that it required almost a miracle to successfully combat ruthless submarine warfare.

"The best mind of America, directed on the proposition of how to meet the submarine menace," said Mr. Lane, "may rescue us, and I say 'us' because many do not seem to realize that this is our war as much as it is the war of England or France. The fact of the matter is that England and France are fighting for the principles we invented. If it had not been for the success of our Revolution the world would not have taken the leap that it did for democracy. In going to war beside England and France we are fighting to save for our own children the principles of the Declaration of Independence."

Secretary Lane asserted that many persons seemed to believe that all we had to do when we entered the war was to make a big bond issue and Germany would bow her head and ask for terms. Those who entertained such notions were doomed to a rude awakening, he said. Mr. Lane asserted that the Berlin Government understood full well that it was 3,000 miles from the American continent and that we would have to fight it on land and sea on the other side of the Atlantic.

"We ought to fight on the waters and on land on the other side," he said. "The war will be fought on this side unless we beat them, and to beat them on the other side we have got to beat them quickly."

Mr. Lane said Germany was prepared for a long, hard campaign. He said he had information that there were 18,000,000 head of cattle in Germany, that there is a two years' stock of food in that country, besides plenty of iron and coal, and that as Germany is fighting a defensive campaign, as well as an inner circle fight, aided by the mobile transport accruing from strategic railways, it would be extremely difficult to quickly defeat Germany, even when using our best efforts.

Warning on All Sides.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The enormous losses to the world's shipping caused by German submarines within the last few weeks has brought to American Government officials a full realization of the grave danger that faces the United States and the Allies if the undersea warfare is not checked.

Governors and State representatives here today for a national defense conference, will take home to their people a message from the Government emphasizing the menace to America and urging that there must be the fullest coordination by the States in war preparation if Germany is to be defeated.

Secretary Lansing in a statement during the day declared that the seriousness of the submarine situation could not be exaggerated, and that it was time the country awoke to the facts. Reports to the State Department give a total of eighty vessels lost in one week—figures much higher than any contained in recent British announcements.

The British mission announced that the rate of destruction in recent weeks had continued unchanged, and that it showed no alarming increases. All its members agree that the situation is critical, however, and that the combined shipbuilding facilities of the world can meet the peril only if their output is increased tremendously.

Announcing the Government's program for exercising a more direct control over the country's shipping and shipbuilding facilities, Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board said estimates had reached the board of 300,000 tons of shipping sunk in one week.

The present world's ship tonnage is estimated at less than 50,000,000 tons. In 1916 the entire loss in tonnage due to war causes was put at a little more than 2,000,000 tons, or some 162,000 tons a month. At present the Germans are sinking considerably more than that each week.

A Bureau of Navigation report prepared recently estimated the world's ship construction in 1916 at slightly less than 2,000,000 tons. If the Germans keep up their present rate of destruction, officials admit without hesitation that the campaign threatens to sweep clean the seas.

"The seriousness of the situation is apparent," said Chairman Denman today. "When we consider the present productivity of world shipyards and their highest output likely within the next four months, the entire production will not exceed one-fifth of the monthly loss at the rate given by Secretary Lane. The Shipping Board's figures do not reach that high a total, but they are sufficiently large to make the situation extremely grave."

Power to Take Shipyards.

The Administration's ship control program will go to Congress this week in bills giving the President direct power, if needed, to take over the country's ships and shipyards. The measures also would put into the President's hands the power to control facilities that compete with shipbuilding. Their purpose is to give the Executive authority to control an abundance of materials for shipbuilding. Big building construction could be suspended under the bills if necessary to assure supplies of steel to keep shipyards going.

The bills would give power which the Administration believes would not have to be exercised, officials holding that the mere existence of the power would be sufficient. The Shipping Board's aim is to speed up the country's steel shipyards on construction of standardized, simplified steel cargo ships in addition to its campaign for building a vast fleet of wooden ships.

"Present shipyard contracts," said Mr. Denman today, "are for slow-time construction, and many of the ships are for foreign accounts. This is strangling the productivity of the nation's shipbuilding capacity. It has astounded the Shipping Board that these contracts have been placed, many of them within the last six weeks, after the Shipping Board made clear its program of rapid construction, including inferior wooden ships.

"As early as the third week in February, the board realized the danger to which the German submarine campaign exposed the country. Before it planned wooden ships the board was told steel yards could not produce further tonnage than they were turning out, but some yards have since placed contracts for slow-time construction at high prices, many of the ships for foreign accounts. The board since has discovered there are additional facilities for steel shipbuilding, and is perfecting a plan for standardized construction which will vastly increase the output.

Electrical War on U Boats.

"If the higher estimates of ship losses are true, despite all our efforts we may yet be paying taxes to Germany. We can build 200,000 tons of wooden ships a month, but with this and a greater outturn of steel ships than at present, we cannot meet the present rate of destruction."

Within four months the Government, Mr. Denman said, will have about 600,000 tons of German ships on the seas. It will be a short time in the Fall before the wooden shipbuilding campaign is in full swing.

Experts of the Federal departments, it became known today, are working night and day on electrical devices with which it is hoped to combat the submarine.

Plans for the new army were outlined to the Governors by Secretary Baker. No forecast, he said, was possible concerning the length of the war. Mr. Baker defined the War Department's policy concerning home guard units and said they would be encouraged. The department, he said, desired to preserve the identity of the National Guard and hoped to attach to their regimental designation the States from which they came. He deplored the prejudice against conscription and asked the Governors to do what they could to overcome it.

Food and labor questions occupied the entire time of an afternoon meeting. Secretary Wilson told what the Labor Department was doing to find men for the farms, and put forward a plan for drawing men from the factories to do farm work during harvest time. Industrial establishments, he said, could shut down for repairs when crops are to be harvested and release a vast army of men for the work.

CHOCHEPRAT PUTS OUR NAVY NEXT TO BRITISH

French Admiral Says We Are the Second Sea Power and Will Weigh Heavily for Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Admiral Chocheprat, the representative of the French Navy with the war mission, told newspaper men today of his confidence in the support which the American fleet could render to the allied cause.

"The United States is in possession of the most powerful fleet in the world next to the British," he said, "and this is bound to weigh heavily in hastening the day when final victory will be wrung from the foe." The Admiral emphasized once more the priority of the submarine menace over all other war problems.

Admiral Chocheprat received the correspondents in the same room of the White mansion in which Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani have met them. Although he speaks English he first delivered his brief address in French and then read the translation into English. He was warmly applauded as he concluded. Like Marshal Joffre he asked the newspaper men to pass by him in line, and he shook hands with each one with a word of greeting.

"The United States Government," he said, "its patience exhausted by the continued bad faith of the Germans, after having done its utmost to remain neutral, was itself in turn compelled to join the Allies for the defense of right and liberty.

"This resolve was received in France with immense joy, and the historic message delivered by President Wilson made the strongest possible impression upon our fellow countrymen. And so it is that military missions have been sent over to America by the Allies, with the object of establishing a basis for the coordination of our joint efforts.

"The Government of the French Republic has bestowed upon me the great honor of choosing me to represent the French Navy in the commission at present in this country. I shall speak to you only about naval questions, as it is only upon these subjects that I feel qualified to express an opinion. I had been for two years in command of a squadron of battleships in the Mediterranean, and on my return home I was put in charge of our coast defense and of sea trade protection.

"I have therefore seen all that can be seen of naval warfare; my Government has ordered me here to lay before American naval men the practical realization of warfare that is ours after three years' experience, and by so doing to let our American comrades have the benefit of what we in Europe have learned.

"The United States is in possession of the most powerful fleet in the world next to the British, and this is bound to weigh heavily in hastening the day when final victory will be wrung from the foe.

"Your navy is wonderfully equipped, and I really felt amazed when I chanced to see recently some of its units, among them the battleship Pennsylvania, and those trim-looking destroyers that came out to meet us at sea. There is no need to praise your naval personnel. Throughout my long sea life it has often happened that I have come across American men-o'-war, and I am pleased to say that on every such occasion the very high merit of the officers as well as the perfect training of their men have aroused my intense admiration. What I have seen here since my arrival serves only to emphasize my previous impressions. And so I am sure that the American Navy is ready to support in the most advantageous fashion the cause of the Allies now shaping a course toward victory.

"You must not expect me to discuss in detail our general war plans, especially as regards our campaign against enemy submarines. I need only say that that is a question claiming priority above all others.

"You will understand that I have fully and frankly explained these problems to your high naval officials with whom I have been in touch here. I have every reason to hope that we shall succeed in establishing the closest possible co-operation between the American and allied navies for the assurance of the freedom of the seas, the protection of trade, and the triumph of our rights."

FRICK AND ASTOR HOMES FOR ENVOYS

French Will Reach City Some Day Next Week and the British Two Days Later.

MAYOR TO WELCOME BOTH

Parades, Receptions, Dinners, and Visits to Grant's Tomb and West Point for Commissions.

Plans for New York City's reception to the members of the French and British Commissions, now in Washington, when they reach here have been practically completed by the Mayor's Committee having the reception in charge. The French Commission will reach the city some day next week. The British Commission will arrive two days later, it is understood. All present plans for the entertainment of both commissions are tentative and subject to the approval of the State Department.

The French envoys will be housed at the home of Henry C. Frick, Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street; the British at the home of Vincent Astor, 840 Fifth Avenue. Both Mr. Frick and Mr. Astor offered their residences to the Commissioners as soon as it was learned they were coming to New York, and the State Department accepted on their behalf. The Frick and Astor families will move out, leaving the servants at the disposal of the new occupants. The use of the private residences, the State Department concluded, would do away with any annoyance consequent upon the distinguished guests living at crowded hotels.

The program of entertainment laid out by the Mayor's Committee will give the Commissioners a busy time while in the city. There will be parades, receptions, luncheons, dinners, and private functions. Realizing how greatly interest centres in Marshal Joffre, the committee has arranged to let as many people as possible see him. This will be accomplished by having the commission escorted up Broadway from the Battery to the City Hall, where a reception will be held, and then up to Grant's Tomb. Almost the identical program will be followed in regard to the British Commission when it arrives.

The tentative plans were announced yesterday by Theodore Rousseau, Secretary to the Mayor, who accompanied the members of the Mayor's Committee to Washington when the invitation to visit New York was extended. Mr. Rousseau spent three hours with Assistant Secretaries of State Phillips and Long and Frank L. Polk, Counselor to the State Department, working out the details of the entertainment.

The French Commission will arrive "somewhere in New Jersey" on a special train. Either a destroyer or a converted yacht will then take the guests to the Battery. There they will be met by Mayor Mitchel and members of the Citizens' Committee and escorted to the City Hall by a squad of mounted police. A formal reception will be held either in the Mayor's reception room or the Governor's room on the second floor, and admission will be by card. City officials and members of the Entertainment Committee and their friends will constitute the favored ones. There will be no handshaking and the welcome will be extended by Mayor Mitchel.

The trip to Grant's tomb will be made in automobiles, still escorted by mounted police. At the tomb Marshal Joffre will place a wreath on the Grant sarcophagus. The line of march from City Hall to the tomb, as well as the return journey, will be announced later, but the cavalcade will pass Union Square in order to give the visitors an opportunity to see the statues of Lafayette and Washington.

The next morning the visitors will go to Columbia University, where degrees will be conferred upon Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. In the afternoon the party will go to Brooklyn, where Marshal Joffre will unveil the Lafayette Memorial Monument at the Ninth Street entrance to Prospect Park. That evening there will probably be a reception at the Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, given by the French residents of the city.

Marshal Joffre, and possibly some members of the commission, will go to West Point the following day, the French soldier having expressed a desire to make the visit. This trip will be arranged by the War Department. Secretary of War Baker will accompany the party, and the cadets will be reviewed by Marshal Joffre. The trip will take most of the day. If M. Viviani does not accompany the party he will be the honor guest at a luncheon by the lawyers of the city at some place yet to be selected. That evening the official banquet, in charge of the reception committee, will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mayor Mitchel will preside, and this will close the reception.

The British Commission, according to present plans, will also come to New York by special train and boat and will be met at the Battery by the Reception Committee, headed by the Mayor. As in the case of the French Commission, the British will be escorted up Broadway to the City Hall by mounted police, where there will be a similar reception, the Mayor welcoming the guests on behalf of the city. The same afternoon there will probably be another reception at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. That evening the Commissioners will be present at the official banquet to be given to both commissions at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The next day the British Commissioners will be escorted from the Astor residence to the Chamber of Commerce, where there will be a luncheon and reception. Arrangements have not been completed for entertaining the Commissioners during the afternoon. The State Department has suggested that they be left to occupy themselves in their own way that evening.

Members of both commissions have let it be known that they prefer to have the ceremonies attendant upon their stay in the city as simple as possible. They do not want anything of a gala nature and do not even want any theatre parties arranged. The State Department has communicated their wishes to the Reception Committee and they will be strictly carried out.

FRENCH WAR ENVOYS START WEST TODAY

Go by Special Train, Chicago Being First Stop—Congress to Hear Mr. Balfour Speak.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—On the eve of their departure on a tour of Middle Western and Eastern States, members of France's war mission today held further important conferences with representatives of the United States Government. Marshal Joffre went to the White House and spent an hour talking with President Wilson. The President also conferred with M. Viviani, head of the mission, during an informal luncheon at the White House. Emile Hovelacque, general counselor of the mission, acted as interpreter.

Members of the French naval and military sections met with representatives of Great Britain during the day, and there were talks with various American officials. Information regarding all the conferences was withheld.

The French visitors will leave Washington at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon for Chicago aboard a special train placed at their disposal by the State Department. They will arrive about noon Friday.

"They will pass through certain sections of Indiana and Illinois Friday morning," a State Department announcement tonight said. "The authorities along the route of their procedure will be communicated with in time to notify the people of the various communities. It is deemed inadvisable at the present time to announce these points. Further announcements will be made from day to day."

After being entertained in Chicago the party will go to Kansas City, St. Louis, Springfield, Ill., to visit the tomb of Lincoln; Philadelphia, Washington, New York, and Boston. From Boston the visitors will return to Washington and resume their conferences. The tour probably will last a week or ten days.

Tomorrow the Frenchmen will visit the House of Representatives.

Arthur J. Balfour head of the British war mission, will appear before both houses of Congress Saturday. It is understood he will make a brief speech in each house.

Mr. Balfour spent most of this afternoon with Secretary McAdoo and Sir Hartman Lever at the Treasury Department, after devoting the morning to conferences at the mission's headquarters. British Ambassador Spring-Rice was among those who called, and Mr. Balfour had luncheon with the French mission at the British Embassy.

The trade discussions between British and American officials are said now to have covered practically the preliminary ground. Although the mission came to this country with a mass of statistics and facts, the American officials have gone through all of that and have asked further questions which can be answered only by reference to London.

The British mission will go to New York in about ten days to join the French for the welcome meeting planned by the Mayor's Committee while the members will take a trip though the Middle West and possibly to Canada.

GEN. RYAN SEES WHITMAN.

Governor Refuses to Discuss Plan to Send Militia to France.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 2.—Major Gen. John F. Ryan, commanding the National Guard forces in this State, held a conference with Governor Whitman for several hours today. The Governor declined tonight to say that he had anything to do with the rumored proposal of using the New York National Guard for oversea service as the pioneer force from America to France.

"All information regarding that must come from Washington," said the Governor. "My lips are sealed. You may say this, though. The National Guard of the State will be ready for any sort of service the moment the call comes."

75 NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK DURING APRIL

Maintenance of This Average Would Destroy Country's Shipping in a Year and a Half.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, May 2, (via London.)—Seventy-five Norwegian vessels were sunk by German submarines in April and more than 100 sailors lost their lives. If such a monthly loss was maintained Norway's merchant navy would be destroyed in a year and a half.

LONDON, May 2.—According to the Central News, the Norwegian Foreign Office has announced the sinking of the Norwegian steamers Hectoria and Langfjand by German submarines. The crews were saved.

TROOPS TO GO WHEN VESSELS ARE READY

Continued from Page 1.

such determination had been reached. A division of regulars is another possibility.

Vice President Marshall has received a letter from Marshal Joffre declaring the passage of the war army bill furnishes eloquent proof of the common will that inspires France and the United States. The letter was written in response to one by Mr. Marshall last Saturday expressing regret that Senators could not attend a reception in honor of the Marshal because the Senate was trying to put through the army bill. The letter said:

"Dear Mr. Vice President: I wish to thank you for your warm letter in behalf of France and of her army, which I represent here. I am particularly appreciative of the words you have said in the name of the Senate and which reflect so well the friendship uniting our two countries. The law which you have voted is a most eloquent proof of the common will that inspires us both. Kindly, I pray you, transmit to your colleagues the expression of my high appreciation for the sympathy with which they have honored me during my sojourn in Washington and receive the assurances of high appreciation.

"J. JOFFRE."

1,200 U-BOATS A YEAR GERMANY'S OUTPUT

Editor of Scientific American Warns Allies to Expect Great Growth of Undersea Menace.

MAY BE DECIDING FACTOR

Kaiser's Shipyards, at War's Outbreak, Sufficient for Work on 500 Boats at a Time.

It is more than likely that Germany has on the ways and approaching completion not fewer than 500 submarines of the U-53 type, and that within six months she will have about 700 submarines afloat, and in twelve months 1,200. Evidence at hand indicates that German yards have room to keep work on 530 submarines of the U-53 class constantly under way. The foregoing statements were made last night by J. Bernard Walker, editor of The Scientific American, who spoke of the submarine peril before the National Security League at the annual meeting at the Hotel Astor.

"For some months," said Mr. Walker in the course of his address, "I have had a growing conviction, based upon a very close study of the campaign, that the submarine losses were not nearly so large as represented, and that with the growth and size, speed and seakeeping qualities of the submarine, the problem of meeting and breaking up the so-called blockade is becoming increasingly difficult.

"It is my belief that after the Jutland fight Germany determined to bend its whole ship and engine building capacity to a great fleet of submarines. It is a fact that, granted a sufficiently large fleet of submarines, the Allies can be so hampered that they cannot win such an absolute victory as to enable them to dictate the terms of peace. Germany has stated that it is her purpose to force the Allies to a compromise peace, and her ability to do it depends upon her ability to put out the thousand or more submarines which would enable her to bring the Allies to their knees.

"Of course, the only plan by which Germany could build 1,000 submarines in a year would be by the manufacturing method, that is, to adopt a standard type of craft and enlist all her shipbuilding plants, public and private.

"I have investigated the capacity of the German yards and without laying down any additional ways she could have under construction at any given time about 530 submarines of the size of the U-53, which came to Newport last year. The 800-ton submarine requires about thirty feet of clear width to allow a working space, and its length is something under 250 feet. Each of the three 600-foot drydocks at Wilhelmshaven, for instance, would permit of the construction of six submarines on its floor, and eight boats could be constructed in each of the larger docks. Also the floating docks, of which the Germans have so many, are of excellent building ways. The smaller drydocks, 500 feet or less in length, and the floating docks would take two, three or four submarines, as the case might be. Moreover, ways suitable for submarine construction can be built rapidly on foreshore or river bank, and the actual shipping and dock yard capacity, so far as building ways is concerned, could quickly be doubled. If the Germans thought fit, they could have 1,000 submarines under construction at one time.

"The limiting factor as to timecapacity, however, would not be the provision of ways, or even the construction of hulls, but the construction of the internal equipment. Of this the engines would present the least difficulty, for Germany is the great Diesel engine country, and engineering plants could take care of the demand. The principal difficulty would be to supply the special apparatus, periscopes, gyroscopic compasses, and the other mechanical details, which must be of the very finest workmanship and require special knowledge and skill. Germany, however, is famous for her optical work, and unless there was a shortage of materials, instrument makers should be able to keep pace with the shipbuilders.

"As to the time for construction, one large shipbuilding firm in this country has assured us that it could turn out a submarine of the German type in five months. Our Naval Construction Corps estimates that it would take nine months. If Germany is concentrating her whole shipbuilding resource upon the task, I believe that six months might be taken as a fair average.

"The Central Powers may have 200 submarines afloat, and possibly many more, and if they have some 500 on the ways, in six months they would have 700 available, and 1,200 by next Spring.

"But the crews? The German naval personnel numbers more than 150,000 men. Her 320 battleships can supply all the men required to man the submarines as they are successively set afloat.

"Here, as I see it, is the immediate danger point, and here we should apply our whole effort. If we refuse to do this and the Allies should be forced to make a peace favorable to Germany, we may ultimately find ourselves face to face with the German High Seas Fleet and the veteran armies, 10,000,000 strong, of the four nations of the Central Powers."

The meeting was attended by delegates from all the New England States and from most of the Atlantic States as far south as North Carolina. Nearly every city and town in New York State was represented. Joseph H. Choate, who was re-elected honorary President was present, but did not speak. Others present were Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Herbert L. Satterlee, Miss Grace Parker, S. Stanwood Menken, General Frank S. Streeter, General C. B. Dougherty, and Colonel Charles E. Lydecker.

AUSTRALIANS SANG AS SHIP WENT DOWN

Some Sat Down to Play Cards While Waiting for Boats of the Ballarat to be Lowered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 2.—The story of the sinking of the steamer Ballarat is a partner to the stories of the Southland and the Birkenhead in the behavior of the men, and follows in gallantry the behavior of the men of the Middlesex Regiment. In this case it was the Australians who added to the page of British tradition.

It was Anzac day, and the officers were planning to hold a memorial service when there came a dull crash and a sound that seemed as, one officer said, "to lift the skin off your face," and the ship began to take a list. The alarm instantly was sounded by the bugles, and without confusion of any kind the men fell in at the boat stations.

"It's all right, boys," called out the old man on the bridge.

"Don't sing too loud," said one officer, laughing, "because I can't give orders."

The turn of the navy came now, and the men instinctively knew the navy would turn up. It turned up. Destroyers and trawlers appeared like magic. A moderate sea was running, and the ship, having been struck near the propeller, began settling down by the stern. She did not actually sink until about four hours later.

While waiting for the boats to be lowered a song of the men sang, some actually settled down to play cards, and most of them smoked. The nurses remained with the medical staff until all the patients were provided for, and the whole medical staff remained with the patients until they were safely placed in boats. Every pet was saved with the exception of some of the ship's cats. The mail written by the men was in their sacks and were saved. The records and money were saved. The bandmaster arrived safely, and was wont to call upon his band to fall in by means of a certain call on his cornet. When the men were in the boats they heard the old familiar cornet sing out, but they could not play, as they had not saved their instruments, and though they fell in there was no answer from the fife and drum bugle.

Across the water came the great noise of laughter from all the boats because the little joke had struck home to the men who had lost their ship. They were miles from anywhere, in open boats, and when the cornet sounded they laughed. The men were landed with promptness and dispatch, and soon set foot on England for the first time without boots.

The submarine was never seen. She took a very small part in this affair, but the British Navy was there and took a great part in the prompt assistance. Those men who exhausted their vocabulary on the question of boat drill are nearly dumb.

"I've heard about the navy," said a man, "but—but, well, well, there it was."

Almost the last man to leave was Michael Joseph Kearne of Sydney, who had gone to the piano on the saloon deck and stayed playing ragtime while his companions gaily danced in couples. He nearly got left behind, but was remembered just in time, and a search party was sent to retrieve him.

"The men lined up as if on parade," said Corporal Herber Rowlands of Tasmania. "You would never have known by the behavior of the fellows that the ship was sinking. They seemed to take it as a huge joke. Somebody started a song of Australia. Will Be There!' and every one joined in. This was followed by 'The Long Trail' and 'So Long, Letty,' the musical comedy song, which is very popular in Australia just now. All the time between singing they were cracking jokes, and every now and then a great shout of laughter would go up.

"The Colonel and Chief Engineer called for volunteers for the engine room, and dozens of men stepped forward at once, although it was known there were two or three feet of water in the engine room. Water was still coming in when they got down there and they found only one fireman left, but they set to work with a will and started getting out coal while the fireman stoked. But before long they were recalled, for it was found impossible to save the ship, and every one was again ordered into boats. You can tell how calmly things went on when I tell you that only one man got wet, and he slipped off the ladder as he was going down to a boat.

"The Colonel stayed until the last with the skipper, Captain Woodcock, and all the time we heard nothing but cheering words from him. He kept saying 'It's all right, lads, I was in water myself this time two years ago.' He was landing at Gallipoli. He was on the Southlands when she went down, and this was the second time he had been torpedoed."

FOUND BELFAST'S BOATS.

Evidences of Disaster Off the Brazilian Coast.

RIO JANEIRO, May 2.—The newspaper A Noite reports that empty boats bearing the name "Belfast" have been found stranded near Cabo Frio, off the coast of Brazil. It is supposed, says the newspaper, that the British steamer Belfast has met with disaster.

There are two steamers named Belfast, one American of 2,157 tons gross and the other of British registry of 482 tons. There also is a Peruvian bark of that name, which was last reported as having arrived at Caleta Buena, Chile, on March 29.

Uruguay Seeks Information.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 2.—The Foreign Office has asked the Uruguayan Legations in Paris and London for information regarding the sinking of the steamer Gorizia, which was navigating under permission given by the Uruguayan Consul at New York. She had not yet been definitely registered in Uruguay.

EIGHT MORE SAVED FROM THE VACUUM

Patrol Boat Lands Capt. Harris, Five Naval Gunners and Two Others of the Crew.

TWENTY-THREE LOST IN ALL

Survivors Faced Mountainous Seas in Lifeboat—Thought Harris Party Was Drowned.

LIVERPOOL, May 2.—The safety of Captain S. S. Harris, five gunners, and the third mate and boatswain of the torpedoed American tank steamship Vacuum, all of whom had been given up for lost, was made known by the Captain himself in a telegram received here today by the American Consul, H. L. Washington. They were picked up by a patrol boat. The telegram reduces the loss of life to twenty-three, about thirteen of whom were Americans. It increases to eight the number of gunners saved and places the loss from the crew at eighteen and the saved at eighteen.

The Captain's meagre telegram gave the first definite news of the loss of Lieutenant Thomas, U. S. N., and the death from exposure of Frank H. Loree, and the deaths of A. Donald, C. J. Fisher, and C. F. Luckham. The five gunners who arrived with Captain Harris were James E. Williams, John Williams, George W. Parker, O. H. Lucke, and H. J. Musshorn, Jr. The others in the Captain's boat who were landed were C. Husted and O. Nelson, the boatswain.

All the naval crew of the Vacuum have now been accounted for. Three gunners from the Vacuum, Frank M. Lasher, John Nichola, and George T. Wilson, arrived here last night.

"I, therefore," the operator added, "was unable to send wireless calls. When we were in the small boat the submarine appeared on the surface and made a square hit with the first shell on the wireless hut, shattering it."

Affidavits for Washington.

Captain Harris stated that the Vacuum was sunk between 100 and 120 miles from land. He will arrange for the burial of Loree and then will proceed to join the survivors who have reached Liverpool. The Americans who were rescued appeared before the United States Consul today and made affidavits, which will be forwarded to the State Department at Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Charles J. Fischer, whose name is in the list of those lost by the torpedoing of the Vacuum, is a Philadelphian, son of Roman Fischer, a German immigrant. He was 20 years old and before sailing on the Vacuum was on the battleship Florida.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Information received today by the Navy Department, transmitted by Consul Washington, at Liverpool ended all hope for the safety of Lieutenant Clarence C. Thomas, commander of the naval guard aboard the American steamer Vacuum, which was destroyed by a German submarine. The message said it had been established that the Lieutenant lost his life, and indicated also that of the twelve gunners comprising the naval complement, four were dead.

Lieutenant Thomas entered the Naval Academy a thirteen years ago, and his career had been one of unusual promise. He was graduated as an honor man from Annapolis, and afterward took a postgraduate course with distinction at Columbia University, New York. He was commissioned successively Ensign, Junior Grade Lieutenant, and Lieutenant, which rank he bore when, as the first American naval officer to lose his life in the European war, he went down with the Vacuum. He was born at Grass Valley, Cal.

U-Boat Manoeuvred Easily.

Oscar Galles, the first mate, who lives thirty miles south of Boston, Mass., said that the most striking fact in connection with the torpedoing was the marvelous way in which the submarine manoeuvred in the great seas.

"It was blowing a gale," he said, "and the seas were coming over the Vacuum; yet after we were torpedoed, the submarine, which was a very large one, came to the surface and circled around the Vacuum several times with the greatest ease. The mountainous seas appeared to present no terrors to that submarine."

Joseph Simpson, second engineer, in an affidavit to the American Consul said that presumably three Chilean firemen went down with the ship, that they either were killed by the explosion or were caught in the wreckage.

Gunner Wilson said he was beside his gun at the stern when the torpedo struck nearly beneath him, throwing him into the waters, from which he was picked up by a boat.

"I saw the torpedo coming," said Wilson, "and yelled, 'Here she comes.' Then I tried to turn the gun in the direction of the track of the torpedo, but before this could be done we had been hit. The Vacuum settled so rapidly that the men could not use the forward gun. The submarine flew no colors and had no markings."

Leslie Hatton, the wireless operator, of Niagara, Wis., who from the wireless hut saw the wake of a torpedo and the periscope of a submarine, said the explosion was so terrific that it blew a hole right up through the ship abaft the engine room and put the wireless dynamo out of order.

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BRITAIN'S BUDGET IS $11,451,905,000

Bonar Law Tells the Commons He Estimates Daily War Expenditures at $31,175,000.

HIGHER EXCESS PROFITS TAX

Eighty Per Cent. Levy Is Expected to Yield $100,000,000 Additional Revenue.

HAS LENT $4,820,000,000

Government's Aid to Allies and Dominions Included in $19,270,000,000 National Debt.

LONDON, May 2.—Great Britain's war budget for the fiscal year, which Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced in the House of Commons today, carries estimates of £2,290,981 ($11,451,905,000) for expenditures.

Mr. Bonar Law, in his speech introducing it, said that since the beginning of the war £822,000,000 ($4,110,000,000) had been advanced to Great Britain's allies and £142,000,000 ($710,000,000) to her dominions.

The budget contained no surprises and fewer changes from the existing taxation than did the previous one. No new forms of taxation were proposed. The only changes were increases in the excess profits tax, which was raised to 80 per cent. from 60 per cent., the placing of excess profits on munition works on the same basis, an increase of tobacco duty by 1s 10d per pound, and increased entertainment taxes on the higher-priced tickets. Economy in the employment of ships by Government impressment of all vessels except small coasters at fixed rates of pay was also announced.

In beginning his announcement of the budget, Mr. Bonar Law said:

"There is ground for thankfulness that we are able to bear the financial strain laid upon us. These figures represent part of the price we have to pay for the greatest act of madness, the greatest crime ever committed in the history of the world. We can still say with our souls and consciences that it is a crime in which we had no share."

Revenue Bears 26% of Expenditure.

Mr. Bonar Law laid emphasis on the statement that Great Britain was paying a greater share of her war expenses from her income than were the other belligerents, the amount paid out of the revenue being 26 per cent. of the whole war expenditure. The Chancellor also considered the position regarding the floating debt as satisfactory, the total amount of Treasury bills outstanding being only £463,000,000.

Referring to the large subscriptions to the war savings certificates, he said that in his judgment there was nothing connected with the war finance so satisfactory as the fact that men of small means had thus contributed to the expenses of the war, which at the present time he estimated at £6,275,000 ($31,175,000) daily.

Mr. Bonar Law proposed to make the excess profits tax 80 per cent. instead of 60 per cent., this new rate to begin from Jan. 1 last. The munitions levy would be merged into the excess profits tax from that date. Certain concessions, he said, would be made respecting the collection of the duty which would remedy some grievances and not cost the Treasury much. An additional 3 per cent profit, he said, could be allowed on capital invested since the beginning of the war.

$100,000,000 More from Excess Profits.

The Chancellor estimated that the additional yield from the excess profits tax would amount to £20,000,000. It was not intended, he said, to deal with shipping profits by means of this tax, but by the requisitioning of vessels at fixed prices.

Discussing the expenditures of the last year, Mr. Bonar Law said they had been £372,000,000 higher than the estimate. The increase was largely due to expenditures on munitions and advances to the Allies and dominions. The estimate for the Allies and dominions had been exceeded by £100,000,000, but he was glad to say the dominions had not only the will, but the power to supply so much from their own resources that there had been no increasing strain on the British exchequer during the last financial year.

The total of the 5 per cent. war loan, the Chancellor announced, was £966,048,000, and of the 4½ per cent. loan, £821,005,000. War savings certificates had produced more than £72,000,000.

During the war, the Chancellor added, the national expenditure had been £4,318,000,000, of which £1,137,000,000 was out of the revenue.

If the revenue side was turned to, continued the Chancellor, a more satisfactory picture was presented. The estimate of £802,000,000 had been exceeded by £71,000,000. After giving the details of the increased revenue, the Chancellor said there were coming new taxations which he thought it necessary to impose. He agreed that the burden of taxation already was heavy, and that in whatever form it was raised it diminished capital for after-the-war purposes. On the other hand, a heavier national debt also was a handicap.

National Debt $19,270,000,000.

The Chancellor emphasized the satisfactory character of the revenue returns for the year. The national debt, he said, now stood at £3,854,000,000, but the Government was entitled to deduct the amount of the advances to the allies and dominions.

Mr. Bonar Law said he did not propose any new taxes, but only an addition to three existing taxes. The first was the entertainment tax. It yielded last year £3,000,000. The additional duty would bring in a further £1,500,000. There would be no increase in taxes on the cheaper theatre seats, but free tickets would be taxed.

The tobacco duty, Mr. Bonar Law said, would be increased 1s 10d per pound, yielding £6,000,000 more.

He proposed to make the excess profits tax 80 per cent. instead of 60 per cent., this new rate to begin from Jan. 1 last. The munitions levy would be merged into the excess profits tax from that date. Certain concessions, he said, would be made respecting the collection of the duty which would remedy some grievances and not cost the Treasury much. An additional 3 per cent. profit, he said, could be allowed on capital invested since the beginning of the war.

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The Chancellor, in giving his estimate of the expenditures for this year, remarked that the entry of the United States into the war had altered the financial situation. He said:

"We knew that, to the extent of her abilities, the Government of the United States would help us to bear the financial burdens of our allies. In the vote of credit for the present year I put down £400,000,000 for loans to our allies and the dominions, £150,000,000 less than last year, and I hope this amount will not be required."

The Chancellor estimated the total revenue for the year at £638,950,000, leaving £1,651,781,000 to be covered by loan.

"Want of money will not prevent us from winning the victory," declared Mr. Bonar Law, "for we know we can hold out longer than our enemies."

Very little criticism of the Chancellor's statement was heard in the subsequent debate. Reginald McKenna, the former Chancellor, congratulated Mr. Bonar Law on the ability and lucidity of his statement and its disclosure of the immense magnitude of Great Britain's resources and the courage of the people in meeting the financial strain.

Alluding to Mr. Bonar Law's good fortune in being relieved by the entry of the United States from the difficult task of maintaining American exchange, Mr. McKenna suggested that now America was in the war consideration should be given to the possibility of an international agreement for a limitation of the prices of commodities.

Eventually the budget resolutions were agreed to and the House rose.

HUGE PEACE MEETINGS HELD IN AUSTRIA

May Day Demonstrations Demanded a Settlement Without Humiliation of Any Nation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 3.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam says:

"According to news reacher here from Berlin, the May Day celebrations in Austria were of a gigantic character and took the form essentially of peace demonstrations.

"In addition to twenty-two separate meetings in Vienna no fewer than thirty-one others were held in Lower Austria. At all resolutions passed which did not express the usual socialistic ideals, but voiced the demand for an immediate peace without conquest or humiliation of any nation.

"The growingly obvious longing for peace in Austria is now finding open expression and is causing great anxiety to the German Government, while the Chauvinists are very angry."

BULGARS AGAINST PEACE.

Socialists Stand with Government to Get National Aims, Reventlow Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 2.—Count von Reventlow says in the Tageszeitung that the Bulgarian Socialists without exception put national aims above everything and above peace at any price. A Balkan peace, he says, is only possible if it means a Bulgarian peace.

RUSSIAN CROWDS HOOT LENINE

Popular May Day Orators Make No Mention of Separate Peace.

PETROGRAD, May 2, (via London.)—The May Day fête in Petrograd lasted well into the night. More than 300 platforms had been erected in different quarters of the capital, and from them numberless speeches were delivered, none of which contained a word about a separate peace. Speeches made by followers of the Radical Socialist agitator Lenine were greeted with cries of "Enough! Hold your tongue!"

M'ADOO OFFERS THE LIBERTY LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

mation and, because of their close touch with banks, bankers, and investors in each district, will be able to facilitate very greatly the work in hand.

"I have asked the Federal Reserve Banks to get in touch immediately with the banks, private bankers, bond houses and business organizations in the several districts, requesting them to organize a general committee for each district and local committees in each city and town to co-operate in this great patriotic work, and to advise with the Federal Reserve Banks as to the best means of spreading full information about the loan and bringing to every man and woman who desires to aid the Government the amplest opportunity of doing so.

"I believe that these committees of bankers and business men can render very great service, and I hope that in every city and town throughout every Federal district in the country such organizations will be effected.

"While this work is being done by the Federal Reserve Banks and the bankers and business men, the general direction and supervision of the entire operation will be maintained at Washington. Agencies outside of the banks themselves, such, for instance, as post offices, express companies, department stores, newspapers, and other volunteers who have come forward in great numbers in the most patriotic and generous spirit to offer their service and facilities to the Government, will be employed and brought into co-operation with the general plan. Details will be rapidly worked out for the utilization of every one of these agencies and patriotic organizations, and due announcement will be made.

"It is immensely gratifying to have received such hearty assurances of enthusiastic and patriotic support from every element of the country in making this great 'liberty loan' an overwhelming and striking success. Among those who have offered their services are representative women who are anxious to organize the numerous women's organizations and clubs and have them actively enlist in the movement to distribute the loan. I shall, as promptly as possible, organize such a woman's committee. I believe it can render service of the most effective sort in bringing the advantage of this loan to the attention of women throughout the land, who, I am assured, wish to manifest in a concrete and striking way the extent of their own resources and of their patriotism in this hour of the national need.

"The greatest immediate service the American people can render in this war for universal liberty throughout the world is to furnish the means for its vigorous prosecution. This bond issue is the first step. I earnestly bespeak the co-operation of every citizen throughout the length and breadth of the land in this great service of patriotism."

SWISS MAY STARVE IF WE CUT OFF GRAIN

President Schulthess Says an Embargo on Our Wheat Would Reduce Nation to Hunger.

MAKES APPEAL TO WILSON

Denies Export of Foodstuffs to Germany, Saying Republic Imports Less Now Than Before the War.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 2.—There is growing fear in Switzerland that the United States may restrict exports to neutral countries, and Edmund Schulthess, President of the Federation, today gave The Associated Press a comprehensive statement of the situation. The President made a warm appeal to President Wilson and the American people not to allow a small sister republic to meet the tragic fate of starvation, which would be her inevitable lot if her imports were reduced, and clearly outlined Switzerland's utter dependence on not only America but both groups of European combatants.

President Schulthess likewise pointed out just what supplies were needed from the United States, but denied categorically that any portion of such supplies went to the Central Powers. He explained the measures taken to control imports and prevent their being sent out of Switzerland.

"Situated as we are in the heart of Europe and bounded on the north and east by the Central Powers, and on the south and west by the Entente," said he, "Switzerland is dependent on both belligerents. Our land does not produce sufficient food, and particularly lacks grain and fats which must be supplied by importation. Switzerland has no raw materials such as coal, metals, oils. To offset this she has a highly developed industry.

"Prior to the outbreak of the world war Switzerland imported from all four sides whatever she lacked, and similarly her exports went to all four quarters of the globe. You can imagine, therefore, how hard our little land is hit commercially when surrounded by the fighting world powers. A hasty arrangement was consequently necessary, which may be summarized as follows: Switzerland used to buy principally in America, partially also in France and Italy, its most important foodstuffs—grains and fats, in addition to industrial material, such as cotton, wool, all metals, with the exception of iron, and finally petroleum, benzine, vitrol, and other like commodities. All the wares drawn from America came by way of French or Italian ports.

"Other commodities Switzerland has been obliged during the war to draw from the Central Powers, especially from Germany, primarily coal, iron, and agricultural auxiliary supplies, such as potash and other fertilizers, sugar, and potatoes. Our coal imports alone approximate 10,000 tons daily. Now circumstances are such that neither of the two warring groups can take the place of the other in supplying our necessaries. Germany and Austria can give us no grains or fats, whereas France and Italy can furnish no considerable quantity of coal or iron. This fact is recognized by both the Entente and Central Powers. Thus the economic dependence of Switzerland rests on both groups of belligerents.

"We are under necessity, merely because of the urgency of importing, of maintaining commercial relations with both sides, and therefore of remaining economically neutral. This fact is the key to an understanding of our difficulties."

Concerning reports that foodstuffs sent from the United States merely passed through Switzerland to the Central Powers the President said:

"I am glad to have the opportunity to explode this fairy tale. Our imports of foodstuffs since the beginning of the war are not larger, but smaller, than before, and as our population has not decreased, it is simply a question of arithmetic to show that such rumors are in the realm of fable.

"I can give you the positive declaration, which no one can deny, that all the grain imported into this country has remained here. I will go further and say that the modest amount of grain we produce ourselves is not exported. This policy is a matter of necessity, in addition to which we gave our word to France when that country permitted the transportation of grain across its domains."

President Schulthess concluded with the following appeal:

"It seems to me out of the question that so high-minded and just a man as President Wilson will lend his hand to a measure which would put the oldest republic in the world hard and place it in an extremely critical situation. We claim the right to live and work. We have done nothing to forfeit this right. He who thinks justly must admit this. I wish your countrymen might acquaint themselves with the complicated conditions in Switzerland. Then surely all preudgments would vanish, and everyone would agree to help and stand by Switzerland.

Switzerland looks with confidence toward President Wilson, the American Government, and the American nation, which has so many of the Swiss elements. All measures which tend to restrict the export of foodstuffs from America to Switzerland strike our vital interests, our very existence. We want to live and work, not alone for ourselves, but for humanity. Therefore, it is our conviction that we have during the war and afterwards a mission to perform. Tell this to your big-hearted American people and convey to them an expression of my sympathy and the greeting of the Swiss people."

DIVERSE REPORTS ON PEACE SPEECH

Continued from Page 1.

the strikes in Berlin and elsewhere, the repeal of the Jesuit and language laws, the reduction of food rations to the lowest conceivable minimum, America's entry into the war, Austria's strongly expressed desire for peace at almost any price, and the severe fighting on the west front are the outstanding events of the month, and it is impossible not to believe that a very much altered state of affairs has arisen out of them all.

The most important influence in the situation is the increased determination of democracy to express its views freely and proceed on that path of domestic reform whose goal is government by the people. However angry and powerful the junkers may be—and there is no denying that they are both—there has been little or no talk during recent weeks of divine right and a great deal of talk about "the people's Kaiser. The ruling castes have been constrained in important matters to approach and deal with the people's representatives and yield to them on vittal points, which a short time ago would have been looked upon as little better than treason to the State.

The utterances of the Liberal and Socialist leaders and their press leave no doubt that the advantages won are going to be followed up. Already the semi-official Lokal-Anzeiger has been allowed to hint at a political crisis. Indeed, the Chancellor's position is far from being a happy one. In yielding slightly to the same wind which wrecked Czarism he has incurred the fierce enmity of the junker class, and on the other hand he has not succeeded in gaining the confidence of the progressives.

If he has pleased neither side, the chances are that he will have to go, and then it will be seen whether the reactionary forces are stronger than those opposed—forces which are now reinforced with the breath of freedom from Russia. It will be a struggle, should it come, which will leave its traces on the very throne of the Hohenzollerns.

Vorwärts says that in a secret sitting yesterday of the main committee of the Reichstag the naval budget was under discussion, and Herr Struve of the Progressive People's Party complained that a sufficient number of submarines was not being built and condemned the present system of supervision regarding this matter.

Admiral von Capelle replied, according to this report, that Herr Struve had obtained his information from high naval quarters—information which was to some extent very confidential. The member had, of course, the right to turn that information to account, but the marine authorities involved had been guilty of a serious breach of trust.

"Besides," said the Admiral, "before the war Herr Struve advocated the use of the submarine as a purely defensive weapon. No blame can be attached to Admiral von Tirpitz."

Chancellor's Enemies Active.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 2.—Berlin telegrams to leading provincial papers report the German Chancellor once more hard pushed to hold his post. Political circles are eagerly discussing rumors that he is likely to resign.

It is remarked that the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, hitherto one of his supporters, published on Monday an article by its editor Emil Zimmermann, bitterly attacking Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg for yielding too much to democratic influence and demands.

The big industrial magnates have made a compact with the junkers and the other conservatives to try to oust the Chancellor because they believe that he means to try to obtain peace without the annexation of the French and Belgian mining districts.

It has previously been reported in Holland that Bethmann Hollweg's enemies might try to overthrow him by urging the popular idol, von Hindenburg, as his successor.

COPENHAGEN, May 2, (via London.)—The speech which was to have been made in the Reichstag by the German Imperial Chancellor, on peace and international relations, has been postponed to a more fitting occasion, according to word received here.

The situation as reported in a dispatch from Berlin appears to be as follows:

At a caucus of the majority Socialists in the Reichstag, the group that supports the policy of not embarrassing the Chancellor and the Government, it was decided to defer an interpellation that had been proposed regarding Germany's peace plans until a more suitable occasion. The interpellation was to have been made today.

It is now expected that debate on the political situation, together with the Chancellor's speech, will probably be postponed until the third reading of the finance measures.

ALLIES' SKEPTICAL ON PEACE.

Members of Missions Here Think Germany's Eyes Are on the East.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Members of the allied missions are waiting curiously to hear what peace terms, if any, Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg will announce in the Reichstag tomorrow. The British, and probably the French, are inclined to regard with suspicion any peace overtures held out from Berlin. These doubts are based on past "window dressing" designed to appeal to sentiment in the allied countries, with an attempt to conceal the real purposes of the Berlin Government

Most British diplomats believe, on the basis of suggestions which have come from Berlin, that Germany would probably concede with only a nominal show of resistance the evacuation of Belgium and Northern France, and possibly even Alsace-Lorraine, if she could have control of the "Bagdad corridor."

For that reason the British are expecting that, sooner or later, Germany may offer to give up Belgium and other western territory which stands out as the strongest sentimental appeal to the allied nations, seeking to hide practical confiscation of the strip of territory running from Berlin to Bagdad, and including in its range Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Asia Minor.

The Allies believe, according to the views obtained in one informed quarter, that such a settlement would be the greatest possible bar to a permanent world peace, and would serve only to encourage the German imperialists to go on in the course which they have started. The result of such a settlement, the Allies believe, would be simply a continuance on a greater scale of the policy of constantly increasing armaments. Germany would be more feared than ever by the rest of Europe, and still more by the rest of the world, including the United States.

COUNTS ON GERMANS HERE TO HINDER WILSON

Westfaelische Zeitung Writer Says They Will Hide "Behind Their Pacifist Friends."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 2.—A writer who has been in America since the war, writing in the Rhenische Westfälische Zeitung on German-Americans, says that it is difficult on this side of the Atlantic to understand why Germans have little influence in America. It, however, is painfully evident, he continues, that such is the case, and people who have known America for the last thirty years have seen German influence there diminish. Commenting on the fact that the second generation speaks no German, he says that this speedy Americanization is due to want of national feeling and national pride in Germans.

"Before Roosevelt got Wilson and the Government under his influence," he says, "there was, no doubt, among German-Americans a feeling for the Fatherland."

The writer says that when he was in America an old friend in the Middle West showed him a rifle he had just bought "to shoot English-Americans when things break loose."

A Western journalist had assured him that there would be a revolution when war was declared, and that he (the journalist) had made preparations for it.

Another friend had asked him to make known in Berlin a plan in accordance with which Germany was to take Canada as a war indemnity, so that German-Americans might shake the dust of America off their feet and settle in Canada under the German flag.

"How is it going with all these Germans? Are they under Wilson's yoke, or do they resist?" The English-American censor works so admirably that we know nothing; but they probably take shelter behind their pacifist friends and try to make obstacles for Wilson. We can count on them to hinder Wilson's policies and to endeavor to drown Roosevelt's demagogic shouts. The Federal Constitution guaranteeing the rights of the separate States gives American citizens the power to make themselves felt, and only those who do not know the German-Americans can doubt that this power will be used."

Commenting on Roosevelt's plan to put American troops in service in Europe, the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"It is unfortunately still doubtful if we shall have the pleasure of greeting the Rough Rider hero on the western front."

CENSORSHIP PLAN DOUBLY ATTACKED

Continued from Page 1.

other cities. It has never appeared in print.

"Again, when the St. Louis sailed she was saluted by boats in the harbor of New York. The newspapers knew the day of her departure, but no paper published the fact that the St. Louis had sailed. That is an example of the way the voluntary censorship has worked."

Asked by Mr. Borland of Missouri if he preferred a "blue pencil" censorship by some board or the enactment of some provision similar to the one carried in the bill, Mr. Graham said he believed censorship by Presidential proclamation was the more preferable. He adhered to his belief, however, that the entire section ought to go out of the bill, but expressed the opinion that a "blue pencil" censorship would be more onerous than any other.

Mr. Lenroot of Wisconsin contended that Congress would be virtually delegating law-making powers to the President by approving legislation which declared that the President could prevent publication of matter which "in his judgment" might be useful to the enemy.

Mr. Montague of Virginia engaged in a colloquy with Mr. Webb and argued: "You cannot authorize the President to determine a crime and also punish a crime. You cannot do both."

Mr. Webb insisted that the only practicable way was to give the President authority by proclamation to determine what things must not be communicated or published—

"Is not this great power to give to one man?" suggested Mr. Chandler of New York.

"Yes," said Mr. Webb, "but we have given him power to send thousands of our boys to death. Why should we hesitate about this bill?"

Representative La Guardia of New York, assailed the censorship proposal as "un-American and vicious."

"This is a revolutionary measure," said Mr. La Guardia. "It shocks me as much as would a bill to change the color or formation of the flag we love. If you enact this bill you do change all our flag stands for and has stood for. Our hearts are in this war, but there is no reason to lose our heads."

Mr. Smith of New York asked if it would be possible under the bill "to comment upon such things as the failure of an expedition similar to that which the English attempted at the Dardanelles." Nothing helped England more, he said, than sincere criticism of this expedition.

"I do not think the President would try to prohibit things of that sort," responded Mr. Webb.

"Is there anything in this bill," Speaker Clark asked, "that would make it an offense to reveal that some contractor had furnished embalmed beef to the army? In the Spanish war this occurred, and the agitation started by Roosevelt and others was very helpful."

"I do not think that would be forbidden," said Mr. Webb.

"Suppose a General of the army was grossly incompetent, could it be published?" asked Speaker Clark. Mr. Webb said he thought so.

Mr. Knutson of Minnesota contended the bill would make the President the sole arbiter of free speech in this country, and said "the measure seeks to abrogate that section of the Constitution which guarantees free speech and a free press."

"This bill is even more drastic than the Senate bill," said Mr. McCormick, who gave notice he would offer an amendment to make Section 4 more specific. "We have already put many burdens on the President, and when we say he shall use his judgment in his proclamation we merely put the power in the hands of the men who first drafted the drastic law originally proposed, and we give them the poyer to write the regulations for the President.

"Supplies, ammunition, and foodstuffs for our army may be defective, but the publication of such facts would be forbidden by this bill. I am more fearful the administration of the War and Navy Departments may break down than that there will be publication of information useful to the enemy.

"This bill will be law 3,000 miles and presumably thirty days from the enemy's country, while Great Britain is within forty-eight to sixty hours of the enemy. The censor will control the cables and wireless stations, and material published in this country would not be transmitted directly or to the enemy except by leave of the censor.

"But newspapers will not be affected by an air-tight censorship law. They will violate the law when they think they are right and will hire big staffs of attorneys to defend their action. It is the individual and the small newspapers that will be affected. They cannot afford to fight. Lord Northcliffe violated the law, such as proposed here, when he found that unsuitable munitions had caused horrible loss of life of English soldiers. He made public the facts and contributed to future victories. This law would forbid publication of such things as the embalmed beef scandal, and such a law will be challenged."

Heated debate is expected in the House tomorrow, when various amendments will be offered. Representative Kahn will propose a permanent Board of Censors, and Representative McCormick and others have changes they want to urge. The bill may reach a final vote in the House tomorrow provided it is not set aside in favor of the measure to permit the President to put the seized German ships into service.

In the Senate the debate today centered upon the export embargo clause. Senator Hoke Smith offered a substitute for the committee draft to authorize embargoes only when foodstuffs reach an enemy country through a neutral. A general export embargo, the Georgia Senator said, is not necessary now, and would permit unconstitutional discrimination between American ports.

Citing how Congress gave former Presidents the authority to lay embargoes, Senator King of Utah urged that President Wilson have such power now, because he might need it later while Congress is in adjournment. Senator Smith said a general embargo was of such importance that it would warrant an extra session.

Senators Overman, Walsh, and Thomas defended the committee proposal and denied that it would permit discrimination in application between any ports of the United States.

CENSORSHIP BEGINS FRIDAY.

The Navy Department instructed Commander Arthur Bainbridge Hoff, naval censor for the New York district, yesterday to begin his censorship on cable communication tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock. The present understanding of the method of enforcement of the censorship is that assistant censors and enlisted key operators will be stationed at the main offices of the cable companies, so that messages may be passed upon almost immediately after they have been offered. Though there is expected to be little delay in the transmission, the fact that messages en route will be entirely in the hands of the censor yesterday led the cable firm to post announcements that all cables would be accepted at sender's risk and subject to delay.

The work of preparing the censor office in the Morris Building, 64 Broad Street, will start early today. The force of 100 persons under Commander Hoff will share the floor with the Associated Telegraph Company. The members of the censorship staff, having passed the mental and experience tests at the headquarters of the Naval Coast Defense Reserve Corps, 26 Cortlandt Street, have been undergoing physical examination at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. By tonight all tests will have ended, and the censors will be ready for work.

187

WE have known distressing cases of hardship for wives of men who neglected to make their wills, or who have left the settlement of their estates in unbusinesslike hands.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

SOFT HATS

Featuring

"THE PALMETTO"

The air-weight soft hat of individuality and correctness for spring and summer.

A typical EAGLE product in quality and style, with silk or leather sweatbands.

TAN BROWN GREEN

Priced $3.50

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Sphinxes

Of all the ready-for-service clothing shops in New York City we have never known of one which advertised its clothes as machine-made.

But we know of and have estopped a number of stores from using the Hand-Tailored phrase where no right to it exists.

The inference is obvious.

The commonest cause for silence is the lack of something to say.

And if we appear unduly enthusiastic about Franklin Simon Hand-Tailored Clothes it is solely because we have got something to talk about!

Men's Suits and Topcoats

$25 to $50

HAND-TAILORED at the price of those that are not

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street

A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.

Clothing Furnishings Shoes

FIFTH AVENUE

IN national magazine and city newspaper AeolianHall is seen daily associated with a business of highest distinction. This valuable advertising asset is yours when you become a tenant in

AEOLIAN HALL

Ellen & Jeffery Agents

Phone, Vanderbilt 897

"Pride Goeth Before the Spring" In Metric Shirts

LAST Fall my Metric Shirts overtopped all others in crisp, colorful tones which sounded a new note in Ready-for-Duty Shirts. "Pride goeth before the Spring" this season—the patterns and colors are *extraordinarily smart.*

Stripes, Figures, Plaids, Leaf Effects and Delicate Traceries which are cheek by jowl with the most pretentious product of Custom Shirtdom—$1.50 to $9.

Oxweave (White Oxford Basketweave), without collar or with attached self collar, for business man or sportsman—$1.75.

JOHN DAVID

Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes

Broadway at 32nd Street

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Will Close Out Today (Thursday)

MISSES' TAILORED SUITS

Dressy or Tailored Models

Of serge, Poiret twill, gabardine, burella cloth, gunniburl, Oxford suitings or checks; Empire or semi-fitted coats, new model skirts. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50 — 24.50

MISSES' SPRING COATS

Belted or Semi-fitted Models

Of wool velour, burella cloth, serge, gabardine, velour checks or plaids, the majority silk lined. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50 — 25.00

No Credits No Approvals

ADVERTISEMENT.

Commuters!

Eat strawberries from your own garden next month! We have a limited quantity of potted strawberry plants that we absolutely guarantee will bear fruit in June of this year. They'll go quick—first come, first served. Come out after them, phone (Westbury 68), or write—we will send them express collect, 50 cts. for 10, $4.00 per 100.

I. HICKS & SON

"60 Years of Knowing How."

WESTBURY, L. I.

EVEN as low as $20 you can't cast sheeps' eyes at the Suit I tailor to your individual measure. It's firm-woven, long-wearing worsted, not spongy wool. I use only first-grade linings and trimmings. I sew all seams with silk.

Though you may pay more, you can't get a more body-gracing fit or a more thoroughbred style than I give you at $20. Price doesn't count a feather's weight with me. I pledge you full satisfaction, or I'll declare the clothes a misfit and throw them away. Come to be measured, or send for Cloth Clippings and my Portfolio of Custom Styles.

Irish Homespuns, $30 to individual measure

Clemons Custom Tailor

Broadway at 39th St.

18 Years On This Corner

A&F

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Commissary for Recruits

Soldiers simple comforts which become luxuries in camp.

Those incidentals which sportsmen have perfected—the things missed most when left behind.

As supplied by this house to many officers of the Allies—men who have left their mark on the conflict.

In the new Abercrombie & Fitch store, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth street, the recruit will find his complete commissary, from cap to shoes—from shaving mirror to mess kit.

Military Duffle

Army and Navy Knife	$2.50
One-piece Knife, Fork and Spoon	$1.50
Hello Non-Breakable Metal Mirror	$1.25
Military Antelope Tobacco Pouch	$3.50
Officers' Fitted Toilet Roll	$12.50
First Aid Case	$1.25
Flashlights, from	85c
Flasks, from	$1.50
Money Belts, from	$1.50
Unfitted Khaki Toilet Rolls for your own fittings	$1.00
Military Wrist Watch, illuminated, with unbreakable crystal	$12.00

Service Pistols, Holsters, Quick Packs, Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Lighters and Attache Correspondence Cases.

"The Coleman 58" Shelter Tent and Bedding Roll Combined

An important shelter tent and bedding roll, coming within the required 58 pounds.

The late invention of a United States Army officer, containing complete equipment for field service—pronounced the best field equipment obtainable.

Warm in cold weather—dry in wet weather—insuring complete comfort and unprecedented compactness.

Contains in one small pack your tent, bedding, blankets, ground cloth, mosquito bar, pillow, basin, bucket, lantern, extra clothing and toilet articles.

Women's Military Coats

One of the newest Abercrombie & Fitch military models, specially designed for women offering active assistance in recruiting and perfecting arrangements for the troops.

Khaki dresses and suits in a great variety of models, from $8.50 up—and the largest assortment of A. & F. town-and-country tweed suits, with appropriate hats and boots, ever presented.

Write for New Booklet on Spring and Summer Sporting Clothes for Women.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President
Madison Avenue and 45th St.
The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

FRENCH PRESS ON IN CHAMPAGNE

Troops Gain Further Ground in the Huge Forest South of Beine.

AIRPLANES SHELL TREVES

Bombardment Made in Reprisal for German Raid on Chalons and Epernay.

BRITISH FRONT INACTIVE

Considerable Fighting in the Air, However, and Enemy Loses 17 Machines.

PARIS, May 2.—The French troops in Champagne are pushing slowly forward in the great forest south of Beire, the War Office reporting small advances in this region in both afternoon and evening communiqués. This wooded district extends over considerable territory north of the old Roman road that runs all the way east from Rheims through the Champagne district. The forest begins south of Mont Carnillet and extends to the slopes of La Pompelle fort, the most easterly fortification of Rheims.

In reprisal for the bombardment of Chalons and Epernay by German airplanes French aviators bombarded the town of Treves on the Saare River, dropping a number of bombs which started a big fire in the centre of the town.

Several enemy attacks on the district north of the Aisne were repulsed.

The official statement issued tonight reads as follows:

The artillery of both sides was active, particularly in the sectors of Noronvilliers and Auberive. An isolated operation gained ground for us in the wood west of Mont Carnillet.

In reprisal for the bombardment of Chalons and Epernay by German airplanes on the night of April 29-30, five of our machines last night flew over the town of Treves, on which they dropped a number of projectiles. All the shells reached their objectives and a fire of great violence broke out in the centre of the town.

On April 30 and May 1 our pilots brought down three German airplanes; ten other enemy machines were seriously damaged.

The afternoon statement follows:

In the region of the Chemin-des-Dames the artillery was fairly active. On the Cerny-Hurtebise-Craonne front the enemy made several attacks on our trenches and outposts. The attacks were partially repulsed by our machine-gun fire and our grenadiers.

In Champagne the artillery fighting attained a degree of violence in the sectors of Mont Cornillet and Mont Haut. Active grenade fighting occurred in the wood west of Mont Cornillet, in the course of which we made appreciable progress.

Near Les Sparges our detachments penetrated the German lines at several points, destroying defense works and returning with material. In Lorraine there was patrol activity near Moncel and Embermenil. We took prisoners.

On Monday night French aerial squadrons threw a number of projectiles on several railway stations and military establishments in the regions of Laon, Vouziers, and Rethel.

A dispatch from French Headquarters dated yesterday evening, says:

"Prisoners were still being brought in today as a result of yesterday's French success between Beine and Moronvilliers, and two fierce, though unsuccessful, German counterattacks were made to the northeast of Mount Haut.

"Combatants who have taken part in the recent fighting declared that the German positions are of the strongest character and the resistance most obstinate. A French assaulting wave of infantry found a deep cavern at the foot of a steep cliff in Chivy Ravine, west of Craonne, into which the grenadiers threw grenades while their comrades continued to advance up the slope.

"When they arrived at the top they observed a column of smoke pouring out of a hole on the summit of the plateau, and soon afterward a crowd of Germans numbering about 200 in all came out, having climbed 180 steps through a chimney cut in the solid rock from the cavern below. The French had scaled the cliff quicker than the Germans had come up the stairs and they took all the Germans prisoners.

"A German officer was caught while in the act of telephoning to his headquarters. He surrendered, holding his arms up with the telephone receiver in one hand."

LONDON, May 2.—The official report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads as follows:

An enemy raiding party was driven off with loss early this morning north of Arleux-en-Gohelle. During the day the artillery was active on both sides north of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Ypres.

Many air fights occurred again yesterday. Ten German airplanes were brought down, one of which fell in our lines. Six other hostile machines were driven down out of control by our airplanes. A seventh was shot down in our lines by gunfire. Four of our machines are missing.

The early statement said:

Both the artilleries were active during the night at a number of points on our front between St. Quentin and Lens. In the neighborhood of Fauquissart a German raiding party was repulsed. Otherwise nothing special occurred.

GUNS EAST OF ARRAS POUND ENEMY'S LINES

High Spires of Douai Visible in Clear Sunshine from British Positions.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, May 2.—There have been no great infantry attacks along the British front today, none of any kind, so far as I know. It has been a day for guns alone, and they made the most of it. All British batteries were hard at work, heavy howitzers with broad blunt snouts, long muzzled, long-ranged sixty-pounders, and further forward on the landscape of the battlefield the guns were drumming out salvos with staccato knocks above the full deep blasts of the monsters behind them.

On such a day as this, with a light wind driving the fleecy clouds through the sky and wild flowers like little stars at one's feet, and larks singing with high ecstasy, war and blood and death seemed absolutely out of place. Yet they were all three round about Oppy and Gavrelle and on the ground below Bailleul, thrust before one's eyes, rising to one's nostrils, making hideous noises about one. It would have been so much better in such a May as this to stroll on the way to Oppy in this first sunshine of the year without a thought what men might be watching, but when standing on a crest I showed half my body above a bit of earth, an officer who lives below the earth said:

"It's better to keep down, the blighters can see us all right."

To stroll into Oppy one must have many machine guns with one and be preceded by a storm of heavy shells making a steel wall before one. One day soon, I suppose, the British will go in again like that to find a litter of men's bodies, some living men trembling in cellars, and another little bit of France will be recovered from the Germans. The British are making a hell of it today for any young Germans there. The guns made good target practice of it, flinging up rosy clouds of dust from its ruins of red brick. But one house still stands in Oppy Wood; it's a big white château which is clearly visible, with empty windows and broken roofs, through the thin fringe of dead trees, a sinister ghostly place even at broad noonday, and no man alive would sit there in its salon unless he had gone mad with shell shock, for that white house is another target for the guns. While I watched British shells crashed through the trees about it.

Below Oppy, where the British fought a few days ago, is Gravelle, (which is in British hands,) above Greenland Hill, where there is a broken village among the trees, from which one can look down across the river Scarpe. To the left of Oppy is Arleux-en-Gohelle, recently captured by the Canadians, who fought through its street, and to the southern side of it is the ruin of a sugar factory, 500 yards or so from the outskirts of Bailleul, an old gray place with broken walls and roofs and a railway station with a deep embankment. These places were targets for the German guns, especially Arleux and Bailleul railway station, and heavy crumps came whining and then crashing and then flinging up clouds of black smoke.

The enemy's guns were very active today, as the British communiqué would say, but one forward observing officer, a young man, in a dusty ditch with telescope and telephone and steel hat, which is only a faith cure for heavy shelling, was chuckling over this morning's business.

"It is very funny," he said. "The Boche started counterbattery work, but we answered back too quick and knocked out one of his batteries smack in the eye. That group has kept quiet since then."

He pointed to some things lying about the field outside Oppy and said:

"Airplanes have been dropping about a good deal. There has been some very hot work in this part of the sky."

The sky above us then was full of the throb and hum of airplanes, and to the tune of them birds went on singing, but other birds, invisible, sang louder than the larks with the high shrill and whistling cries which make one feel cold and crouch low if they sing too close overhead.

So the battle of guns went on, and troops marching over the dusty ground, pockmarked with shell craters, all white and barren, and between belts of rusty wire, paid no heed to the bursting crumps, and in new-made craters or in old trenches, in special holes just dug out for shelter, sat down out of the wind and cooked their food and slept so much like other bodies who will never wake that once or twice I thought they were dead, these single figures sprawling in the dust, with sandbags for pillows.

Away on the skyline were a few dim towers, faintly pencilled against the golden haze, and one, taller than the others, standing apart. "Douai," said a gunner officer. Yes, it was Douai, old in history and full of ancient buildings, which hold great memories of faith and scholarship and peace. The tall, lone tower which I saw was the great belfry of Douai. It seemed very far away, with the German lines on this side of it, but I remember how I used to see the clock tower of Bapaume as far and dim as this, so that it seemed as though the British would never fight their way to it. But one day I walked into Bapaume with the Australian troops, and so one day I may walk into Douai, if luck is with the British.

ASSERTS FRENCH ARMY HAS HAD HEAVY LOSSES

German Correspondent Says, However, That the Germans, Too, "Mourn Many Dead Heroes."

By MAX OSBORN.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Berlin Mittagszeitung Dispatches.

GREAT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE WEST FRONT, May 1, (via Berlin and London.)—The great battle enters upon the fourth week and looks very much as though a new change of parts is about to take place. On April 9 the English began a great onslaught, on April 16 the French fell in line, while on April 23 the English carried out a second assault, which they followed with a third on the 28th. Now it is evidently the French turn again. The country around Artois is still vibrating with the fierce battle of the last eight days, and the artillery continues its chaotic noise, especially around Oppy, which yesterday withstood the British onslaught four different times.

On the Aisne and in Champagne the guns are roaring worse than ever today. As early as Saturday night one noticed at Berry-au-Bac, where I was at the time, the thunder of artillery and the flash and bang of exploding shells increasing in rapidity. Toward Sunday morning, of course, everything was prepared for a new onslaught. The French, however, did not think their artillery preparation sufficient, and continued the bombardment with all the more ferocity, since the German guns gave them tit for tat. Toward Monday morning the French developed a regular drumfire, which was mainly directed against the left wing of the Aisne front around Vauxaillon and against the line of Braye-Craonne-Brimont. The nightly hostile assaults by the infantry seemed more like preludes, but there is no doubt that the French are eager that their efforts shall not remain behind those of their allies.

At the first battle around Cerny we captured, as reported, a hostile standard, which, however, is not of such significance as the capture of such trophies was in the war of 1870, when the methods of war differed so much from the present. The Germans were greatly astonished when on April 16 they sent a large contingent of Senegal negroes carrying a standard in their midst swarming toward the German positions. The Germans, standing on the parapets, worked a fearful havoc with rifle and machine gun in the dense, black masses, and what was left of them quickly receded. The next day, during a counterattack, the negroes' standard fell into German hands. It was a brand new affair, which the French only lately dedicated to their colored brethren. It was a gold embroidered palm tree on a green silk ground. Over it gleamed one star, and the four corners were ornamented by anchors, also the following inscription: "Maroc, 1913; Champagne, 1914; Lassigny, 1914; Yser, 1914; Dardanelles, 1914; Somme, 1916," representing an abbreviated history of the battalion's deeds. The whole affair was framed in a strip of tricolor. The trophy was presented to the German Crown Prince as the chief commander on the Aisne and in Champagne.

Observation and the testimony of prisoners tell an awful story of the overwhelming losses on the French side. Large detachments ceased to exist in the original form. The battlefields which the Germans have to cross in their counterattacks are full of the terrors of slaughter. There are countless bodies along the whole front, which in view of the French inconsiderateness for the life of their own men are not to be wondered at. The Germans, too, mourn many dead heroes, but it is quite natural that the French, who have been trying the front now for three weeks, should have suffered many more losses. The Germans know that, and they know that, thanks to the splendid efficacy of their artillery and the untiring efforts of their flying squadrons, they shall have the upper hand to the end.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 1, (via London, May 2.)—German correspondents on the west front say that the French reports regarding the number of German prisoners made during their first attack beginning April 16 are utterly wrong. All Germans missing during the time in question count only 7,000, including dead and wounded, while the French reports spoke of 11,000 prisoners.

14 ALLIED AIRPLANES LOST.

Berlin Tells of Capture of 400 Prisoners in Champagne Battle.

BERLIN, May 2, (via London.)—The French and British lost fourteen airplanes on the western front yesterday, the War Office announces.

The statement says that the new French divisions on the Champagne front were expected to capture the heights south of Nauroy and Moronvilliers in their last attack, but that the objective was not reached at any point. The statement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: South of Ypres the firing increased temporarily.

On the battlefield of Arras British advances west of Lens, near Monchy and near Fontaine, in the forenoon failed. From midday onward the artillery duel again increased in violence, being maintained during the night.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: Intense waves of fire before dawn were followed by powerful reconnoissances by the French near Cerny and on the Aisne. The enemy was repulsed. In the afternoon the artillery fighting assumed maximum intensity over the whole front. Nocturnal enterprises by our thrusting detachments north of the Aisne resulted in the taking of prisoners and machine guns. During the clearing of a French position northeast of Sillery heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy and more than fifty prisoners were captured. Renewed French thrusts on the Chemin-des-Dames ridge were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting.

During the fighting in Champagne on Monday more than 400 prisoners were taken by us. According to statements by them, the newly introduced French divisions had been allotted the task of wresting from us at any cost the positions on the heights south of Nauroy and Moronvilliers. The objective of the French command was not reached at any point.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht. The situation is unchanged.

The enemy lost fourteen airplanes yesterday in aerial engagements. Lieutenant Wolff shot down his twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth machines and Lieutenant Schaefer his twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth.

The War Office communication issued this evening says:

On the Western fighting fronts there were artillery engagements of varying intensity.

717 AIRPLANES LOST IN APRIL.

369 German Machines Among Number, Showing a Great Increase.

LONDON, May 2.—A compilation from British, French, and German official communiqués shows that 717 airplanes were shot down on the western front during April. The Germans lost 369, the French and Belgians 201, and the British 147.

This is a great increase over the casualties for any similar period. The highest previous total was 322 in last September.

MANY CRITICS OF OFFENSIVE.

Five Deputies to Question French Government on Recent Fighting.

PARIS, May 2.—The manner in which the offensive on the Aisne and in Champagne was prepared and carried out will be the subject of a full dress debate, likely to be fruitful of incidents, when the Chamber of Deputies resumes it sittings on May 22. In addition to interpellations already announced by Deputies Dalbiez, Diagne, and Jean Hennessy, two other Deputies, including M. Renaudel, editor of the Socialist organ, Humanité, have informed the Minister of War that they intend to question him on the same subject.

Deputy Diagne, who represents Senegal, will devote himself more particularly to the employment of colored troops. In addition to those already mentioned, Alfred Le Roy will interpellate the Minister on the working of the ambulance during the offensive.

Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in an interview today on General Pétain's nomination as Chief of Staff, said:

"The nomination of General Pétain to the post of Chief of the General Staff will assure a closer means of communication between the Government, which has the responsibility of conducting the war, and the Commander in Chief, on whom is incumbent the direction of the operations. One of the factors making this change needful was that it conforms to the necessities of a democratic Government, in which public opinion has its legitimate part in the general orientation of the war. The action of the Government will now be, thanks to the presence of General Pétain as Chief of the General Staff, of a character more precise and practical, while the conduct of the actual operations will remain in the hands of the Commander in Chief.

Americans on Casualty List.

OTTAWA, May 2.—The casualty list issued today contains the names of the following Americans:

Killed in Action.—R. O. May, National Park, N. J.; E. A. Shelters, New York State.

Wounded.—G. P. Wiley, Dorchester, Mass.; G. C. Dumphy, Winthrop Road, Brookline, Mass.

The list contains the names of 148 men, of whom 53 were killed, 11 died of wounds, and 82 were wounded.

1,300,000 GERMANS KILLED IN THE WAR

Former Member of Reichstag Says Birth Decrease Swells Total to 3,800,000.

AMSTERDAM, May 2, (via London.)—One million three hundred thousand Germans have perished in the war, according to a statement made by Joseph Friedrich Naunann, formerly a Conservative member of the Reichstag. Herr Naunann, lecturing on the "Influence of the war on Population," said in part:

"Until now the war has caused us a loss of 1,300,000 dead. This, together with the decrease in birth, gives a reduction of 3,800,000. The surplus of females has increased from 800,000 to far more than 2,000,000. The nation has bled as never since the Thirty Years' War."

The report of the lecture received here does not state where it was delivered.

According to official German casualty lists as compiled in London, the total dead up to April 1 last amounted to 1,024,680, of which number 999,700 had been killed or died of wounds. The London estimate was issued on April 10. If the German Reichstag member's estimate is correct, and if it contains figures of killed since the beginning of the allied offensive in the west on April 9, the Germans have lost in killed in this offensive 275,320. But the figures 1,300,000 probably do not contain any of those killed since the beginning of the allied offensive, therefore, estimating them as up to April the German death list has been 1,336 men per day since Aug. 1, 1914, or very nearly one per minute.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

Belief in France That Estimate of 100,000 Is Too Low.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Tuesday, May 1.—After seeing a number of estimates which broadly agree, I believe that the recently published figures of 100,000 for the total German losses (on the Franco-British front since April 9) appears very far below the reality. It may be but half of the truth.

The German forces on April 1 stood as follows:

Total of German divisions, 219.

On western front, 143.

Other fronts, (Russian, Rumanian, Macedonian,) 76.

There was on the western front on April 1 a general reserve of forty-four divisions. But the German divisions are not what they were. The process of attrition brought them down to little, if any more, than half their former strength. We shall be justified in saying that the German general reserves in the west did not exceed a figure between 440,000 and 500,000 men after the great retreat and before the beginning of the allied offensive, but this was virtually the only general reserve.

Other fronts have been reduced during the Winter to a thinness which will be dangerous in Summer conditions. The retreat in the west was the last measure of economy, and it is believed that the reducing of the front gave a momentary relief, amounting to ten divisions. It was only momentary, or, rather, it was never effected. The rapidity of the allied advance into the abandoned territory gave Hindenburg warning of what he was to expect. So far from forces being liberated, strategic reserves had to be successively called in to save the new line.

Between April 1 and April 27 no fewer than thirty-two fresh divisions have been brought into action on the Franco-British front, leaving of the general reserve of a month ago only twelve divisions, or about 130,000 men. An even more startling fact is that of these fresh divisions more than half have been so severely punished that they had to be withdraw from the front to be reconstituted.

The German armies are still formidable in numbers, and they are fighting desperately in what they have been assured is the decisive struggle. They have, however, fallen off in quality, in relative power of armament, and in supplies, and now they are in sight of the day when they will not be able to fill the gaps in their falling ranks.

FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA.

British Lines on Struma Front Shelled—Aircraft Active.

LONDON, May 2.—The following official report from the Macedonian front was given out here today:

On our Struma front the enemy artillery showed increased activity against our positions at Neohori and Barakli-Juma. On the Doiran front an enemy airplane was shot down in flames, falling in our lines.

BERLIN, May 2, (via London.)—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front the War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Spirited fighting continues in the Cerna bend and on the western bank of the Vardar. One of our aerial squadrons undertook with perceptibly good results a bombing attack against a munition depot near Bac, on the Cerna.

VIENNA, May 2, (via London.)—An Austrian official communication issued today says:

Monday evening our seaplanes attacked, with visibly good effects, the harbor works at Avlona (Albania.) All the machines returned.

DRIVE TURKISH ARMY INTO THE MOUNTAINS

British Win Victory in Mesopotamia, Also Attack Foe's Positions in Palestine.

LONDON, May 2.—The Thirteenth Turkish Army Corps has been driven by the British from its positions in Mesopotamia on both banks of the Shatt-el-Adham, General Maude reported today. The British cavalry is pursuing the Turks into the Jebel Hamrin hills and making many captures.

The official statement says:

With reference to Monday's communication, General Maude wires that our troops attacked the Thirteenth Army Corps at dawn Monday in the strong position in which they had been intrenching for some days on both banks of the Shatt-el-Adham, twenty-five miles southwest of Kifli. We took the enemy by surprise. His first two lines, including a fortified village, were rapidly stormed by our troops, who advanced with great dash and swept through the position in irresistible style.

Strong Turkish counterattacks lost us the village, but it was speedily regained, and the enemy began a general retreat about midday, covered by strong rear guards.

The Turks continued their retreat during Monday night, and Tuesday were driven back into the Jebel Hamrin hills by our cavalry, which had taken up the pursuit.

Our total captures on Monday amounted to 359 prisoners, of whom a large proportion, including twenty-one officers, among them one regimental and two battalion commanders, were unwounded. We captured also one Hotchkiss gun and a machine gun, and a large quantity of gun and rifle ammunition.

Only a part of the battlefield has been cleared, and 182 Turks have been buried.

Considerable activity by British infantry and cavalry patrols in Palestine, near Gaza, also is announced. The Turkish positions have been both raided and bombarded. This statement reads:

In the neighborhood of Gasa there have been some patrol actions in which our infantry and mounted troops have been successful. During our artillery bombardment we dispersed enemy working parties, destroyed or damaged two enemy guns and an artillery observation station and blew up an ammunition dump.

RUSSIANS EVACUATE MUSH.

Town in Armenia Is Reoccupied by the Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1, (via London, May 2.)—The evacuation by the Russians of Mush, in Turkish Armenia, is announced by the War Office. The town has been occupied by the Turks.

PETROGRAD, May 2.—The following was issued by Army Headquarters today:

Caucasia Front: Southeast of Gumishkhane the Turks launched several attacks which were repelled. Turkish attacks northwest of Ognott also were beaten back.

Black Sea: One of our submarines in the Bosporus sank a large sailing ship of 1,000 tons and a steam tug. The crews fled ashore. While destroying the sailing ship the submarine was subjected to gunfire from a three-inch shore battery. The submarine silenced the battery with three successful shots.

Aviation: A squadron of enemy airplanes flew over Fecuciu, dropping about twenty bombs on the town.

Retirement of the Russians on the Caucasian front has apparently been under way several days. The official Turkish announcement of Monday said the Russians were withdrawing at various points. Musk is an important town eighty-three miles southeast of Erzerum and forty miles west of Lake Van. The Russians have been in possession of virtually all Turkish Armenia since last year.

HOT FIGHT IN RUMANIA.

Germans Report Repulse with Heavy Losses of Russian Attack.

BERLIN, May 2, (via London.)—Severe fighting was begun on the Rumanian front yesterday. The War Office announces that a Russian attack on the heights north of the Oituz Valley was repulsed, and that heavy losses were inflicted by the Germans. Following is the official report:

Russo-Galician Front—In several sectors of the front of Prince Leopold the artillery fire of the Russians was more active, and ours increased correspondingly.

Front of Archduke Joseph—On the frontier mountains of Moldavia several Russian battalions, after strong preparatory fire, attacked our positions on the heights north of the Oituz Valley. They were repulsed with heavy losses.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—There is nothing to report.

When the guest grins appreciation and looks hopeful for another round—

Club Cocktails

have made good again. Try any one of the ten varieties and learn the reason.

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SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Sale of Drugs
Medicines & Toilet Articles

These dozen bargains are typical of hundreds. Sale today.

$1 Size Hay's Hair Health	63c	25c Cake Woodbury's Facial Soap	16c
50c Size Hind's Honey & Almond Cream	30c	25c Size Pond's Vanishing Cream	17c
Nuxated Iron Tablets—$1 size for	65c	35c Size Prophylactic Tooth Brushes	25c
75c Size Pompeilan Massage Cream	45c	35c Size Pluto Water at	27c
75c Size Bellans (for dyspepsia)	49c	$1.00 Size Westphal's Hair Tonic	50c
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We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps all day Today.

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Have your electric generating system separate from your boat engines by installing

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The complete, compact electric plant.

Direct connected, air cooled, with special features for marine uses.

Approved and used by the largest shipbuilders and marine architects.

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Write for list of available homes at remarkable prices and terms.

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Tel. 1523 Cort.

Baltic Fleet Is Now Loyal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Russian Baltic fleet has now recognized the authority of the new Provisional Government, according to dispatches received today, and is under the control of the new Government. After the first success of the revolution there were fears that the Baltic fleet would not bow to the authority of the new Government.

Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur *after*wer in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture, and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The —Advt.

Copr. Life Pub. Co.

Has God Deserted the Kaiser? Russia Says, "Look Out!" The Spirit of Democracy on the Stampede

These are only a few of the subjects treated in LIFE—always up to the minute.

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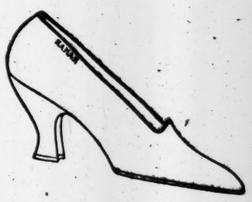

The Lexington Pump

This perfect fitting smart afternoon pump is made of a neutral shade of grey suede to harmonize with the light colored gowns so popular this season. Made also in Patent Leather—White Calf and Dull Calf.

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The Kuppenheimer House in New York, Brooklyn and Newark.
Come in or Write for New Spring Style Book.

REGISTRATION PLAN FOR DRAFT READY

Requires Eligibles to Report 15 Days After Bill Is Signed by the President.

WORK TO BE DONE IN A DAY

Expected to Start Stream of Men to Camps in June—Crowder Explains Details to Governors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—No time will be lost in the registration of the eligibles of draft age from which the first force of 500,000 men is to be conscripted for the war. In anticipation of an early agreement on the draft bill, the War Department, with the aid of the Post Office Department and the Department of Commerce, has completed its plans for the registration, which will take place throughout the country on the same day toward the end of May, the date to be designated as soon as the draft bill becomes a law.

At a conference of Governors and representatives of Governors of the forty-eight States the scheme was explained today by Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army.

General Crowder said it was the intention for the President on the day he signed the draft bill to issue a proclamation calling for the registration on the fifteenth day after the bill became a law. There is every indication that the draft bill will have become a law within a week. The men drafted probably will start going into the training camps next month.

General Crowder said the task of registration would be large, but hardly difficult. The plan of registration adopted by the War Department he termed "supervised decentralization." It was a plan, he said, by which the present election machinery of the States, the State officers, and the Sheriffs would be utilized in making the registration, while the activities of the Federal Government would be limited to co-ordination and supervision of the work.

Secretary Baker explained that it was not the purpose to exempt men by classes, that exemptions would be based on indispensability, and that this would be in accordance with regulations to be supplied by the War Department; after all eligibles had been registered and exemptions made, the 500,000 men to be drafted would be chosen by the jury wheel system. Each State will be called upon to furnish a quota, based on population figures of 1910.

National Guard officers who have been specially trained in any arm of the service will assist regular army officers in instruction of reserve corps officers when the training camps open. Secretary Baker told the joint meeting of State and National Defense Councils that twenty-five officers would be taken from each guard regiment.

Mr. Baker also announced that National Guard officers would not be taken into the camps for instruction, as they were considered already trained. He said, however, that the War Department had decided to permit twenty-five enlisted men of each National Guard regiment to enter the training camps, the men to be designated by their Colonels.

Secretary Baker issued a formal statement deploring speculation as to the time of sending of American troops to Europe.

"The questions to be determined are as to how can the United States best—that is, most effectively and most rapidly—aid in the prosecution of the war," said the Secretary. "As each form of effort is determined upon, so far as is consistent with the proprieties of the case, it will be announced. Prior to the announcement of intentions, speculation and statements of the supposed intention on the part of the Government are, of course, entirely unfounded and equally unfortunate."

"We need 25,000 officers for the first increment of the new army, in addition to those of the regular army and the National Guard."

The conference spent the day on the Army Appropriation bill, and did not reach the Draft bill. They have about decided to pay civilians training for officers at camps $100 a month, these men to sign up for three months and agree to take any commission tendered them.

CAMP ENROLLMENTS ENDING.

Rolls Close Tomorrow—Response by Right Men Disappointing.

The War Department announced yesterday that enrollments for the Officers' Training Camps, except in cases of specially qualified applicants, would not be accepted after tomorrow.

Captain Arthur F. Cosby, Executive Secretary of the Military Training Camps Association, said:

"The right men are not responding in sufficient quantities. Men of education and responsibility do not seem to be awake to the fact that the country is at war and that they are needed to officer the citizen troops to be raised. We repeat most emphatically that men of responsibility and education in the community should come forward promptly and not wait for the second and third call. A comparison with the response of England under similar circumstances is discouraging."

2,617 MORE RECRUITS FOR ARMY ON TUESDAY

42,875 Men of the 183,898 Needed for War Strength Obtained from April 1 to May 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Henry P. McCain, Adjutant General of the Army, announced today that 2,617 recruits were accepted for the army yesterday, bringing the total since April 1 up to 42,875. On that date 183,898 men were needed to raise the regular army to full war strength. Yesterday was the best recruiting day since the beginning of the war. Illinois led with 290 recruits, Indiana was second with 282, Pennsylvania third with 210, and New York fourth with 161.

The regular army's quota required from each State and number obtained between April 1 and May 1, given out by General McCain in his daily statement of recruiting, follow:

State.	Quota.	Obtained Tuesday.	Total to May 1.
Alabama	4,274	35	542
Arizona	408	1	54
Arkansas	3,148	27	324
California	4,754	72	1,345
Colorado	1,398	24	334
Connecticut	2,228	17	388
Delaware	404	..	10
Dist. of Columbia	662	..	131
Florida	1,504	13	305
Georgia	5,218	69	1,618
Idaho	950	27	248
Illinois	11,276	290	4,544
Indiana	5,400	282	3,226
Iowa	4,448	45	1,166
Kansas	3,380	78	1,186
Kentucky	4,578	79	994
Louisiana	3,312	26	606
Maine	1,418	3	186
Maryland	2,590	4	169
Massachusetts	6,722	66	1,111
Michigan	5,420	144	1,912
Minnesota	4,150	52	843
Mississippi	3,594	..	416
Missouri	6,986	130	1,796
Montana	752	3	161
Nebraska	2,384	177	814
Nevada	162	8	207
New Hampshire	860	2	81
New Jersey	5,074	90	991
New Mexico	654	3	49
New York	18,226	161	3,569
North Carolina	4,412	15	431
North Dakota	1,134	7	152
Ohio	9,534	113	1,584
Oklahoma	3,314	20	868
Oregon	1,344	39	1,047
Pennsylvania	15,230	210	3,971
Rhode Island	1,084	4	118
South Carolina	3,030	11	282
South Dakota	1,106	21	274
Tennessee	4,368	14	651
Texas	7,792	75	1,776
Utah	746	35	458
Vermont	710	0	20
Virginia	4,122	20	514
Washington	2,282	45	500
West Virginia	2,442	13	483
Wisconsin	4,686	43	472
Wyoming	290	4	89

FOR 'WAR PROFITS' TAX.

Hull Proposes British System to Ways and Means Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The House Committee on Ways and Means failed today to reach an agreement on the excess profits tax, which, with the income tax, will constitute the foundation of the taxation bill designed to raise $1,800,000,000 additional annual revenue. Comparatively little progress was made on the bill.

Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee, who drafted the inheritance tax law, espoused a substitute for the subcommittee proposal regarding excess profits. The substitute proposes, in effect, that the existing excess profits tax law be superseded by legislation which will levy taxes on "war profits" rather than "excess profits."

The Tennessee member offered an amendment patterned after the British war profits laws. It would authorize corporations to take the profits of any one of the three years immediately preceding the war as a basic year. The difference between the earnings in normal times and the earnings under war conditions would represent the amount subject to taxation. It is probable the Hull substitute will be voted on tomorrow.

BERLIN STARTS A SPY SCARE

Offers $750 Reward for Any Enemy Agent Spreading Sedition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 2.—Large bills have been posted in Berlin by order of the General commanding the Mark of Brandenburg, offering a reward of $750 to any person who exposes agents of foreign powers who endeavor to spread discontent and disagreement in Germany.

It is asserted that they are disguised as good-natured old men or politicians, or even as soldiers in uniform, and that it is the business of every German to help his country identify them.

This will probably cause a spy chase similar to that at the beginning of the war, when every harmless citizen was in danger of arrest on charges made by ignorant people and was asked to show his papers.

AMERICAN PENSIONS LOST?

Berlin Says Payments to Veterans Living in Germany Have Stopped.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 2.—For fifty years the American Government has paid pensions to many German veterans who earned them during the civil war fighting for the Union, but after the war went back to the country of their birth, where a dollar went further in support of the feeble pensioner, their being no compulsion to spend the money in America.

These pensions were paid regularly by American Consuls till January, 1917, when they refused to make further payments under various pretences. Ambassador Gerard was appealed to, but nothing had been done when he and the Consuls left Germany after the breaking of relations.

Now the Spanish officials at the American Embassy say that President Wilson has issued an order that no further payments to veterans residing abroad will be made because the pensions must be spent in the United States. This would mean that old men of 70 and 80 years would be compelled to return to the United States or renounce all claims to pensions.

Many of these veterans are in great distress over the stopping of their pensions, which were in many cases their principal means of subsistence. Their state of health wouldn't permit them to return, even if they had means for the voyage, which for other reasons, too, would be impossible.

Njegovan Heads Austria's Navy.

VIENNA, May 2.—Vice Admiral Maximilian Njegovan, commander of the Austro-Hungarian fleet, has been appointed by the Emperor as chief of the Marine Department. The Admiral, however, will retain his present post of commander of the war fleet.

A JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

in a recent decision referring to Lawyers Mortgage Company, said:

"The Corporation is a great financial institution organized for the purpose of guaranteeing real estate mortgages. It is one of the two or three largest and financially strongest institutions of the kind in the city, and I believe in the country. Its GUARANTEED MORTGAGE is a legal investment for trustees, Trust Companies and Savings Banks."

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RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. **$9,000,000**
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Ship-Building Plant.

Fully equipped with 3 250 H. P. new boilers, 500 H. P. Corliss engine, steel construction buildings, wharf, deep water, 500 feet waterfront. Few miles New York. Cash not absolutely necessary. Box 734, Hotel Breslin.

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A readjustment of Spring Styles affords *these unusual buying opportunities*—

Suits { that were $55 to $65—at $35 ; " " $65 to $95—at $50 ; " " $110 to $125—at $75, $85

(Higher-cost Suits at Proportionate Reductions)

Coats and Capes { that were $45 & $55—at $35 ; " " $65 & $75—at $50 ; " " $75 to $95—at $65

(Satin Capes—Special at $75)

Dresses { that were $55 to $75—at $45 ; " " $75 to $85—at $65 ; " " $85 to $95—at $75

(Dancing Frocks—formerly $75 to $125—at $55 & $75)

Street Hats—formerly $25 to $30—**at $18**

(Dress Hats—especially priced—at $25)

Summer Furs—at 20% Reduction

Rich Jacquettes, Capes, Stoles and Scarfs—of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable—Kolinsky—Mole—Ermine—Silver Fox—Blue Fox—and other Fashionable Furs.

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Fabrics:—Tailored of materials especially selected for their wearing qualities, including finished and unfinished Worsteds and smooth faced Cassimeres.

Patterns:—neat and conservative—the kind that will not accentuate the fullness of the figure.

Tailoring:—finish and workmanship are the best obtainable; beautiful trimmings; Coats are full or quarter silk lined.

Sizes:—From 38 to 52, including "stouts," "long stouts" and "short stouts."

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Announce an Extraordinary Special

Sale of 300 Women's Spring Suits at $24

Formerly $29.50 to $39.50

A wonderful collection of fashionable Spring suits in plain tailored, braid bound, dressy and sport models, beautifully tailored in Men's Wear Serge, Twills, Gabardine, Tweeds, Vigereaux, Burella Cloth, Tricotine, Taffeta, Silk Poplin, Silk and Wool Jersey. In all the desired high shades as well as Navy Blue. Sizes 34 to 44 and in two models to 50½.

We have planned for today

An Important Special Offering of

150 Women's "Coat" Dresses at $14.50 and $18.50

A special purchase of smart frocks from a leading Fifth Avenue dressmaker, including many of his most successful models, together with seventy-five dresses from our own stock that were $25 and $29.50, made of materials worth $2 and $2.50 a yard.

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Fourth Floor.

For Today Only—A Most Important

Sale of Women's Fashionable Coats

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A wonderful collection of belted, straight line, semi-fitted and fancy tailored models, exhibiting many exclusive features in pockets and belts. The materials include: Wool Velour, Wool Poplin, Serge, Fancy Mixtures, and Taffeta, skeletonized or half lined with peau de cygne. All fashionable colors, including Black and Navy Blue. Sizes 34 to 48.

Special Values in the Annual Sale of

Imported and Domestic Undergarments

At $1.98—Princess Slips trimmed with lace or embroidery.

At $1.98—Dainty Philippine Nightgowns artistically hand-embroidered.

At $1.98—Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises trimmed with lace.

At $1.98—Sheer Batiste Nightgowns with ribbon eyelets at neck and waist.

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Misses' Tailor-Made and Sport Suits Reduced to $18

Formerly $25 to $39.50

An exceptionally attractive collection of modish Spring suits beautifully tailored in Gabardine, Serge and Wool Jersey, in all colorings except Black and Navy Blue. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Special Offerings in the

Annual May Sale of Corsets

At $4.85—Regularly $7 and $12. Regaliste and La Vida Corsets, made of flesh color silk broche, with low top and medium skirt.

At $1.65—Regularly $4—C. B. Corsets in flesh or white Summer weight Coutil, trimmed with lace, and fitted with strong hose supporters.

Women's Colored Cloth Top Boots Special $7.95

In the New Spring Colors Are Now Being Featured on Second Floor

They are the most fashionable boots for present wear, unusually attractive in appearance and made according to the highest standard of shoe-making. The model *illustrated* is in Tan Russia Calf with Mode top. Others may be had in Patent Leather with Pearl Grey or Baise top; Black Glazed Kid with Steel Grey top; Mouse Brown with Mode top, and Dark Brown or Dark Grey with top to match. Sizes 2 to 8. Widths AA to D.

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Equipment for the Horse and the Man Up

In getting out for an early morning canter through the park or along the countryside, the man who gives the proper attention to his getup and his equipment is going to profit most by this gentlemanly recreation. Serviceable Clothes and Dependable Harness can always be obtained here for much less than elsewhere.

Smart Riding Suits $29.75, $34.75

We are showing an assortment of well finished suits consisting of coat and breeches. Coat in semi-sport style, ¼ lined; Breeches with buttoned or laced cuffs. The materials include tweed, tan covert cloth and fancy mixtures.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

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Dependable Harness means so much to horse and rider that it receives first consideration here. Then comes the price which is always less than elsewhere. A shipment of "Merry Saddles" from London's famous saddlery has just been added to our full line of imported and domestic saddles, bridles, stirrup leathers, whips, blankets, etc.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th Street Rear.

Boots and Puttees

Well made boots of tan or black Russia calf with high heels, narrow toes, leather inner soles and Goodyear welts.

Tan, $11.89
Black, $10.89

Soft Calf Puttees, in tan or black, with straps and buckles, $6.49

Cowhide Puttees, in tan or black, $3.96

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Khaki Riding Togs

Inexpensive, but strong and durable, these khaki clothes make many friends. Well tailored along correct lines for such togs.

Breeches, $1.98 and $2.97
Norfolk Coats, $2.49 and $3.74
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The "Lansdowne" at $2.74

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You can take your choice of several blocks in olive, drab, stone, brown and other shades. All are well made, exclusively for us, of dependable materials by reliable hatters.

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Don't buy it for "Fashion Hints for Tasty Dressers," conveying the astounding intelligence that "jeweled toe-gear will be worn by exclusive bathers at Newport this summer."

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SEES HARD FIGHT FACING AMERICA

Burden of the War May Fall on Our Shoulders, Merchants' Association Hears.

URGED TO PREPARE AT ONCE

We Must Act as If the Struggle Was Single-Handed, Major Gordon Says —Burton Assails Censorship.

The Members' Council of the Merchants' Association, meeting at the Astor yesterday for its last luncheon of this year to discuss America's war responsibilities in the light of England's experience, was told by an English editor and a Canadian clergyman-soldier that the only safe course for America was to prepare as vigorously as if she would have to fight Germany single-handed. Pomeroy Burton, the American manager of The London Daily Mail, said that the short-war fallacy in the allied countries had been Germany's strongest ally and that it had been fostered by the censorship, which he described as "a brake pressed hard on the wheels while the hauling was all up hill." Major Charles F. Gordon of the Forty-third Cameron Highlanders of Canada, better known perhaps as "Ralph Connor," the novelist, warned Americans that if Russia should make a separate peace this country would need to use not half a million soldiers but many millions.

Nearly 2,000 members were present, and they cheered heartily the references to the need of personal sacrifice, sacrifice of time, of money, and of loved ones, which might be expected to be brought home to every man. They assented to the statement of William C. Breed, Chairman of the meeting, when he said that many of them regretted that their age would not permit them to go to the firing line. They opened and closed the meeting by singing stanzas of "America," while the speakers stood beneath the intertwined American, French, and British flags.

Mr. Burton said that the two great needs confronting America were: First, co-ordination of effort at Washington through a war council fully empowered to deal with all war problems, in consultation, of course, with Cabinet members, legislators, experts, and others, and, second, and equally important an extensive and systematic campaign of information, conducted through the advertising and news columns of every useful publication in the United States, designed to make the people understand this war.

"They are far from understanding it now," he continued. "Five weeks of careful inquiry convince me that the great majority of people in this country believe the war to be nearing an end. It is the short-war fallacy in a new guise. But for this same short-war fallacy the war might now be nearing the end—indeed, it might be over.

"The people of every nation now engaged began with the firm conviction that they were in for a short war. That fatal theory has entered largely into the war preparations of every country involved. It has shaped war policies. It has warped and misguided public sentiment. It has cost countless thousands of human lives. It has prolonged the war. It has been Germany's strongest ally.

"The people utterly fail to realize that before this war is over the country may have to put into the firing line and maintain there not less than 500,000 fighting men.

"It must be admitted that the main reason for the utter inability of the people of this country to grasp the true significance of the war today is the policy of suppressing information, which has prevailed in the principal Entente countries since the day the first shot was fired. This close censorship policy has cost them dearly. It has kept the spirit and meaning of the war from entering the minds of the people in this and other countries remote from the conflict. It has been a brake pressed hard on the wheels, while the hauling was all uphill. I trust that the Washington authorities will begin right, and take the people into their full confidence. That in itself will be a mighty step forward."

Major Gordon, who was wounded in action, devoted part of his speech to praise of the heroism of the soldiers and of those left at home. "We have learned," he said, "to put death in its right place, and it place is along the pathway of duty, on the pathway of eternal glory." He made a strong appeal for Americans to realize their burden, and particularly to send soldiers to France as fast as The rudimentary preliminary training could be given. "Five weeks here will do it," he said.

"Mr. Burton has told you the solemn truth," he declared, "that it may be that upon this nation after all will come the final and heavier burden of winning the war. Did you ever think of what lay behind such a phrase as this, 'the fortunes of war'? Did you ever think of what might happen to you and to us and to the world if that little line of ships was broken through? You have the idea, and I have, that they cannot break through. But nobody knows. And if once the line is broken, gentlemen, what is going to happen to Britain?

"Britain will be in the grip of the Teutons inside of a week. What will save her? Not her armies. What will happen to America? You know, or you don't know. Think what would happen if a separate peace were made by one of our great—shall I say in one sense our most splendid and glorious ally, Russia. Supposing that were to happen. Supposing it would happen. What then would be the result? A result that none of us cares to contemplate, but a result that lies quite within the 'fortunes of war.' Then it would be that with Britain's armies slowly being exhausted, that glorious and gallant army of France slowly being exhausted, and once you move out those two great lines there is no hope of victory.

"What then would it mean? It would mean that America must come up, not with 500,000 men or 1,000,000 men, but with millions of men, and try to conduct this war at long range, across those seas. Think of the possibilities that lie behind the words 'the fortunes of war.'

"What is the teaching of all this to us here in this country? This, and only this: An immediate, resolute, organized, intense, feverish energy in the preparation for war in every department; in getting your fighting men fit, which is the easiest thing to do. Give them a few weeks here and give them a few weeks in France, and I can trust them and you can trust them, too, on the fighting line. Give them a few weeks here. This ten months' talk in these matters is all nonsense, this ten months' training talk. As General Bridges said the other day, twelve weeks will do it. "I have seen a Canadian battalion go into the line in nine weeks from the time they were called together in Canada: three weeks in Canada; two weeks in England; shot over to France; four weeks in the school at Havre; sent out on a Cook's tour with an old battalion; brought out; held back for two weeks in reserve; sent on their own, and they are just as good as the rest of them. I am not much of a soldier, but I would not be so deadly afraid to go in the rear of a division of America who had been trained here for about five weeks and then trained for four weeks in France by men who knew their job. I would feel pretty safe behind them."

Mr. Breed, in his introductory remarks, declared that there could be no end of the war until emancipation and political liberty had been brought to the peoples of Central Europe.

"Let those throughout the country, who may believe that this great struggle can be worked out by compromise and going back to the old status of affairs, remember that there can be no compromise when a question of principle is involved. Let them remember also that in a war in which liberty, freedom and the rights of humanity are the real issues, compromise and peace are impossible until the enemies of liberty, freedom and humanity are destroyed or their governments reorganized on a different basis. The German people can make peace, but the German Kaiser, never."

SAYS FLAGS COST TOO MUCH

Secretary Newton Asserts Recent Increase in Price Was Outrageous.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Assistant Secretary Newton of the Treasury issued a statement today characterizing the recent increase in the price of American flags as outrageous.

"It is distressing to note how a few opportunists and sagacious pigs are seeking to fatten on the patriotism of the country. Within a very short period after the declaration of war the controlling influences among the flag makers of this country doubled the price on flags. In some instances the price was increased 100 per cent.

"Naturally when this country went to war for the maintenance of human liberty and civilization every patriotic citizen in the country desired to show where he stood by the display of this country's emblem, but he soon discovered that a 100 per cent. penalty had been imposed upon his patriotism.

"I don't know what can be done about it, but I am going to make an effort. I believe at this time it is the duty of every American citizen, where he discovers the fingers of the pickpocket or the snout of the pig entering the pocket of the patriotic public, to use every legitimate means to expose said pig or pickpocket without hesitation or timidity."

Mr. Newton said he had called the attention of Attorney General Gregory to the situation and asked if some action could be taken.

Tells Redmond We Back Home Rule.

The Rev. Father Robert O'Loughran, an Irish writer and orator who has been lecturing throughout the United States, sent this cablegram to John Redmond yesterday:

"Everywhere I have spoken in the States there is wonderful enthusiasm for immediate Home Rule for all Ireland. In an age of democracy this great democratic issue must be settled."

Great Increase in Naturalization.

According to a report made yesterday by the Federal Bureau of Naturalization in Manhattan, 2,533 first papers were issued to applicants for citizenship last month and 468 second papers, an increase in first papers of 1,805 and 212 in second papers over April, 1916. The applicants represented all nationalities, Italians being in the majority.

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BREWERS TO CONFER ON SAVING OF GRAIN

Invitation to Joint Discussion Accepted by Conservation Committee of Sixty.

ACTIVE CAMPAIGN IS BEGUN

Dr. Rogers, Chemist, and Gen. Carter Emphasize Necessities of Wartime.

The Committee of Sixty, which was organized a few days ago with Professor Irving Fisher of Yale as President, to conserve the grain supply in war time by diverting it from the manufacture of intoxicants and which has adopted the slogan "Save 11,000,000 loaves of bread a day," received a request yesterday from the United States Brewers' Association, through its Secretary, H. F. Fox of 50 Union Square, for a conference with a committee of brewers to discuss the problem.

The invitation came in answer to a circular letter sent by the committee to every brewer in the country explaining the purposes of the campaign and asking for suggestions. It was accepted, and a date for the conference will be set after Professor Fisher chooses a sub-committee to represent the grain-saving movement.

The members of the committee believe that their success so far has depended greatly upon the fact that they have not in any way associated themselves with the prohibition movement and have made their plea on a basis of "common sense." They are preparing to give wide publicity to articles on the liquor problem by Dr. Allen Rogers of the American Chemical Society and Major Gen. William Harding Carter, U. S. A. The article by Dr. Rogers takes up the important part which alcohol must play in the manufacture of articles directly effecting the outcome of the war and makes a plea for prohibition during the war on that ground. He says in part:

"Alcoholic beverages must go. The requirement is clear. Alcohol can fill liquor glasses to satisfy the willful appetite of thousands of Americans living comfortably at home—or it can be transferred to fill a hundred hospital needs to save the lives and relieve the sufferings of other thousands on the battlefields. Alcohol may play its part in the gayeties of the club, in the hotel, and in the home—or it may play a bigger part in the manufacture of the munitions which alone can bring us victory. It may be transferred into beverages which make for pleasure—or it may become the fuel that will serve the nation when other fuels are lacking.

"Every extravagance and waste in home life and public life must be eliminated, and the great industry of alcoholic beverage manufacture must bow before the demands of the nation in its time of crisis. This is no sentimental demand—nor religious, nor even moral—it is the demand of the nation's chemists, based upon scientific analysis.

"Don't close the breweries and distilleries. Transform them. Instead of making alcohol for drinks, make it for the manufacture of explosives, make it for ether and other medicinal purposes, make it for fuel, make it for dyes and shellacs—make it for every use to which Uncle Sam's chemists can put it in the supreme moment when all things must go to the melting pot to be turned to the nation's greatest good."

General Carter, looking at the question more from a military viewpoint, says:

"The development of minds and bodies to meet the demands of military service in war requires not only the most modern hygienic surroundings but the absence of every form of personal dissipation. Any one who sells or gives intoxicants or drugs of any kind to young men undergoing training for the nation's defense, not only commits a crime against the individual but a treasonable act against the nation.

"The public is far better advised today than ever before, concerning the effects of the habitual use of intoxicants in producing criminal, insane, and untrustworthy men and women and degenerate children. Prisons, asylums, and public reformatories furnish continuous and abundant evidences along these lines. The increasing undiscipline of Americans has been observed and noted by investigators and students for many years. This is evidenced in lack of respect for parents, for the aged, for the officers of the law, and for the law itself. It has also been a uniform observation that these conditions become aggravated whenever and wherever intoxicating liquors are habitually used. Confronted with those facts we are out to undertake the creation of a large army of the people, and to prepare it for participation in the most gigantic struggle in the history of wars.

"Of course it is absurd to inaugurate complete prohibition until as a nation, we are prepared to abandon taxation of manufactured intoxicants. After many years' observation of the effects of drink upon our soldiers, it is the unhesitating opinion of the writer that the proceeds of governmental taxation of stills and breweries is, to say the least, no compensation for the misspent lives and stunted brains of those who are addicted to drunkenness. If it requires war time prohibition to insure an absolutely sober and dependable army, we should have it, and the sooner the better."

DON'TS FOR 'GLOATERS.'

Staats-Zeitung Warns Them Not Even to Grin at German Victories.

Commenting yesterday afternoon upon the report that Federal agents were compiling a list of "gloaters," i. e., Teuton sympathizers who exhibited satisfaction at reverses suffered by the Allies and the sinking of American ships, the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung said:

"It has been already admitted that, indeed, there exists no law under which such 'gloaters,' those rejoicing maliciously, may be punished. But what does not exist now may come. Therefore, the warning that he who, as an American, rejoices at the enemy's victories—and Germany certainly is an enemy—or maliciously discusses possible misfortunes of the United States, displays the lack of loyalty that is liable to punishment. As for the 'enemy aliens,' however, who make merry over America's undertakings, who praise Hindenburg as if he were not America's arch enemy, they will be interned—the warning is plain enough. So in the future don't laugh, do not even grin; not only hold your tongue, but also close your lips."

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WOMEN FOOD SAVERS WANT HOOVER AS HEAD

National League Expects a Million Housewives to Help Conserve Supplies.

The National Housewives' League decided yesterday to ask Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Food Commission, to act as director of the force of a million housewives the league purposes to enlist to conserve the food and other resources of the country. Officials of the league called attention to an appeal to American housewives by Mr. Hoover, published in the May number of The Housewife, in which the Food Commissioner said:

"If we are to pull our allies through with sufficient foodstuffs to maintain their men at the front and their women and children at home, we have simply got to reduce waste and consumption of foodstuffs to the minimum upon which we can maintain good health. This can be done if we have the united good-will and devotion of the American women."

Mr. Hoover advised housewives to study scientific food values and eat fish, fruit, vegetables, and dairy products as largely as possible so as to conserve the staple foods that can be exported. "We can," he wrote, "substitute corn bread for wheat bread. We can eat a more moderate amount of wheat. If our allies can get the bare staples of life, they will fight and die cheerfully in our common cause." Mr. Hoover called attention to the wastage of food in American kitchens also.

The Housewives' League organized yesterday the First New York Regiment of the Housewives' Army for National Defense, with Mrs. Frank W. Wallis as Colonel. Mrs. Julian Heath, head of the league, is Major General of the "army." Carrying out the idea of Mr. Hoover, it was announced that a food expert had been employed, and that classes for housewives would be opened at once to teach conservation of food, simplification of menus, and the making of "mock" foods to be substituted for meats.

It was said at the offices of the Mayor's Food Gardens Committee yesterday that hundreds of applications to work on farms this Summer were being made, and that the applicants were being classified. Notification will be sent to those for whom positions are available. In the cases of many applicants it has been found by the committee that they are unsuited for farm work. It appears that all wives are not in favor of allowing their husbands to go to the country alone. One applicant wrote: "I will have to win my wife's consent to leave home, as, no doubt, most men will have to do."

John A. Wilbur, Secretary of the Harlem Board of Commerce and a member of the Mayor's Gardens Committee, to whom has been assigned the territory from Ninety-sixth to 135th Street, river to river, asked yesterday that all persons having garden spaces of at least 20 by 20 feet advise him, so that soil experts could inspect the ground before planting. Whenever plots are large enough they will be plowed without expense by the Park Department. A certain proportion of the crop of each garden is to be set aside for the use of the hospitals of the city and the balance used by the family of the person offering the garden plot.

Superintendent Flinn of the Bureau of Employment of the State Industrial Commission said yesterday that 500 men were needed at once to work on up-State farms. He asked that all those in need of employment and who have had farm experience gather this morning at the State Public Employment Bureau, at 262 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. No commission will be charged and the men will be supplied carfare to their destination.

Chinese Minister Leaves Berlin.

PEKIN, May 2.—The Foreign Office has received information that the Chinese Minister to Germany has left Berlin for Denmark.

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MR. ROOT IGNORES SOCIALIST ATTACK

No Proof of Cabled Protests to Russia, but Papers Criticising Him Are Mailed.

EXTRADITION CASE IS CITED

Opponents Say He Favored Deporting Refugees from the Czar's Prosecution.

Elihu Root, who has been chosen to head the proposed American Commission to Russia, maintained silence yesterday in the face of adverse criticism which his selection has aroused among Socialists here and the warnings that his presence might defeat the aims of the commission. Mr. Root said he had read the address of Professor Alexander Petrunkevitch of Yale at the Economic Club dinner here Tuesday night, in which the Professor urged his audience to bring pressure to bear on President Wilson to appoint men on the commission who would be acceptable to the Social Democrats, now in power in Russia, but on the address Mr. Root declined to comment.

The rest of the commission has not been selected by the Administration in Washington, so far as known, and it was said that Mr. Root himself was not being consulted in the designation of others.

The question whether any Socialists here have violated a Federal law by sending to Russia reports or allegations tending to discredit Mr. Root in the eyes of Social Democrats and thus "defeat the measures of the Government of the United States," in the words of Section 5 of the Criminal Code, was much discussed yesterday, but no Socialists or others could be found who would admit that they had sent such messages. They did not conceal their hostility toward Mr. Root, and several Socialists intimated that the only reason they had not sent messages to Russian newspapers condemning him as an enemy of Socialism was because "it would be a waste of cable tolls," because he was "already only too well known to the Russian Socialists." Editors of radical Socialist papers here freely admitted that they had been attacking Mr. Root since his designation as the head of the commission to Russia and that copies of their papers were being mailed to Russia regularly.

The principal basis of the attacks on him has been the case of the Russian radicals, Rudowitz and Pouren, who fled to this country while Mr. Root was Secretary of State. The Russian Government sought to have them returned, and Mr. Root is being attacked on the ground that he favored their extradition.

As a matter of fact, according to the reports of the Rudowitz and Pouren cases published when the two men were fighting extradition in 1909, Mr. Root, who was then Secretary of State under President Roosevelt, passed final judgment on whether they should be returned to Russia, and determined that neither should be extradited. Previous to making this decision both of them were subjected to prolonged trials before United States Commissioners, Jan Pouren in New York and Christian Rudowitz in Chicago, and during these trials President Roosevelt, Mr. Root, and other Government officials were occasionally criticised severely by radicals here for not releasing the men forthwith. Secretary Root said that he wished to have all of the evidence as to the character of the men's alleged offenses before him when he made his final decision. He reopened Pouren's case afer the first Commissioner who heard it had decided that Pouren should be sent back to Russia, and after a petition against extradition bearing thousands of signatures had been sent to Washington. After the second hearing, at which new evidence was introduced, Secretary Root decided that Pouren's only offenses in Russia had been of a political nature—he had taken part in a revolution—and decided not to extradite him. Mr. Root came to the same decision in the case of Rudowitz and liberated him.

Criticising Mr. Root in connection with the refugee cases, the New Yorker Volkszeitung, a German Social Democrat paper published in this city, whose editor, Ludwig Lorey, was a schoolmate in Germany of Karl Liebknecht, printed the following comment yesterday:

"Elihu Root, who is now to head the American friendly commission to the Russian Republic, was—as The Milwaukee Leader reminds us—as Secretary of State the fiercest enemy of Comrades Rudowitz and Pouren, whose extradition was sought with so much energy by the Government of the Hangman-Czar. Now, the friends of the refugees hounded at that time make up part of the Government in Russia; the friends of Root are prisoners. A remarkable representative of the American democracy!"

The Novy Mir of 77 St. Marks Place is said to be the only daily Russian Social Democrat newspaper in this country. Its editor, Alexander Menshoi, was emphatic in his denunciation of Mr. Root yesterday, but said he had sent no cable messages to Russia concerning the appointment, and knew of no one else who had done so.

Mr. Menshoi said he had no suggestions to offer as to who ought to head the American commission to Russia, but that it would probably be better to send no commission at all than one headed by Mr. Root. A number of other Socialists here expressed the belief that Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the Supreme Court should head the commission, and that the rest of its personnel was, in comparison, insignificant.

There was some unofficial talk of an examination of the cable companies' files to ascertain whether any messages which violated the Federal laws had been sent to Russia since Mr. Root's selection was made public, but nothing definite in that respect was announced.

JAPANESE PRAISE FOR ROOT.

Dr. Iyenaga Says His Services Are Needed by Russia.

Dr. T. Iyenaga, unofficial spokesman of the Japanese Government in America, in an address before the Jovian League of New York at Stewart's restaurant yesterday, praised the selection of Elihu Root as head of the American commission to Russia. Dr. Iyenaga said that conditions in Russia were not reassuring for the Allies, and that a speedy ending of the war would depend largely upon the steps taken to put Russia on her feet again and prevent a separate peace with Germany.

"It would be unchivalrous to Russia, our ally, to say anything at this time of a discouraging nature," said Dr. Iyenaga. "But, confidentially, I believe the situation is far from reassuring, and it needs the most tactful handling that can be gained by sending an American commission headed by a statesman of such tried ability as Elihu Root."

Dr. Iyenaga reiterated that unless the United States abolished all measures discriminating against the Japanese, he saw little hope of a durable peace between the two nations, even though they were allies in the war against Germany.

"Japanese people are now silent," said Dr. Iyenga, "but I am constrained to say that there remains in their heart a thorn, a sense of injustice they have received. So long as this is not remedied I must state with your permission what I consider to be the plain truth, much as I regret to say it, that the problems of a durable peace between America and Japan will not have received their definite and final solution."

Speaking of Germany's plot to form an alliance with Japan and Mexico against the United States, Dr. Iyenaga assured his hearers that Japan could not have been induced to turn traitor to its allies under any conditions, adding that the entrance of the United States into the war sounded the death knell of German militarism.

"It would be to the great advantage of Germany," said Dr. Iyenaga, "to sue for peace today and immediately stop this awful carnage before she has inflamed the American public by a hostile encounter. But the encounter has already occurred between a German submarine and American naval gunners. If Germany would lay her cards upon the table and ask lenient terms of settlement her enemies would probably not be loath to grant them. At such a peace conference the influence of America would doubtless be strongly exerted in Germany's favor."

London Denies Move to Discredit Root.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Representative Meyer London of New York, Socialist, said tonight. "I know nothing about a movement to discredit the so-called Root Commission to Russia except what I have seen in some of the newspapers. I have not sent any cablegram to Petrograd concerning the matter and have taken no part in such a movement, if it exists."

Wilson at Red Cross Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A conference for the discussion of a plan for the organization of the American Red Cross relief work, both in this country and in Europe, was held with President Wilson at the White House today. Those present were Robert W. De Forest, Vice President of the Red Cross; Eliot Wadsworth, Acting Chairman of the Central Committee; Cleveland H. Dodge of New York, Chairman of the Red Cross Emergency Finance Committee, and H. P. Davison of New York, Vice Chairman of that committee.

ROOSEVELT WARNS RUSSIA AGAINST MOB

In Letter to Ilya Tolstoy He Points to the Perils of Sudden Power.

DANGER OF NEW REACTION

As a "Fellow Radical," He Hopes Unbalanced Extremists Will Not Control.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt appealed yesterday to the people of Russia to make the new democracy which they have formed a real power in promoting the aims of the enemies of autocratic Germany. In a letter which he addressed to Count Ilya Tolstoy, with whom he had luncheon at the Langdon Hotel Monday, he called upon the Russian people to employ moderation in the use of their new found power, and by wisdom and self-control to secure for the country the permanent benefits of the revolution.

Count Tolstoy, who has advocated sending Colonel Roosevelt to Russia with the American commission, left New York yesterday to return to his native land and take his part in aiding the new Government. He will go by way of Vancouver and the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and will not arrive in Russia for thirty days. Bernard H. Sandler, who has been interested in the short lecture tour of the Count while in this country, obtained permission to publish the Colonel's letter at this time so that it might reach the people of Russia before the Count's arrival there.

Here is what Colonel Roosevelt wrote:

May 1, 1917.

My Dear Count Tolstoy: Through you I send my most hearty congratulations and good wishes to the men who have led the Russian people in this great movement for democratic freedom. I speak to them as a fellow-democrat and as a fellow-radical when I urge them for the sake of the ultimate welfare of the mass of the people of Russia to see that their striking victory is used with such moderation and wisdom as to prevent all possibility of reaction. I have the keenest sympathy with your program for religious, political, and industrial freedom for all, and for equality of opportunity for all.

It is not a very easy thing to carry through such a program, and in any such great movement as yours the danger at the point you have reached comes almost as much from well meaning, unbalanced extremists, who favor the revolution, as from the reactionaries themselves. As you have put it, the "torch of enlightenment fired the revolt." See that the light of the torch is not dimmed by any unwise and extreme action, and, above all, not by any of those sinister and dreadful deeds which a century and a quarter ago in France produced the Red Terror, and then by reaction the White Terror.

All of us who love liberty, who believe in political and social and industrial democracy, are now looking with eager hope to Russia, and not only for your sakes, but for our own sakes, we beg you, exactly as by courage and disinterestedness you have forced through the revolution, so by wisdom and self-control to secure for your country the permanent benefits of the revolution. Very faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Count Tolstoy, according to Mr. Sandler, left the message to the American people that Colonel Roosevelt was the man of all men in this country to head a commission to Russia for the purpose of strengthening the new democracy and inspiring its people to the highest ideals.

Before Count Tolstoy left Colonel Roosevelt presented to him a copy of his "African Game Trails," with the following inscription: "To Count Ilya Tolstoy, from his fellow-hunter, and fellow-democrat, and fellow-lover of mankind, Theodore Roosevelt, April 30, 1917."

The Count in turn presented his book of reminiscences of his father to the Colonel, with this inscription: "Theodore Roosevelt, statesman, soldier, explorer, hunter, and a man who does what he says and says what he does."

TURN STATUE INTO SHELLS.

Russians Recast Petrograd Memorial of Catherine II.

News of the demolition in Petrograd of the famous monument erected to Catherine II. of Russia and its recasting into shells at the request of the Committee of Soldiers was cabled to The Jewish Daily Forward yesterday by its correspondent in Petrograd. The same dispatch told of the organization of a collection toward erecting a monument to Nicholas Tshernyshevsky, the noted Russian patriot-author, who spent nineteen years in exile and hard labor in Siberia.

According to The Forward's dispatch, it is planned to raise the monument at Yakutsk, inside the Arctic Circle, where Tshernyshevsky spent his period in exile. He died in 1889 and is revered by Russians as one of the fathers of the revolution. He was the author of "What Is There to be Done?"

The Jews of Constanigrad have signed $5,000,000 rubles for the liberty loan.

Maxim Gorky and other writers have published an appeal to found a museum of the revolution.

RUSSIA READY FOR FREEDOM

Melville E. Stone Says the People Understand Self-Government.

Mellville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, at a luncheon of the Civic Club at 127 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, discussed yesterday "Russia's Qualifications for Self-Government."

"Principles of self-government have been practiced in Russia as far back as 150 years ago," he said. "It might be thought remarkable that in a country of 200,000,000 population, where but a small proportion are educated, that an upheaval of the monarchical form of government should occur and in its place a more liberal form of government be instituted. This is due to the years of self-government of the Russian people, self-government in which even the lowliest of the peasants participated.

"Small forms of government by the people were practiced before the outbreak of the recent revolution. There was the 'Mir,' a meeting at which farmers inhabiting farms about the village would meet in annual conference at the village square and determine questions of taxation and local government. From this, according to the historian, John Fiske, the New England town government was conceived.

"The second form of rule by the people came in the cities. Municipal self-government was practiced throughout Russia. Thirdly, a larger and more comprehnsive form of common control existed in the counties, representatives from various sections meeting and determining fundamental principles concerning public welfare. The last form was created in 1905. That was the establishment of the Russian Duma or Congress. While tales of Russian intrigue, bomb-throwing, and grewsome Siberian practices are true to a limited degree, the general tenor of the Russian people is one of moderation. This was proved by the alacrity with which they accepted the prohibition of the manufacture and distribution of vodka."

McADOO FAVORS LIFE RISKS.

Asks Congress for Power to Permit Insuring American Seamen.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Secretary McAdoo has recommended to Congress that the powers of the Government War Risk Insurance Bureau be enlarged so as to permit the insuring of lives of officers and men on merchant ships.

Liability for loss of life would be placed between $1,500 and $5,000, with proportionate indemnity for injuries. Owners of all vessels insured by the Government would be required to take out insurance upon the lives of officers and crews.

Mr. McAdoo says that the plan has the President's approval, and that "certainly we should not do less for the lives of our seamen, without whose services it would be impossible to keep our merchant fleet upon the high seas, than we do for property itself."

Steamship owners in New York said yesterday that the plan to compel the companies to insure the lives of the officers and crews, proposed by Secretary McAdoo, was instigated by the Seamen's Union, as it had been refused by the ship owners in New York.

The big companies have devised an insurance plan of their own in which the men will pay part of the premium and the owners will pay the other part. A small shipowner was compelled to pay $1,000 a month to the Captain and $800 and $600 a month to the first and second officers and engineers last week to get his ship to sea. Sailors and firemen were receiving from $100 to $120 a month, including their war bonuses and board and lodging, it was said.

A deputation of steamship owners left New York on Tuesday for Wasaington to see President Wilson and ask him to suspend some clauses in the Seamen's bill until after the war is over.

Balch, Price & Co.

Dry Cold
Fur Storage
$100 Value Costs $2.00
$500 Value Costs $10.00
$1000 Value Costs $20.00
2%

Fulton & Smith Sts., B'klyn
PHONE 5900 MAIN

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Room Width Carpets
Seamless—Any Length

THESE goods may be used either as carpets to cover floors completely or as rugs. They are imported fabrics in plain colors and of a quality which we can recommend for satisfactory service.

The colorings are unusual, every shade differing from the stock-dyed yarn shown in the ordinary lower grade carpets.

Purchased with Macy's usual foresight and priced to attract careful shoppers

The fabric is a closely woven chenille of wool yarn with a pile of unusual depth.

Dumfries Chenille, $10.14 sq. yd.
Widths 9 to 18 ft. One color only,—mauve.

Dalkeith Chenille, $8.74 sq. yd.
Width 9 and 12 ft. Beautiful shades of green, blue and brown.

Dunoon Chenille, $7.48 sq. yd.
Widths 9 to 18 ft. Lovely shades of green, brown, rose and blue.

Quantities are sufficient to enable us to give immediate attention to any order entrusted to us. Our workrooms are equipped to cut and fit these carpets for rooms of unusual sizes and shapes.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Broadway.

B. Altman & Co.

announce that

the Store will be closed on Saturday May 5th

PROMPTLY AT NOON

in order that the

B. Altman & Co. Regiment

of the

Home Defense League

may participate in the parade

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

THE MAY AEOLIAN SALE of Pianos and Pianola-Pianos

Pianos from $75
Player-Pianos from $195

Saturday, May 5th to Saturday, May 12th

IN MANY respects the most remarkable sale of Pianos and Player-Pianos that we have ever held. New discontinued styles and rebuilt instruments priced regardless of original values and offered on practically your own terms.

Friday Papers for Full Particulars

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

In MANHATTAN, 29 West 42nd Street
In BROOKLYN, 11 Flatbush Avenue
In THE BRONX, 367 East 149th Street

Identical offerings in all three stores.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street Between 5th and 6th Avenues West 43rd Street

Have in stock the popular

Wideloom Carpet

A high-class heavy, wool back, Seamless Chenille Floor Covering, in exclusive plain shades,

Widths up to 15 feet,

at $9.75 sq. yd.

Inspection and comparison of prices invited.

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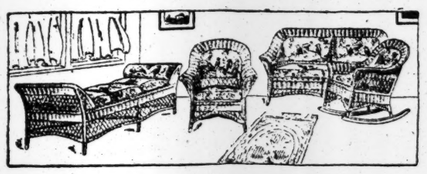
Telephone Order Service 32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST. Madison Square 8200

Summer Furniture Exhibit

Embraces every type of Summer Furniture, from Rustic to Reed, for Country Cottages and City Residences, for Indoors or Out.
At Fair and Moderate Prices



REED AND FIBRE SUITE
(Illustrated)
Attractive in design and durable in construction. It is finished in a meerschaum enamel. Loose cushion seats over spring buttons, and backs, are well upholstered, and covered with handsome floral cretonnes.
Settee .....$69.00 | Arm Rocker.$27.50
Arm Chair.$27.50 | Day Bed....$67.00

FIBRE AND REED SUITE
in Ivory Enamel
Loose cushion spring seats and upholstered backs.
Settee $52.00
Day Bed.....$54.00
Arm Chair.....$21.50
Arm Rocker.....$21.50

REED SUITE
in Ivory Enamel
Loose cushions over spring seats, and pad backs.
Settee $34.00
Arm Chair.....$17.00
Arm Rocker.....$17.00
Fernery with Bird Cage.....$28.00
Tea Wagon with Separate Tray..$18.00

FIBRE SUITE
in Brown Stain
Loose cushion seats and backs upholstered in tapestry.
Settee $27.00
Arm Chair.....$15.75
Arm Rocker.....$15.75
Round Table..... $4.50

GIMBELS—Seventh Floor

Read the Added Meaning of This Mark

Bent Bones That Were Bent by Pointed Shoes
EDUCATOR SHOE
Straight Bones That Grow Straight in Educator Shoes
EDUCATOR SHOE
Misses, Children's & Infants White Buck Button Educator

THE name EDUCATOR on the sole of a shoe has always meant protection against foot-ills—has always meant a shoe whose correct orthopaedic shape "lets the feet grow as they should."

Today it means even *more*. It means a shoe that among the general shifting of shoe values, *stands unchanged in quality.*

The tremendous advance in the cost of leather has made us raise the price a little, but we have maintained the *quality* absolutely.

Made for
MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

Get your family into Educators today. Ask at your favorite store.

Caution: Not every broad-toed shoe sold is an Educator. Unless branded EDUCATOR on sole, it is not an Educator, and has not the guarantee of quality, shape and wear.

Made only by Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High Street, Boston, Mass.

RICE & HUTCHINS EDUCATOR SHOE

Retailers can be supplied at wholesale from stock on our floor
Rice & Hutchins New York Co., New York

SEEK NEW YORKERS IN INSURANCE DEAL

Pittsburgh Officials Can't Find the Men Accused in Alleged $1,900,000 Fraud.

PROSECUTOR HERE MAY ACT

Phillips Lays Charges Before Him—Moore Explains Loan by Trust Company.

PITTSBURGH, May 2.—Representatives of the Attorney General and Constables from an Alderman's office today searched for the seven men who yesterday were accused by J. Denny O'Neil, Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania, of conspiring to defraud the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company out of $1,900,000. None of them could be found in Pittsburgh, and it was said the search would be transferred to New York, where most of them live.

The men for whom warrants were obtained were: Clarence F. Birdseye, New York; Kellogg Birdseye, Treasurer of the company; George Montgomery, Robert R. Moore, President of the Commercial Trust Company of New York; Albert Leury of New York, and W. D. McQueston and a Mr. Watson, whose addresses were not given.

It was intimated that additional warrants were to be sworn out and that other men would be involved in the prosecution. This could not be confirmed, as Mr. O'Neil, after closing the company's offices and ordering that no more insurance be written, left town. It was said he had gone to Harrisburg for a conference with other State officials, and he might go to New York before returning to Pittsburgh on Monday, when his application for the appointment of a receiver for the company is to be heard in the Common Pleas Court.

Mr. O'Neil said his examination led him to believe that the company's capital of $1,000,000 and its surplus had been entirely wiped out. Clarence F. Birdseye, a promoter of New York, he said, opened negotiations for the purchase of the Dare Lumber Company in North Carolina several months ago, and, coming to Pittsburgh, arranged to obtain from the insurance company $1,900,000. Of this, according to the Commissioner, $1,000,000 was put into the lumber company, and bonds of $6,000,000 were issued on the strength of the investment. It is alleged that of these bonds $5,700,000 were placed in the insurance company's treasury as security for the loan.

According to the Commissioner, $1,000,000 of the $1,900,000 obtained from the company went to finance the Dare Lumber Company, $400,000 went to pay certain alleged "dummy Directors"; another $400,000 went to promoters, and $100,000 was dissipated in generous payments to men little known in the deal.

The company was capitalized at $1,000,000, and its assets amounted to $24,000,000, protecting outstanding insurance of about $115,000,000. Originally 740 stockholders held the 20,000 shares of stock, with a par value of $50, and at one time its market price was $100. Just before Birdseye bought control for $80 a share by the payment of $10 a share in March and an additional $20 a share in April, the stock was quoted at $55. Bankers acquainted with the affairs of the company said that Birdseye and his associates still owed $40 a share on their purchase.

Officers of the company, who were at their desks as usual, but transacting no business, said they were unacquainted with the financial policy of the corporation since control passed into the hands of Birdseye and his friends April 20.

According to the petition filed in court, the old Directors resigned on March 29, and, subsequently, the following officers and Directors were elected by the Birdseye party: President and general manager, Fred A. Wallis; Vice President and Chairman of the Executive Committee, W. D. McQueston; Vice President, W. N. Nimick; Secretary, James H. Mahan; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Kellogg Birdseye; Directors, Alfred Luery, J. S. Grant, W. W. Goldsborough, Frank S. Delp, James D. Donnell, and P. P. Treadwell.

CHARGES UP TO PROSECUTOR.

Criminal Action Here Considered—Mr. Moore Explains Loan.

Jesse S. Phillips, State Superintendent of Insurance, laid charges in connection with the sale of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company before Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black yesterday. According to the Superintendent a downtown promoter, George F. Montgomery, signed a note for $120,000, which enabled Clarence F. Birdseye to control the company. Not only were warrants issued in Pittsburgh for five of the seven New Yorkers mentioned in connection with an alleged fraud amounting to $1,900,000, but word came from Goshen, N. Y., that warrants were out there for Birdseye and Montgomery. Up to a late hour last night, service had not been made.

The conference between Mr. Phillips and Mr. Black was held in the former's office at 165 Broadway, and at its conclusion Mr. Black, while unwilling to discuss the case until he had thoroughly examined it, said that he had learned enough to warrant belief that criminal action would follow against some of the men involved.

The five New York men for whom warrants were issued are Kellogg Birdseye, son of Clarence Birdseye and Treasurer of the company; Robert R. Moore, President of the Commercial Trust Company of New York; Albert Leury, and a Mr. Watson.

Mr. Birdseye could not be found at his office at 25 Church Street or at his home in Orange, N. J., and his secretary said she did not know just where he could be found. At the District Attorney's office it was said that a lawyer representing him had promised to produce him whenever wanted. In company with several others Montgomery maintained offices in 253 Broadway, but yesterday, beyond a statement that "he was in early this morning, but left," his associates were unaware of his whereabouts. At the New York office of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust, at 141 Broadway, J. B. Fellheimer, manager, declined to discuss the case.

Mr. Moore issued a statement setting forth the action of the Commercial Trust Company in the matter:

"Some weeks ago, and after preliminary talks with Mr. Birdseye, he represented to me that, associated with others, he was about to purchase control of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company, and requested of me a loan of $120,000 with which to put through the transaction. I agreed to let him have the money when the transaction was actually consummated. A few days later Mr. Birdseye said that the purchase was to be made in Pittsburgh the next day.

"I sent in his company Mr. Walker, the Assistant Secretary of the company, with instructions to him to certify any checks of Mr. Birdseye up to the sum of $120,000 when the sale of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company had been actually made to Mr. Birdseye and his associates. The next day our Assistant Secretary attended the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company and saw the transaction consummated. Acting under my directions he thereupon, certified Mr. Birdseye's checks for a sum something less than $120,000.

"This loan was made on March 28, and was charged to Mr. Birdseye's personal account on March 31. That is all I know about the transaction. As for the substitution by the new officers and Directors of the Pittsburgh company of one form of security for another, as to Mr. Birdseye's part in any of these transactions—I know nothing. Of course, neither the trust company nor any of its officers, including myself, is in any way interested in the transaction. We simply facilitated as every banking house constantly does, a transaction which appeared to be made, and which, so far as I know or have any reasons to suspect, was actually made in good faith."

Frederick A. Wallis, New York manager of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, who was elected President of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company on April 11 but refused on April 26 to accept the post, issued a statement in which he said:

"I had been elected President of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company, but withdrew my acceptance of the office before the date fixed for my taking charge, because a complete statement of the condition of the company and an explanation of all its transactions had not been laid before me and the Insurance Departments of New York and Pennsylvania as had been agreed."

The Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company had been for sale, and at one time a well-known life insurance concern considered taking the company over, but after the examination decided not to do so.

The publicity given to the affairs of the company recalled events of nearly nine years ago, when the company purchased the stock of the Washington Life Insurance Company, a New York corporation. Between darkness and dawn on Dec. 30-31, 1908, representatives of the Pittsburgh Company removed all books, records, and assets of the Washington Company from the latter's offices, at 141 Broadway. This unusual transfer was the subject of a long inquiry by William H. Hotchkiss, then Superintendent of Insurance, and it formed the basis of a suit brought by the late William Hepburn Russell, a policy holder of the Washington Life, to block the transaction. Mr. Russell did not win his suit, but arrangements were made by which the Superintendent of Insurance was made trustee of the Washington Life assets within New York State.

The Washington Life Insurance Company had a checkered career, and figured in the Armstrong investigation. In 1905 the Insurance Department published a report stating that, due to bad management, its surplus fund of $700,000 had been entirely wiped out, and that its then capital had been two-thirds impaired.

RAIDS ON ITALIAN FRONT.

Air Squadrons of Both Sides Swoop Down on Villages and Bases.

ROME, May 2.—The official statement issued by the Italian War Department says:

Artillery was particularly active yesterday on the Asiago Plateau and on the Carso.

Attempts on the part of the enemy to enter our lines in the Ledro Valley, northwest of Tolmino, and in the middle Isonzo were promptly repulsed by us.

There was considerable aerial activity by machines of both sides. Last night two of our airplanes bombed the railway station of Opcina and returned safely.

Enemy airplanes on Monday night raided Villa Vicentina. Immediately a squadron of Italian seaplanes and a section of military airplanes bombarded, with visible effect, enemy sheds in the vicinity of Trieste and returned to their bases intact. An enemy airplane also raided Vallona yesterday, doing insignificant material damage. There were no victims.

NOTHING in the way of better health can ever come from drinking coffee. ¶ There are millions of former coffee users who now drink Postum.

"There's a Reason"

Four Times the Sureness
Four Times the Savings
with
Diamond Squeegee Tread Tires

The Diamond Squeegee Tread is an old resident of motordom.

For years it has squeegeed the roadway to non-skid sureness.

You should use four Diamond Squeegee Tread Tires on your car—for two big reasons.

You have four times the security in driving.

You save four times as much in first cost.

Get Diamond Squeegee Tread Tires—red sides and black treads—and realize the life and strength and service insured by expert workmanship and pre-eminent knowledge of rubber compounding.

Start today with one Diamond, if that is all you need, but keep on until your set is complete and you are driving and saving on four.

Diamond Squeegee Tread Tires

For Automobiles, Bicycles and Motorcycles

Factories: Akron, Ohio. Distributors Everywhere

Black Tread —Red Sides

Every Diamond Tire *must* deliver full value in service. If ever a Diamond Tire fails, a cheerful, willing adjustment will be promptly made.

HOLLAND RUSK

The Original

15¢ IN THE NEW LARGE PACKAGE

A table dainty that wins you with the first taste!

Crisp, crunchy, delicious,—entirely different from toast as generally understood, yet of similar nature. Made from the finest flour, fresh eggs and sweet, rich cream. Holland Rusk—the same as made in Holland, where it is a national dainty—may be new to you, but the West has enjoyed it for twenty-two years.

Holland Rusk is entirely unlike anything you ever tasted before. You never tire of it—no matter how much you eat or how often you eat it. This flaky, light, golden-brown delicacy is highly nutritious for children, invalids, or healthy grown-ups.

Good for every meal. Eaten dry or with butter or served with any sliced fruits.

Look for the Windmill On the Package

PHONE YOUR GROCER NOW—OR ASK HIM FOR HOLLAND RUSK WHEN YOU CALL

Nearly all good grocers or delicatessen dealers sell Holland Rusk—your dealer can get it for you without delay, if you insist

Made only by HOLLAND RUSK CO., Holland, Mich.

ALSO MAKERS OF

The famous Windmill Cookies—a different kind from the usual—with an uncommonly delightful flavor—10 cents a package everywhere

CONTROLLED KEY Comptometer Adding and Calculating Machine

Inadequate knowledge of costs is dangerous

Safety lies in a comprehensive knowledge of costs. But the question is how to get it without too much labor and expense.

The Comptometer enables you to get the facts—quickly, easily and economically. It puts within easy reach exact knowledge of cost of each article produced or handled—expense by departments, by salesmen, by territory—ratio of sales to expense distributed in like manner—comparative statements of gross and net profits month by month, week by week, or day by day.

One Comptometer operator will easily do the work of three mental figure clerks—which means that Comptometer service will expand your knowledge of costs threefold without increasing your clerical force.

Bear in mind, also, that the Comptometer is just as effective on all the figure work of accounting—all possible combinations of adding, multiplying, dividing and subtracting.

Invite a Comptometer man to come in and talk it over with you. He will analyze, step by step, not only your cost work, but your general accounting, payroll, statistical reports, etc.—and will show you by practical service tests, the exact application of the Comptometer to all of these figure operations.

A copy of "Better Methods of Accounting" sent free on request

FELT & TARRANT MFG. CO., 1719 North Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Rochester, Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
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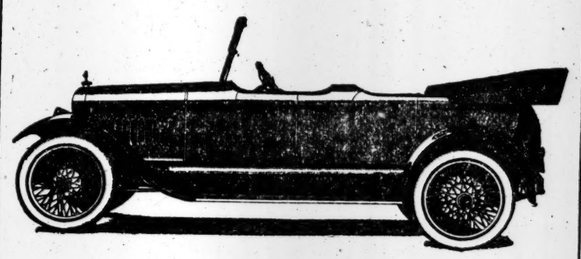
Syracuse, Dillaye Bldg. Buffalo, Iroquois Bldg.
Newark, Ordway Bldg.
Offices in principal cities.



The Hal Twelve

A motor that develops 87 horse power (brake test), and does it without any tendency toward extravagance in fuel certainly will not fail to make a deep impression on you. The motor in the Hal-Twelve is a valve-in-head type. The car weighs 3975 pounds and its gasoline consumption you will probably find to be not less than 12 miles per gallon. Seven-Passenger Touring Car or Roadster, $2600. Limousine or Town Car, $4500, Leon Rubay creations. Cleveland prices.

Jennings Motor Sales Corporation
E. R. Hollander, Manager
Columbus 9708 1891 Broadway
J. W. Mason, 1005 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

RECEIVER'S SALE
Re: FRANCES CLYNE, INC., Bankrupt.
624 Fifth Avenue

The undersigned, receiver in bankruptcy, pursuant to order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, will offer all of the stock in trade of the above-named bankrupt estate, consisting of gowns, millinery, hats, etc., at greatly reduced prices, many of the articles to be sold being reduced to below cost.

This sale began on MONDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1917, and will continue until the merchandise is disposed of, in the discretion of the receiver.

This is a great opportunity for the public to buy valuable merchandise at unusually low prices.

The undersigned reserves the right to withdraw any and all property from sale in his discretion.

MORTIMER C. HEWLETT, Receiver in Bankruptcy.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Counsel to Receiver, 51-57 John St., N. Y. City.

Builders of Business

Noteworthy among the achievements of Pierce-Arrow Motor Trucks are the many instances where they have developed new business for their owners.

Time and again Pierce-Arrow trucks by their prompt and dependable service have doubled and tripled delivery radius and increased sales in proportion.

PIERCE-ARROW
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The Saturday Evening Post is not bought for its shape, though most periodicals are following it into the "flat" size. It is not bought for its make-up, though most periodicals have sincerely flattered it in this respect, too. Nor is it bought for a book or any other premium, because it is never given away with premiums. It stands firm-footed on its merits and its price. It is bought by people who want to read it.

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"I Will Call Upon the Lord, Who Is Worthy to Be Praised; So I Shall Be Saved from Mine Enemies."—PSALMS. XVIII., 3.

TRUTH, JUSTICE **New York American Editorial Page** PUBLIC SERVICE

Tuesday, May 1, 1917

What an Unjust Censorship Has Done for England, the Same Censorship Will Do for the United States

WE hope you will read every word of the quotations that follow. Because we want to have a little common-sense talk with you about them.

On April 26, the New York Times said editorially:

"The reports coming out of Germany of food shortage and unrest among the working classes have our interest and attention. They are not without confirmation. But we should be guilty of the greatest blunder of all the ages did we assume that hunger and distress would compel Germany to surrender very soon, and that therefore we might take our time about preparing for war, since the fighting is likely to stop before we can get ready to fight. The Germans will bear hardship and privation more bravely than any other nation on earth, because no other nation has been to anything like the same degree schooled in the belief that every sacrifice must be made for the State and that the State's highest business is war. The Imperial Government is unshakable, the loyalty to it of the people is beyond all question."

On April 28, the New York World said editorially:

"It will be many a day perhaps before we shall know the truth as to the Russian revolution, but one thing admits of no doubt. If Russia can be turned back to autocracy, if it can be subdued by German intrigue, if it can be terrorized by the madness of liberty expressing itself in anarchy, the power of that great country on the side of the allies must be lost.

"This is a consideration which every opponent of the Universal Service bill at Washington should meet fairly and squarely. With Russia detached from Great Britain and France, or with Russia possibly subjected to the service of Germany, the war would take on new aspects of vital importance to all concerned. Not only would the great man-power of a vast territory be withdrawn from the allies but food resources of incalculable value would instantly become available to the enemy. It would then be seen that a war whose duration some of us have been figuring in months might easily be protracted for years.

"The United States cannot ignore the possibilities of this situation without exposing itself to disaster and humiliation."

On April 25, the London Times, speaking of the weekly report of shipping losses by submarine warfare, said editorially:

"If fuller details were furnished, the case would be found still worse. We see no good, but on the contrary much harm, in trying to shirk or minimize the facts. It does not deceive the enemy, who sees in it a sign rather of weakness than of strength, and it tends to produce a sense of false security among our own people. We do not suggest for the moment that the returns as given are intended to produce this effect, but we know they do produce it. The people do not realize the magnitude of the loss because they only see that about 2,500 ships, or more, arrived and sailed, and that some fifty-odd were lost, and the proportion looks comfortably small. People think to themselves: 'Yes, the Germans get a certain number, but they will have to go on for a very long time before they make a serious hole in the total.'

"It is vain for Sir Edward Carson, who himself always has been very frank about the submarine menace, or for other members of the Government, to tell the public that the situation is increasingly serious, when reassuring figures are issued week by week and accompanied by complacent comments. It would be far better, as Runciman said, to tell the whole truth and to let the country realize what is before us. Everything in this country depends on the intelligent comprehension by the public of the real situation."

On the same day that the London Times thus spoke, the London Daily Mail said editorially:

"This week's return is very grave. Even so, it does not show the full extent of the damage done by the German submarines. Its figures, of course, are truthful as far as they go, but they refer only to the British ships, and the result is they give a false impression.

"They do not include French, Italian, American and neutral vessels, all these being sunk, as well as British ships. We have reached a point of the war where we rely to some extent upon neutral tonnage to bring us our supplies; thus the loss of Norwegian and of Spanish ships trading to this country affects us, although it makes no appearance in our returns.

"The second point which must be remembered is that these losses are cumulative. They are felt more and more severely as they continue, just as the turns of a thumbscrew are little felt at first, but when they increase they grow increasingly painful."

That same day, the London Daily Telegraph said editorially:

"The gravity of our position has not yet, we fear, been realized in spite of the speeches of First Lord Sir John Jellicoe and others. Sir Edward Carson has admitted the menace. He said: 'It is grave, it is serious, and it has not yet been solved.' Jellicoe, speaking in the early days of this year, declared it was then 'far greater' than at any period of the war. The condition is worse to-day than it was when the First Sea Lord spoke, as the latest Admiralty returns of ships sunk at sea prove. The Germans are striking at our most vulnerable point, and they are reaping full advantage of ruthlessness unparalleled in modern warfare. They armed themselves with weapons of great scientific perfection and, let it be confessed, they have caught us at a disadvantage.

"No success on land can offer compensation for failure by sea. The Germans realize that condition, and for that reason they are devoting vast resources of skilled labor, material and man power to their submarine operations. They are suffering losses, but so far those have not been so considerable as to deflect them from their purpose. Let us dismiss from our minds the belief that the price is too heavy for Germany to pay and that the submarine campaign will be abandoned. The only sound policy in war is to hope for the best and to prepare for the worst."

This extract is from a London cablegram, printed in the New York Times of April 26:

"Reports that rationing was on the cards have been current for some time, but have been received by the general public with much skepticism, chiefly because of the idea, which unfortunately has been allowed to obtain wide prevalence throughout the country, that the food situation was being painted in unnecessarily dark colors. Conflicting statements made occasionally by various officials of the Food Control Department have added to the confusion in the public mind."

And this concluding quotation is from the news account of the New York Times's representative who met the newly arrived French Commission on Tuesday last. The Times's representative quotes Captain Lionel Corkins, who has been on the French fighting front for the past year, as saying:

"The allies do not expect to be able to drive the Germans out of France this Summer, but they will keep on pounding all the time, day and night. They may not even recapture St. Quentin, which may perhaps sound strange to those Americans who have been reading the glorious accounts of the French and British victories on the Somme.

"The loss of life on the part of the allies on the western front has been very heavy, and the wounded brought into the Paris hospitals were mostly suffering from shrapnel and machine gun wounds, poison gas and shell shook. We see very few rifle bullet marks."

We have purposely quoted only from British newspapers and violently pro-British New York papers, because we mean to emphasize the force of these belated confessions of the truth coming from the very newspapers which have aided the British censorship in its efforts to deceive the people of England and of the United States as to the true war conditions.

You will all bear witness that The American has steadily told you all that is confessed in these quotations, and that these same newspapers steadily denied the truth of The American's statements and steadily denied that the conditions existed which they now admit to exist and unanimously declare it to be unsafe and foolish to conceal from the English and American peoples!

Let us summarize and compare:

Here we have the New York World confessing the danger that Russia will be lost to the allies and warning us that "the United States cannot ignore the possibility of this situation without exposing itself to disaster and humiliation."

Day after day, dozens upon dozens of times, for more than a year The American has constantly told you that revolution was sure to come in Russia; and has steadily told you since the revolution occurred that Russia was in anarchy, that it has no real government, that the soldiers are out of hand and the peasants and workmen resolved upon fighting no longer—that Russia IS, not will be, lost to the allies and that to "ignore the possibility of this situation is a species of lunacy that can only expose us to disaster and humiliation." And while we thus anxiously and uprightly strove to warn the nation and to do the full duty of a loyal and useful American newspaper, the very newspapers which now, at this belated hour, take the same tone, were "ignoring" this danger, were denying or deriding our statements, were insisting that Russia was orderly, that the armies were loyal, that the people were determined to persist in war, and that Russian activity would hold the German troops in the East that otherwise might be released to give Hindenburg a dangerous preponderance of force in France.

Then we have the New York Times, the London Times, the London Daily Mail and the London Daily Telegraph simultaneously confessing that the German submarine blockade has increased its deadly power until England is in extreme peril—and brought to a dangerous pass in twelve short weeks; that the Admiralty and the censorship have been deliberately deceiving the people as to the frightful damage done to shipping; that the Food Commissioners have issued "conflicting statements;" that the people have been deceived by these foolish means into widely believing that "the food situation was being painted in unnecessarily dark colors;" and that THE RESULT OF THIS CONCEALMENT, DECEPTION AND DOWNRIGHT LYING is that England is in deadly peril of famine and defeat.

Was there ever a more striking and complete vindication of any newspaper's policy, in all the history of the world, than these confessions that The American has been absolutely right in its forecasts, in its statements and in its insistent urgency that such folly as this exhibited by the British censorship and by the newspapers which aided it in its deception and falsehoods WOULD SURELY BRING DANGER AND DISASTER to the very cause they had at heart?

All along we have insisted that time would surely justify our course and vindicate the good sense and sound patriotism of our policy—even while fools and dunces were denouncing us as unpatriotic because we were earnestly endeavoring to rouse the people to the realization of THE FACTS AND THE TRUTH.

And now see how short a time has vindicated and justified the sense and patriotism of that policy and that conduct.

We have never believed, nor do we ever mean to try to believe that any national good—military or economic or political—can be achieved by telling lies and by a general deception of the people.

That is the most false, foolish and mischievous policy that can possibly be adopted by a government, either in peace or in war.

Let him who doubts that look at England, in her distress and peril, crying to us for help to save her from the deadly strangle-hold of the German submarines, and then remember that if the English and American peoples had been told the whole truth for months past, they could have saved enough food and stored enough food to have carried England through her peril.

But the inconceivable stupidity and fatuous folly that persisted in deriding the danger, in concealing the conditions, in buoying up the people with false reports of victory and bragging prophecies of their enemies' imminent ruin, persisted day after day—and day after day England went on wasting its precious food, jeering at the careful and provident Germans, talking of its invincible navy's ability to destroy any puny menace of submarine boats, denouncing wise and prudent men's warnings as the utterances of faint hearts and disloyal tongues until NOW, astonished, dazed and helpless, the English people have waked to the terrible truth that the German submarines have England by the throat and will choke her into defeat unless we—the despised Yankee dollar chasers—save her from her doom.

THAT IS WHAT THE FATUOUS AND IDIOTIC CENSORSHIP HAS DONE FOR ENGLAND.

That is the disastrous result of the so-called patriotism which denounces truth-telling as disloyal—which waves flags and brags about licking all creation, when it ought to be planting potatoes and preparing for the future.

That is what comes of the idiotic folly of belittling the power and skill and bravery of strong and wise enemies.

That is what comes of jeering at and denouncing the warnings of loyal men and newspapers who have sense enough to perceive facts and to forecast emergencies.

That is what comes of senseless lying, of still more senseless bragging, of yet more senseless refusal to recognize danger and to prepare for it before it comes.

Countrymen, incredible as it seems, IT IS NOW PROPOSED TO FOLLOW THAT SAME IDENTICAL POLICY OF CONCEALMENT IN THIS COUNTRY.

As a matter of fact, that same identical policy is being followed.

In a very large measure, your newspapers are still at the mercy of the same British censorship which has brought England to the verge of defeat and ruin.

You are being deceived every day as to the military and political situations in Europe, because your newspapers are filled with the colored, distorted, garbled and frequently false narratives of the war's progress which alone are permitted to pass, either by cable or by mail, through the hands of this stupid and arbitrary London censorship.

AND NOW WE ARE TOLD THAT ANOTHER CENSORSHIP LIKE IT IS NEEDED IN AMERICA!

If these men who, unhappily for the sad and wretched earth, have the fate of nations in their hands really did possess that broad statesmanship which wisely looks ahead, which trusts in its people's courage and intelligence, the last vestige of censorship would be removed before the sun sets this night. The whole truth, the bad as well as the good, would be spread before the peoples of France and England and America, open as the daylight, for their inspection and their information, so that they, who have to pay the huge money cost and shed the streams of blood which this terrible and awful war demands, might know the extent of their task, the extent of the sacrifices to be made, and, so knowing, brace themselves to do or die, courageously and intelligently, and not go like dumb cattle, driven in herds to die, they know not why nor for what.

The fundamentals of liberty are freedom of speech and freedom of printing.

These two necessities and guarantees of freedom are just as essential to the INTELLIGENT CONDUCT OF WAR, by a democracy, as they are essential to the intelligent conduct of peace.

If the Congress shuts its eyes and ears to all the piled-up evidence of the mischief and disasters wrought by espionage and censorship abroad, and inflicts upon our own country this stupid and criminal blunder by passing the Espionage bill, we do not see what possible excuse they can find in the day of reckoning that must surely come.

For nothing can be more certain than that this war must end, that these times of excitement must be succeeded by times of calmness, that everything which is now done in haste and amid hurrahs, must be explained to a people who will no longer be hurrahing, who will have learned what haste and blunders cost and who will not be in a mild mood or a pleasant mood.

The Congressman who votes right upon this Espionage bill and other bills may not be popular at this time, but he will hear his people's plaudits some day.

Kill this Espionage bill, gentlemen of the Congress.

You know it is wrong and un-American and offensive to all the instincts of a free people, don't you?

Then kill it.

'STEP LIVELY' RUSH TO SUNDAY TRAIL

One-third of 4,000 Interborough Employes Take Evangelist's Hand.

H. H. VREELAND JOINS THEM

Billy Prays Especially for Band, 'Who Look Like Big Snowflakes in Their Uniform.'

Last night was Interborough Night at Billy Sunday's tabernacle. That is to say, at least 4,000 of those in the record-breaking crowd that jammed the big auditorium and overflowed the circular aisles in the rear and the window spaces, were motormen, conductors, gatemen, guards, and members of the mechanical force of the transit company who had gone there to hear Sunday preach on "Sin and Repentance." And at least one-third of them, including H. H. Vreeland, former President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, as well as a majority of the members of the Subway Band, joined the trail hitters.

Rodeheaver, choirmaster of the Sunday organization, helped to make the service a memorable one for the employes of the traction company by asking them to stand up in delegations. First he called on those who had served with the National Guard at the border and forty men, wearing their khaki service uniforms, rose to their feet. Next came the Subway Band, which was all in white and which was permitted to play a selection as a special evidence of the evangelist's appreciation of their presence. Finally, Rodeheaver called for all the other employes of the Interborough to stand up, and it seemed from the platform as if half of those who were in the tabernacle arose. According to Sunday, however, only 4,000 in all were present.

Most of them, it developed, are employed on the elevated divisions of the Interborough, and Sylvester D. Smith, Superintendent of the lines in Manhattan, made a speech from the platform which followed closely the style of the revivalist.

"I want to tell you fellows that I am one of the original Sunday boosters in this town," said Smith, "and that I consider him the twentieth century prophet of God. I heard him at Cleveland, and I spent eleven days almost in the shadow of the tabernacle where he was preaching. And I want to tell you fellows that he had the devil taking a bath every day in the Maumee River to keep cool. Sunday was batting 1,000 per cent., and the devil couldn't knock him down, much less hold him. I came back to New York, and I've been a booster for Billy Sunday ever since. I've even converted my pastor. It took me two years to do it, but I did it."

Prayed for 'This Man Smith.'

Sunday later gave evidence of his appreciation by making special mention of Smith and the employes of the Interborough in his prayer.

"Oh, Jesus, bless these Interborough boys," he exhorted just before the trail hitting. "And oh, Jesus, there is this man Smith whom I never met before tonight, and who said all those nice things about me. Bless him, Jesus. And the factory girls, too, Jesus. Bless them, too, and the other girls who have been coming here every night and attending the service. And, oh, Jesus, bless the men who are in the band and who look like big snowflakes in their uniform. Bless them all, Jesus."

Before offering up this prayer the evangelist had preached a vigorous sermon on the evils of sin and the joys of repentance, and it was evident from the frequent applause that he had completely won over the audience. He told of a newspaper reporter who had been a drunkard, but who, after being halted by a policeman as he was about to commit suicide, had been converted in the Pacific Garden Mission at Chicago, where Sunday himself had become a Christian. The next time the evangelist saw the reformed reporter he was earning $175 a month, wore a frock coat that reached below his knees, and a diamond as large as a hickory nut in his shirt front.

"And, oh! friends, the last time I saw him he didn't have enough clothes to wad a crutch," said Sunday. Sunday also told, with great effect, the story of a lifer in one of the Illinois prisons who had received a pardon after being imprisoned for twenty years, and he said that Jesus Christ was willing to grant a pardon to any other sinner who would confess his sins and promise to do right thereafter.

No Use for "Dirty Dog."

There was great applause as Sunday, breaking into a torrent of invective, leaped on a chair and stood with one foot on the chair and the other on the pulpit, declaring that he had no use for any "dirty dog" who prevented a man from becoming a Christian by continually reminding him of his previous misdeeds.

"I could no more love a man like that than I could pour perfume on a skunk and make him smell better," he shouted.

When the trail-hitting began the employes of the Interborough, in khaki, were the first to join it. Then followed some of the members of the band, and finally the others, among them being A. Merritt, Superintendent of the subway lines of the Interborough, and J. H. Campbell, the treasurer of the system. There were other officials in the hall, among them E. S. J. Gaynor, the auditor of the company, but it could not be learned if he was among those who took Sunday's hand.

Altogether 1,452 persons hit the trail, this being almost a record. On the first trail-hitting night it was estimated that more than 2,000 persons hit the trail, but the count was not taken, as it has since, with the aid of a comptometer. The afternoon crowd was much smaller, and only about 200 hit the trail.

SUNDAY GIVES ADVICE TO COLLEGE STUDENTS

Men Like Webster and Cyrus Field, He Says, "Hang Their Mugs in the Hall of Fame."

Billy Sunday took New York University by storm yesterday morning with Homer Rodeheaver, Mrs. Sunday, and numerous friends and followers. The auditorium was packed with students, the balcony was filled to the doors by visitors, while for the first time in months the entire tier of Faculty seats on the platform was filled. By the time the assemblage was seated Billy had taken off his hat and coat and deposited them on a table that usually is only burdened with hymnals.

A tremendous burst of applause greeted the smiling evangelist, who announced that in view of the fact that his audience was a college gathering he would refrain from slang. "Do not be a cold storage room for facts," he cautioned his hearers. "Some things you learn here in college don't do you any more good than a crane's legs would a setting hen. This world is a wise old guy. You are in the kindergarten, and haven't learned the A B C's of this world yet.

"I am not going to preach to you. I can do that at the tabernacle. I am going to give you some good advice that may be a help to you later on. I've bumped up against a lot of things that you've never dreamed of yet. When you get out of here you will be dumfounded to find how much you don't know. Don't imagine when you walk out of here with a diploma tied with a pink ribbon that you've got the whole thing and then some—you've not. You're just beginning to learn. The world is full of men letting empty buckets down into dry wells and bringing up nothing but hot air.

"Don't go through the world like a fellow with the mumps on one side—lop-sided. If you stop studying it won't be long before you can pull your collar over your head without unbuttoning it. You give it to somebody in the neck and they'll do the same to you and then you will be glad you are not a giraffe." Of those who spend most of their time criticising others, he said:

"Of course, everybody knows how to preach better than I. That's why they're doing it and I am not. You boys know a lot of things better than the Faculty. That's why you're here. Idleness is the foe of youth. Vim, ginger, tabasco sauce, and pepper are better than pink tea and ice water. Cut the word 'fail' out of your vocabulary. I've cut all slang out of my preaching." This brought a laugh. To illustrate the importance of persistency, he told of the hard struggles and patient labors of Edward Gibbon, Noah Webster, Cyrus Field, Gambetta, and other great men.

"Those are the kind of fellows," he said, "that hang their mugs in the Hall of Fame for guys like you and me to look at. Be like the alligator. As long as it lives it grows. Don't get the idea that the world owes you a living. It doesn't. It owes you a chance to earn a living and if you're too darn lazy to go after it then it's over the hills to the poorhouse for you. Be honest and industrious and don't watch the clock."

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PROF. FRANCKE RESIGNS.

Made Professor Emeritus and Curator by Harvard Overseers.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 2.—The Board of Overseers of Harvard University announced today that the resignation of Kuno Francke, Professor of the History of German Culture and Curator of the Germanic Museum, had been accepted. He has been made Professor Emeritus and Honorary Curator of the museum.

Professor Francke presented his request to be relieved from active duty a few weeks ago, and asked that the resignation become effective Sept. 1, next. He received a leave of absence for the rest of the school year, and is now visiting friends in New York. He gave no reason for the resignation, but is known to be engaged in writing a book on German history, and it is understood that he desired to devote his entire time to literary work. The declaration of war is also believed to have influenced him to present the resignation at this time.

Professor Francke was born in Kiel, Germany, in 1855, the son of Judge August Wilhelm Francke, of the Danish Supreme Court. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Munich University in 1878, and came to Harvard six years later. He is a Chevalier of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle and the Order of the Crown.

WANTS LID PUT ON TIGHTER.

Asks Mayor to Close All Club Bars at 1 A. M. and All Bars on Sunday.

The congregation of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, through its pastor, Dr. Robert Watson, has written Mayor Mitchel expressing gratitude "for acting so promptly in this war crisis and closing the restaurants and saloons at 1 o'clock in the morning."

Dr. Watson asked the Mayor to go still further and make a similar order applicable to all clubs and to close all bars from 12 o'clock on Saturday night to 6 o'clock on Monday morning.

"We feel sure," he wrote, "that the majority of the people of our city would sustain you in these other orders and that it would add materially to the welfare of our city in these strenuous times."

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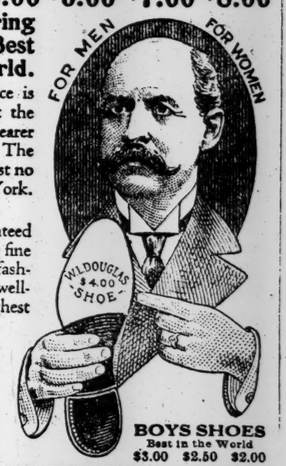

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PHILADELPHIA

PUBLIC LEDGER

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The New York City Telephone Directory

Goes to Press

Thursday, May 10, 1917

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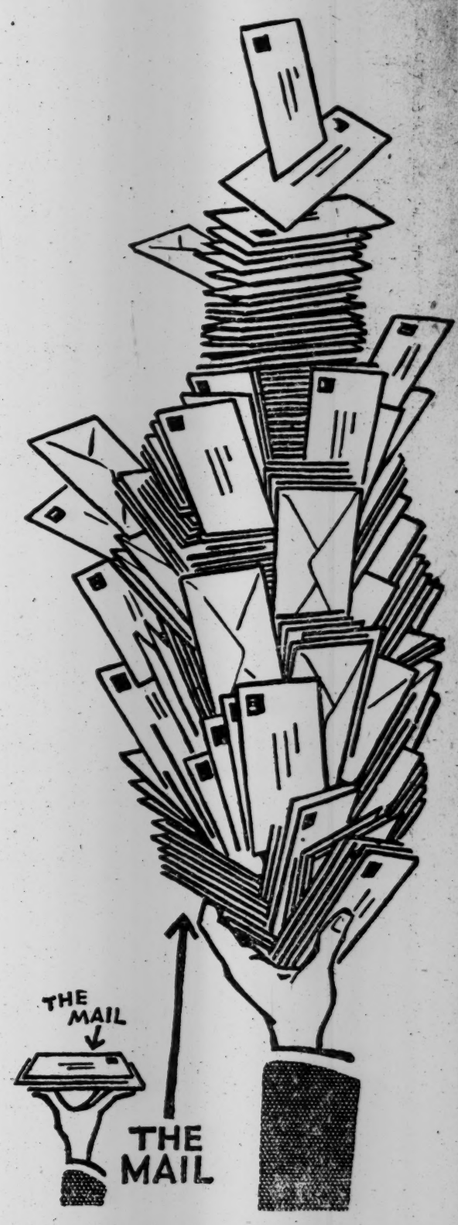

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CLANS OF McGRAW AND ROBINSON STRUGGLE FOR FOURTEEN INNINGS TO AN EVEN BREAK

GIANTS AND ROBINS BATTLE TO A DRAW

Darkness Falls in Fourteenth, Putting End to Fray with Score at 2 to 2.

CHANCES TO WIN IGNORED

In Final Frame Burns Goes as Far as Third, but Kauff, Robertson, and Zim Let Him Stay There.

The sun, which every one believed had taken a vacation for the Summer, sneaked into town yesterday in a sort of half-ashamed fashion and permitted the Giants and the Dodgers to play a ball game up at the recently flooded areas under Coogan's Bluff. The sun might just as well have stayed away another day, because both ball clubs had become so rusty during their lay-off that they both completely forgot how to win a ball game.

Neither team won, and it served them both right. Neither deserved to win, because of the outrageous manner in which they gave the cold shoulder to the many opportunities which were flirting with them. At the end of fourteen innings the score was 2 to 2, and Umpire Hank O'Day was so hungry that he sent everybody home.

Ferdie Schupp pitched for the Giants, and since he has been pitching so many wonderful games, it seemed all out of proportion when he was freely dented by the Dodgers. Larry Cheney, for Brooklyn, outpitched the Giants' star southpaw, but the Dodgers did far from the right thing in encouraging the fine twirling of trusty Lawrence. It is not usual to emphasize the sad moments of a game, but there was one moment of this controversy which was depressing enough for tears.

It was the mournful fourteenth, and Georgie Burns banged the first ball that Cheney grooved to him between left and centre fields for three corners. There is Burns, mind you, perched as natural as life on third base, with the score tied at 2 to 2 and no one out. There are so many little ways which could be enumerated to show how Burns could have been coaxed home that it is superfluous to name them.

Burns Deserted on Third.

Benny Kauff, Davey Robertson, and Heinie Zim, who followed Burns at the bat, scandalously deserted him. Kauff fanned and Robbie and Zim lofted up a couple of inane rockets. No hit, no sacrifice fly, no nothing. Hits were just as scarce as places to go after 1 o'clock in the roaring Forties.

In every inning after the ninth both teams had splendid chances to score, but when a timely rap was needed both Cheney and Schupp closed up like clams. In no one inning did Cheney permit more than a single hit, and although at times Schupp was quite generous with his hits, he was also skillful enough to pitch himself out of difficulties. He gave a gorgeous exhibition of nervy pitching in the first inning, and when Brooklyn had runners on second and third he struck out Zack Wheat. Three balls and two strikes had been called on Wheat, and he expected the next one over the middle of the platter. Schupp crossed the batsman by curving over a third strike. Then Fabrique walked and filled the bases and Schupp coolly fanned Cutshaw.

Johnny Kilbane was among the 5,000 fans who turned out to see the sunshine, but he didn't stay long because he didn't see any more hitting than the Giants and Dodgers than Freddie Welsh showed him in the same neighborhood on the previous evening. There were several occasions during the game when fans from Brooklyn clashed with mates of fans in congregations which resembled the Welsh-Kilbane soirée. Every time the Brooklyns come over to the Polo Grounds to play ball, the fans who accompany them get along with the Giants' enthusiastic supporters just as pleasantly as a flock of wildcats.

The Giants started out with a run in the first inning. Burns walked and went to third on a hit which Kauff plastered through Jake Daubert. After Robertson fanned, Zimmerman scored Burns with a sacrifice fly to right. Kauff died stealing second.

Mowrey Crosses Platter.

Brooklyn tied the score in the fourth. Fabrique singled to left, but it didn't do a bit of good because Cutshaw hit into a double play. Old Mike Mowrey laughed at the crowding years and stung a double to left. Miller singled to right, and Mowrey scampered homeward. Robertson made a mighty heave and sent the ball home to McCarty, but Lew dropped the ball as Mowrey came into the home station, and the runner was safe. Miller tried to stretch his way to third, but died in the attempt. The Brooklyn players made a mighty roar because Fletcher attempted to block Miller's trip to third. Umpire Kitty Bransfield, however, insisted he didn't see anything wrong, and umpires don't give decisions on things they don't see.

Bunny Fabrique brought joy to Brooklyn hearts in the sixth. The Brooklyn folks pronounce Bunny's name "fabric." He was all wool and a yard wide yesterday when he smashed a home run into the left field bleachers and put Brooklyn in the lead. It was an awful shock to Schupp. The Giants tied the score in the eighth and made possible a general stampede to the telephone booths in the rear of the grand stand.

Half of the men at the game tried at the same time to telephone home to the boss that they would be late for dinner. The way some of them pussyfooted from the telephone booths to the elevated station by the most direct route showed that the conversations hadn't made much of a hit.

George Burns did all that mortal could do to win that game, but he received no encouragement. In the tenth inning he opened the proceedings with a double, and Kauff fouled to Miller. Burns went to third on Robertson's out at first. Zimmerman walloped a terrific slam to deep centre field which had all the earmarks of a home run until Jimmy Johnston ambled over that way and made a great catch. Burns's three-bagger also went to seed, as previously chronicled. Brooklyn got runners on the bases in the last few innings, but the wallop to send them home with victory was missing.

The score

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	1	2	3	0	Johnston,rf	6	0	1	2	0
Kauff,cf	5	0	2	3	0	Daubert,1b	5	0	1	11	1
Robertson,rf	5	0	0	0	0	Myers,cf	6	0	1	2	0
Zim'man,3b	5	0	0	0	3	Wheat,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	6	4	Hickman,lf	2	0	0	2	1
Kilduff,2b	4	0	0	1	4	Fabrique,ss	4	1	2	2	5
Holke,1b	4	0	0	15	3	Cutshaw,2b	6	0	1	5	0
McCarty,c	5	0	2	10	1	Mowrey,3b	6	1	2	4	4
aMurray	0	0	0	0	0	Miller,c	5	0	1	9	3
Schupp,p	6	0	1	1	0	Cheney,p	5	0	1	0	2
Total	44	2	8	42	23	Total	49	2	10	42	13

a Ran for McCarty in thirteenth.

Errors—Fletcher, (2,) McCarty, Johnston, Miller, (2.)

New York...1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Brooklyn...0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Myers, Mowrey, Burns. Three-base hit—Burns. Home run—Fabrique. Stolen bases—Robertson, Zimmerman, Kilduff. Sacrifice hits—Kilduff, Miller, Cheney. Sacrifice fly—Zimmerman. Double play—Schupp, Fletcher, and Holke; Fabrique and Cutshaw; Mowrey and Cutshaw. Left on bases—New York, 11; Brooklyn, 11. First base on error—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Base on balls—Off Schupp, 4; Cheney, 9. Earned runs—Off Schupp, 1; Cheney, 1. Struck out—By Schupp, 8; Cheney, 7. Wild pitch—Cheney. Time—3 hours 2 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Bransfield.

ERROR FATAL TO BRAVES.

Smith's Misplay Permits Tally with Which Phillies Win, 2 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—An error by Smith gave Philadelphia the run which decided today's game with Boston, 2 to 1. In the sixth, with the bases filled and one out, Bancroft scored on Whitted's sacrifice fly. When Wilhoit threw to Gowdy, Stock was caught between second and third. Gowdy threw to Smith, who held the ball and then threw over Konetchy's head trying to catch Cravath going back to first base. Stock scored on the error.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	3	0	0	0	0	Mar'ville,ss	4	0	1	3	4
Bancroft,ss	4	1	0	1	6	Massey,2b	2	0	0	1	4
Stock,3b	4	1	3	2	0	Collins,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Cravath,rf	3	0	1	0	0	Magee,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	3	0	Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	8	2
Luderus,1b	3	0	0	12	0	Smith,3b	3	0	1	0	0
Niehoff,2b	3	0	0	4	3	Wilhoit,cf	3	0	0	3	2
Killefer,c	3	0	2	5	0	Gowdy,c	3	0	0	5	3
Oeschger,p	3	0	0	0	0	Barnes,p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	29	2	7	27	15	Total	29	1	6	24	16

Errors—Massey, Smith.

Philadelphia ...0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2
Boston ...0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Stock, (3.) Cravath. Sacrifice hit—Massey. Sacrifice fly—Whitted. Double plays—Massey, Maranville, and Konetchy; Stock, (unassisted;) Stock, Niehoff, and Luderus; Bancroft, Niehoff, and Luderus. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Barnes, 2; Oeschger, 1. Earned runs—Off Barnes, 1; Oeschger, 1. Struck out—By Barnes, 3; Oeschger, 4. Time—1 hour 32 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

WHITE SOX BATSMEN BUSY.

Pound Three Indian Pitchers Hard for an 8 to 3 Victory.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—Chicago won the first game of the series from Cleveland today without any trouble, 8 to 3. Chicago hit Coumbe, Smith, and Gould hard in the fifth and sixth, scoring seven runs on three triples, two doubles, two singles, a pass, and a sacrifice fly. Williams kept Cleveland's few hits well scattered.

The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Coll's,rf,lf	5	2	4	7	0	Allison,cf	2	1	1	2	0
Weaver,3b	5	1	1	0	3	Kavan'h,rf	3	0	0	2	1
E.Collins,2b	3	0	2	4	1	Chapman,ss	3	0	0	3	3
Jackson,lf	2	0	1	0	0	Graney,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Murphy,rf	3	0	0	0	0	Guisto,1b	3	0	1	11	1
Felsch,cf	4	1	1	4	0	Roth,rf,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Gandil,1b	3	1	1	6	0	W'mbs'a,2b	3	1	1	4	2
Risberg,ss	4	1	1	2	2	Turner,3b	4	1	2	1	5
Schalk,c	4	1	1	5	0	O'Neill,c	2	0	0	2	0
Williams,p	1	1	0	0	4	Coumbe,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Smith,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Gould,p	1	0	1	0	1
						aWood	1	0	0	0	0
						bBillings	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	8	11	27	10	Total	32	3	7	27	14

a Batted for Allison in fifth.
b Batted for Gould in ninth.

Errors—Murphy, Felsch, Wambsgans, (2.)

Chicago ...1 0 0 0 3 4 0 0 0—8
Cleveland ...0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0—3

Two-base hits—E. Collins, Felsch, Schalk. Three-base hits—J. Collins, Weaver, Risberg. Stolen base—J. Collins. Sacrifice hits—E. Collins, Williams, Chapman, O'Neil. Sacrifice flies—E. Collins, O'Neil. Double plays—Turner, Wambsgans, and Guisto; Weaver, E. Collins, and Gandil; Kavanaugh and Guisto. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 2; Coumbe, 2; Gould, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 7 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; Gould, 4 and 1 in 4. Struck out—By Williams, 5; Coumbe, 1; Gould, 1. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Brooklyn, 2. (Fourteen innings; darkness.)
Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 0. (Ten innings.)
Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Pittsburgh, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Washington, 0.
Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 3.
Detroit, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Philadelphia at Boston. (Postponed; cold weather.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	8	4	.667
St. Louis	10	7	.588
Chicago	10	8	.556
Philadelphia	7	7	.500
Cincinnati	10	10	.500
Boston	6	6	.500
Pittsburgh	7	12	.368
Brooklyn	3	7	.300

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	9	4	.692
Chicago	11	6	.647
New York	8	6	.571
St. Louis	8	8	.500
Cleveland	8	10	.444
Philadelphia	6	8	.429
Detroit	6	9	.400
Washington	5	10	.333

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York. (Game begins at 3:30.)
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

NO HITS, NO RUNS FOR NINE INNINGS

Reds Nose Out Cubs in Tenth by 1 to 0 When Kopf and Jim Thorpe Get Singles.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Probably a world's record was established here today in a ten-inning game between Cincinnati and Chicago. Neither club registered a hit or run in nine full innings. Cincinnati won in the tenth, 1 to 0.

For the nine innings Vaughn, assisted by remarkable defense by the Chicago infield, did not permit a Cincinnati player to reach second base, and in doing this feat only slightly surpassed his pitching opponent. Toney, who allowed only one Chicago runner to reach second. Vaughn struck out ten Cincinnati batsmen while three were being fanned by Toney.

The game was won in the tenth inning after one out. Kopf singled, advanced to third when Williams dropped Chase's fly, and scored when Thorpe hit a slow bounder to Vaughn.

The Cincinnati outfielders several times saved the game for Toney, Cueto on one occasion backing into the left field fence for Merkle's fly.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	1	0	0	2	2	Zelder,ss	4	0	0	1	0
Getz,3b	1	0	0	2	1	Wolter,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Roush,lf	4	1	1	1	4	Doyle,2b	2	0	0	5	4
Neale,cf	4	0	0	1	0	Merkle,1b	4	0	0	7	1
Chase,1b	4	0	0	12	0	Williams,cf	2	0	0	2	0
Thorpe,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Mann,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Shean,2b	3	0	0	3	2	Wilson,c	3	0	0	14	1
Cueto,lf	3	0	0	5	0	Deal,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Huhn,c	3	0	0	3	0	Vaughn,p	3	0	0	0	3
Toney,p	3	0	0	0	1						
Total	30	1	2	30	10	Total	30	0	0	30	9

Errors—Zelder, Williams.

Cincinnati ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Chicago ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Stolen base—Chase. Double plays—Doyle, Merkle, and Zelder; Vaughn, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 2; Vaughn, 2. Earned runs—Of Vaughn, none in 10 innings; Toney, none in 10. Struck out—By Vaughn, 10; Toney, 3. Time—1 hour, 50 minutes. Umpires—Orth and Rigler.

AMES SHUTS OUT PIRATES.

Cardinals Supply Airtight Support and Score Four Runs.

PITTSBURGH, May 2.—Good pitching by Ames helped St. Louis to shut out Pittsburgh today, 4 to 0. Grimes also pitched well, but received poor support. St. Louis scored its first run in the first inning on Bescher's base on balls, J. Smith's single, and an out, at first. Two more were scored in the sixth on Baird's fumble, J. Smith's triple, and an out. The fourth run came in the eighth inning on singles by Miller and Hornsby, and the slow return of the ball from the outfield.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher,lf	3	1	0	1	0	Altenburg,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Betzel,2b	4	1	0	3	2	Bigbee,lf	4	0	1	2	0
J. Smith,rf	4	1	2	2	0	Carey,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Miller,1b	4	0	1	14	0	H'chman,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	1	5	Baird,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Cruise,cf	2	0	1	3	0	Ward,ss	2	0	0	2	6
F. Smith,3b	4	0	0	1	2	Fischer,c	3	0	0	9	0
Snyder,c	4	0	0	2	1	Gleason,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Ames,p	4	0	0	0	3	Grimes,p	2	0	0	0	4
						aKing	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	5	27	16	Total	28	0	2	27	14

a Batted for Grimes in ninth.

Errors—Baird, Ward, (2.)

St. Louis ...1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—4
Pittsburgh ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Three-base hit—J. Smith. Stolen bases—Cruise, Baird. Double play—Gleason, Ward, and Hinchman. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Pittsburgh, 3. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 2; Grimes, 3. Earned runs—Off Ames, 0; Grimes, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Grimes, (Cruise.) Struck out—By Ames, 2; Grimes, 7. Time—1 hour 42 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

TIGERS TIME THEIR HITS.

Well-Directed Stick Work Tumbles the Browns by 2 to 0.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—Detroit's timely hitting behind Dauss's good twirling beat St. Louis today, 2 to 0. In the first Young singled, took second when Shotton fumbled, and scored on Heilman's double. In the eighth Veach was hit, stole second, and scored on a single by Vitt. After the first inning St. Louis got only one man as far as third. Two fast double plays by the home team cut off several runs for Detroit.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	5	0	1	0	5	Shotton,lf	3	0	2	2	0
Young,2b	5	1	2	2	1	Austin,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Cobb,rf	4	0	1	3	0	aRumler	1	0	0	0	0
Veach,lf	3	1	1	2	0	Paulette,3b	0	0	0	0	0
Heilman,cf	4	0	2	3	0	Sisler,1b	4	0	3	11	0
Burns,1b	3	0	0	11	0	Kenw'p,2b	2	0	0	0	2
Vitt,3b	3	0	2	1	1	Pratt,2b	2	0	0	1	2
Stanage,c	3	0	0	5	3	Jacobson,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Dauss,p	4	0	0	0	5	Marsans,cf	4	0	0	1	0
						Severeid,c	3	0	0	4	0
						Lavan,ss	2	0	0	3	4
						bSloan	0	0	0	0	0
						Johnson,ss	0	0	0	1	0
						Wellman,p	0	0	0	0	2
						Groom,p	2	0	0	0	2
						dMiller	1	0	1	0	0
						Hamilton,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	9	27	15	Total	31	0	6	26	13

*Bush hit by batted ball.
a Batted for Austin in eighth.
b Batted for Lavan in eighth.
c Ran for Sloan in eighth.
d Batted for Groom in eighth.

Errors—Shotton, Paulette, Sisler, Groom.

Detroit ...1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
St. Louis ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Heilman, Sister. Stolen bases—Shotton, Veach. Sacrifice hits—Stanage, Burns, Vitt. Double plays—Kenworthy, Lavan and Sisler; Lavan, Pratt and Sisler. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Detroit, 4. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 2; Wellman, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Dauss, 6 hits, 0 runs in 9 innings; Wellman, 6 and 0 in 2, (none out in third;) Groom, 3 and 1 in 6; Hamilton, 0 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—by Groom, (Veach.) Struck out—By Dauss, 4; Groom, 2. Time—1 hour 54 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Nallin.

Hamilton Institute is Victor.

Hamilton Institute's baseball team yesterday triumphed over the Blair Academy in a five-inning game at Van Cortlandt Park by the score of 2 to 0. The contest was cut to five innings to allow the Blair contingent to catch a train. Joe Williams, the Hamilton twirler, struck out eleven of the Blair Academy batters and allowed them only one safe hit.

Other College Games.

Holy Cross, 13; Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, 7.

Lehigh, 15; Lebanon Valley, 4.

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FORDHAM'S BLOWS TIMELY.

Maroon Avenges Previous Defeat by Seton Hall, 9 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, May 2.—Timely batting, combined with fast fielding, netted the Fordham nine a 9-to-6 victory over Seton Hall here this afternoon. Seton Hall triumphed in a previous encounter two weeks ago. The Setonians forged into the lead in the first inning, when Sullivan's circuit clout with two on the bases resulted in three runs. Finn, the Fordham twirler, settled down after the opening inning, while McManon, on the other hand, was hit freely by the Fordham batters at opportune moments.

Griffin, the Maroon shortstop, fielded his position in a spectacular manner. He accepted eight chances, and several of his stops were little short of remarkable. His fielding saved Finn on two occasions. At the bat he scored three runs and drove in two more. Fordham took the lead in the third, when Corcoran, Damico, Lowe, and Sweetland hit safely and three runs were tallied. In the fifth the New Yorkers sewed up the game, when three hits and two errors resulted in four runs.

A double play, Eustace to Damico, killed Seton Hall's last chance to score in the eighth inning.

The score:

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A	SETON HALL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Griffin,ss	4	3	2	2	6	O'Grady,2b	4	0	1	2	2
Eustace,rf	4	2	2	2	0	Gallagher,ss	3	2	1	1	4
Corcoran,3b	3	1	2	1	1	Igoe,3b	3	1	0	1	2
Demico,2b	3	1	0	3	2	Sullivan,1b	3	2	2	10	0
Lowe,1b	4	1	2	8	1	Ulman,c	3	1	1	9	0
Sweetland,c	3	1	1	10	0	McMahon,p	4	0	0	0	2
Gleason,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Brennan,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Shankey,cf	3	0	0	2	0	Somers,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Finn,p	4	0	0	0	3	McDonell,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Total	31	9	11	27	14	Total	32	6	10	27	10

Errors—Damico, (3.) Igoe, (3.) Gallagher, Sullivan, Brennan.

Fordham ...1 0 2 0 4 0 0 1 0—9
Seton Hall ...3 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0—6

Earned runs—Fordham, 7; Seton Hall, 5. Two-base hits—Somers. Home run—Sullivan. Sacrifice fly—McMahon. Stolen bases—Igoe, Ulman, Brennan. Double play—Eustace and Damico. Struck out—By Finn, 9; McMahon, 6. Bases on balls—Off McMahon, 2; Finn, 3. Wild pitch—McMahon. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Moriarty.

N. Y. U. WINS ON ERRORS.

Lafayette Weakens in Ninth and Game Ends 8 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., May 2.—Costly errors by Lafayette in the ninth inning, after the Eastonians apparently had the game well clinched, gave New York University an 8-to-7 victory on March Field this afternoon. After leading all the way, Lafayette erred in the support of Pitcher Mummert in the final frame. With none out, Smith dropped an easy fly in left field, and Welles and Anderson each let easy grounders roll away, filling the bases with New York runners without a hit being registered. Then Mummert became flustered, and three safe bingles in succession, the last a triple, sent five wearers of the Violet across the home plate.

Lafayette added a couple of tallies in her half of the ninth, but failed to send the game into a tie. Neither of the New York pitchers was effective. Zicki started the game, but was withdrawn at the end of the second session after allowing two hits. Wolf, who succeeded him on the mound, was even less of a puzzle, allowing Lafayette eleven bingles in the seven remaining innings.

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
New York Univ...1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 5—8	9	8	
Lafayette ...0 2 1 0 1 0 1 0 2—7	14	4	

Batteries—Zicki, Wolf and Draper; Mummert and Lake.

TUFTS BEATS PENN STATE.

Timely Stick Work in Seventh Gives Medford Nine 6-to-5 Victory.

MEDFORD, Mass., May 2.—Loose playing by Penn State gave Tufts a flying start, enabling the home team to defeat the Pennsylvania nine by a score of 6 to 5 today. Penn State batted in four runs in the seventh, tying the score, but Tufts made the winning run in the same inning by timely stick work. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Tufts ...3 0 1 1 0 0 1 0—6	10	3	
Penn. State...1 0 0 0 0 4 0 0—5	10	6	

Batteries—Johnson, Tomasi, and Keefe; Gramby and Wheeling.

BROWN NINE HITS AT WILL.

Defeats Boston College, 9 to 5, Amassing a Dozen Bingles.

BOSTON, May 2.—The Boston College nine was no match for Brown today, the Providence team winning, 9 to 5. Murphy of Brown made three hits, including a triple which helped settle the game in the seventh inning, when Brown got four runs.

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Brown ...1 0 0 0 1 0 4 2 1—9	12	5	
Boston College...0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 2—5	8	8	

Batteries—Denison and Maguire; Fitzpatrick and Urban.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

NO GAMES PLAYED.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	12	3	.800
Newark	8	3	.727
Providence	6	6	.500
Richmond	7	8	.467
Rochester	6	7	.462
Toronto	6	8	.429
Montreal	5	8	.385
Buffalo	3	10	.231

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Toronto.
Richmond at Rochester.

Easy for Commerce High.

The baseball representatives of the High School of Commerce yesterday afternoon defeated the Mount Vernon High School nine at Mount Vernon by an overwhelming score of 17 to 0.

New York State League.

Elmira, 7; Harrisburg, 1.
Binghamton, 3; Reading, 2.
Wilkes-Barre at Syracuse—Postponed; rain.
Scranton at Utica—Postponed; rain.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 1; Chattanooga, 0.
Little Rock, 7; Memphis, 6.
New Orleans, 7; Atlanta, 2.
Birmingham, 10; Mobile, 3.

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TENNIS

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10-15-17 Warren Street

RAY FISHER PLUCKS JOHNSON'S LAURELS

Yankee Veteran Blanks the Mighty Walter and His Clan of Senators by 2 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Ray Fisher, veteran boxman, whose service in a Yankee uniform antedates that of any other member of Bill Donovan's team, today turned in one of the best pitching performances he has shown since coming to New York in 1910. The Yankees blanked the Senators, 2 to 0.

It was Fisher's first start of the 1917 campaign, and he drew no less renowned an opponent than the mighty Walter Johnson, but he was more than equal to the task. The New York slabman outpitched the Washington wizard, with plenty to spare.

One solid, untainted hit flew from a Washington bat during the afternoon. Joe Judge, the first batsman to face Fisher in the opening frame, lined sharply past second base, but from that time until pinch-hitter Elmer Smith lifted to Gilhooley for the first out in the ninth inning, the only clean hits on view were made by the Yankees. Menoskey beat out a bunt to Maisel in the second inning, and Milan outraced a throw from Pipp to Fisher, covering first base, in the third. In the seventh, McBride's grounder took a sudden hop and hit Peckinpaugh in the chest. These four hits, one clean and three tainted, were all that Fisher allowed.

In the early innings Fisher's control was not the best, and four Senators walked in the first four frames. Two passes and Milan's bunt put Fisher in trouble in the third inning, his only time of distress, but Rice lined to High, and the difficulty ended.

As the game advanced, Fisher pitched better ball, and ony sixteen men stepped to the plate in the last five innings. McBride's scratch hit in the seventh broke the monotony.

All the time the Yankees were pecking at the speed and curves of Walter Johnson as if he were just an ordinary pitcher. In fact, the New York bats were swung more effectively today against the Idaho speed phenom than they had waved in more than a week against less renowned pitchers. Donovan's men maced Walter for nine safe hits, and seven were of the lusty type which whistled their way through space. High nicked Johnson for a triple to right centre, and Gilhooley and Fisher reached him for long doubles to left.

Singles by Pipp and Baker opened the New York half of the second inning, but the former was nipped off third when he mistook a move by Magee as a squeeze play sign and rushed in. Baker reached second on the out, Magee fanned, and Peck lined over second, scoring Baker.

Johnson did some fine pitching in the sixth, after High's triple and passes to Maisel and Pipp had filled the bases. Walter set the slugging Baker down on strikes and Magee lifted to Menoskey.

The second New York run came in the seventh, when Fisher and Gilhooley landed on Johnson for successive doubles.

Foster and Gilhooley furnished the fielding features. President Ban Johnson of the American League attended the game.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	3	0	1	2	0	Judge,1b	3	0	1	9	0
High,lf	3	0	2	0	0	Foster,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Maisel,2b	3	0	0	3	2	Milan,cf	3	0

FOOD SPECULATORS ASSAILED IN SENATE

The Lamppost Is the Cure for the Evil, Thomas of Colorado Declares.

SEED DEALERS CRITICISED

Reed Asserts Some Have Capitalized the Situation—Borah Wants the Nation Aroused.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The danger of food shortage in the United States was discussed seriously in the Senate today. Mr. Williams of Mississippi took the position that the prevailing high prices were largely psychological, but most of the speakers thought that a real crisis was ahead. The debate started over the high price of seeds, but developed into denunciations of food speculators with assertions that the best way to deal with them was to string them to lampposts or put them behind prison bars. Senators from farming States denied that there was any real shortage of staple foods in the United States.

The attack on the speculators was led by Senators Thomas and Borah. The Colorado Senator said that the speculators were the real enemies of the nation, expressed the hope that Congress would not adjourn without legislation that would remedy the evil, and said that the lamppost was the thing to cure such speculation.

"Let us put our hands on the throats of the food speculators," said Senator Thomas. "The real enemy of the American people is the speculator and the combination of speculators engaged in controlling the necessities of life to the end that the people may be made to pay whatever they see fit to demand. That is the situation confronting the country in the present crisis, and I earnestly hope before we adjourn we will take that combination by the throat and not let go until we accomplish something."

Before the debate turned to other things, Senator Thomas introduced an amendment to the Espionage bill empowering the President by proclamation to suspend during the war the operation of boards of trade and chambers of commerce which deal in futures. He had it sent to the table for later consideration.

Assails Seed Dealers.

Senator Reed told how the recent agitation for home gardens was being capitalized by some dealers.

"A friend of mine," said Senator Reed, "proceeded to dig up his back yard and then went to purchase seed. He bought his seed in packages at 5 cents a package. In one there were eight peas, although the picture on the package showed nine in a pod; in another thirteen beet seed, and in a third were fifteen radish seed. At this rate radish seed would cost $25 or $50 a pound."

"If this is to be the universal practice," said Senator Reed, "millions will be wasted on seed. I shall call the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture to the matter."

"There is and has been for the last six months very wide and extended suffering upon the part of the poor people of this country for want of food," said Senator Borah of Idaho. "There is not any more doubt of it than that we are here in this Senate Chamber. The facts are to be gathered on every hand. If it were not that we are having our attention diverted by war conditions the fact would be so pointedly presented that no one could doubt it. There is a shortage of food supplies. And there will continue to be, unless the most persistent, extraordinary, sustained, and vigilant effort upon the part of the American people prevents it.

"In my judgment the most serious and stupendous fact which confronts us today with reference to the question of war is that of food. There is no use to blind our eyes to the fact. If this war continues for two years and there is not the most extraordinary, sustained, and constant exertion on the part of the American people, we shall face a real famine.

Says People Must Be Aroused.

"More important than any other question connected with this war is an organization of the industries of this country so that we may see that the people who go to the front are fed; and the people at home not visited with widespread famine. The United States can do its part if it can arouse the people to the necessity of doing their part. We have the men, the material, the territory, the area, the acreage—and we can relieve the situation, but we cannot do it by drafting.

"The condition is not alone superinduced by war. There has been a constant rise in food prices in the last fifteen or twenty years. There has been a constant decrease in acreage and constant increase of population in the cities. There has been a large number constantly going into the cities and a constantly smaller number going to the farms to feed them.

"James J. Hill, who was not only a great railroad builder, but also an empire builder, warned us ten years ago that if there was not a return from the city to the farm and an increase in acreage in proportion to the increase in population, we must face the fact that there would be universal want among the people who were drawing small salaries and earning small wages.

"That prophecy has proved true. Mr. Hill gave us the decrease in acreage from year to year in the production of wheat in proportion to the population and the decrease in acreage in the production of corn in proportion to the population. It proved itself. It is a mathematical proposition. There is not enough being produced to feed those for whom producers are waiting.

"Here is an illustration of it. In 1890 we had 62,000,000 people and 58,000,000 cattle in the country. Now we have 100,000,000 people and 41,000,000 cattle. That has not been superinduced by German spies nor German corruption funds. It is a fact which had been demonstrated long before the situation now confronting us.

"This condition must be overcome. It is just as necessary as the question of raising armies and men to fight upon the battle front."

"Senators who talk about psychological prices," said Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, "ought to come out to where the wheat grows and bring good weather with them and then these prices will go down. Within the past few weeks I have sold old, superannuated cows that I would have been glad to get $10 for for from $50 to $60. They were so old they were almost toothless. And they became the canned beef sent to feed our allies. But if you compare the prices at which farmers sell cattle with the prices the packers sell the carcasses to the retailers, and then think of the final price to the consumer, you will see that the robbery comes from the local markets. The farmers are planting more grain than ever, but last year a wet Spring, a dry Summer, and black rust cut the yield in half."

"The annual consumption of wheat in the United States," said Mr. McCumber of North Dakota, "for bread and seed is about 650,000,000 bushels. If the acreage planted this year produces normally the crop will be 850,000,000 bushels, leaving a surplus for our allies of 200,000,000 bushels. Some of this will be in the mills within three months, so there is no danger of a shortage unless some disaster strikes the crops. And, as a soldier eats no more than a civilian, the raising of an American army will not affect the situation. But the real problem, in the face of the German submarine menace, is how we are to get our surplus across the ocean."

The debate ended without affirmative action.

KING GEORGE URGES THE SAVING OF FOOD

Exhorts British People to Reduce the Consumption of Bread by a Fourth.

LONDON, May 2.—King George has signed a proclamation exhorting the people to lessen their consumption of wheat and to practice the greatest economy and frugality in the use of all other kinds of grain.

The proclamation particularly urges the population to reduce the consumption of bread in their families by at least one-fourth of the quantity consumed in normal times. The proclamation follows:

We, being persuaded that abstention from all unnecessary consumption of grain will furnish the surest and most effectual means of defeating the devices of our enemies and thereby bringing the war to a speedy and successful termination, and out of our resolve to leave nothing undone which can contribute to these ends or to the welfare of our people in these times of grave stress and anxiety, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this, our royal proclamation, most earnestly exhorting and charging all those of our loving subjects, men and women of our realm, who have means to procure articles of food other than wheat and corn, as they tender their immediate interests and feel for the want of others, especially to practice the greatest economy and frugality in the use of every species of grain and wheat; and we do for this purpose more particularly exhort and charge all heads of households to reduce consumption of bread in their respective families by at least one-fourth of the quantity consumed in ordinary times, to abstain from the use of flour in pastry and, moreover, carefully to restrict or whenever possible to abandon the use thereof in all other articles than bread; and we do also in like manner exhort and charge all persons who keep horses to abandon the practice of feeding the same with oats or other grain unless they shall have received from our food controller license to feed horses on oats or other grain, to be given only in cases where it is necessary to do so with a view to maintaining the breed of horses in the national interests; and we do hereby further charge and enjoin all ministers of religion in their respective churches and chapels within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to read or cause to be read this, our proclamation, on Lord's Day for four successive weeks after the issue thereof."

The Food Controller, Lord Devonport, has ordered that after May 9 maize, barley and oats and their products are to be used only for seed or for human and animal food. Tapioca, sago, and arrowroot will be restricted to use as human food.

BUTTER $1 A POUND IN PARIS

Price Put Up to Prevent Sending Supply Out to Other aMrkets.

PARIS, May 2.—The regulation fixing the maximum retail selling price of butter at an equivalent of 68 cents a pound in Paris was abolished yesterday by the Minister of Provisions and the price went up to the equivalent of $1 a pound. The scarcity of butter in the Paris market has been attributed to the maximum selling price, which is supposed to have driven the product to other markets, where no limit has been fixed for its sale. It was hoped by the Minister of Provisions that the abolition of the regulation affecting Paris would bring such shipments to the city as would relieve the situation.

MARKETS BILL IS PASSED.

Assembly Also Follows Senate in West Side Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 2.—The Assembly, which has been marking time for a few days, today took up several important bills which had come from the Senate. Two of these, the Food and Markets bill and the Ottinger-Ellenbogen measure, relating to the proposed contract between New York City and the New York Central Railroad for the west side improvement, were passed this afternoon and now go to the Governor for his approval.

The Food and Markets bill creates a department supervised by a State council of ten similar to the Board of Regents. There is to be one member from each of the nine judicial districts of the State and an additional member from New York City. This Council is empowered to appoint a Commissioner of Agriculture and a Commissioner of Foods and Markets. The members of the first council will be selected by Governor Whitman and the others are to be elected in joint session of the Legislature.

The Ottinger-Ellenbogen bill, which must receive the sanction of Mayor Mitchel as well as the Governor before it becomes law, provides that unless an agreement is reached between the city and the railroad company in regard to the west side situation before Dec. 1 next, the Public Service Commission may order the railroad company to make what improvements it sees fit at the railroad's expense.

Another Senate measure which received favorable action by the Assembly this afternoon was the Newton bill repealing the present law which makes an attempt at suicide a felony and provides for the punishment of the offender.

Senator Stivers's bill providing for changes in the organization of the National Guard was passed by the Assembly by a vote of 101 to 7. The measure makes the Federal Articles of War the regulations of New York State troops at all times.

The Governor is empowered to fix the minimum number as well as the maximum number of soldiers in the guard in times of peace as well as in war, practically allowing, as was pointed out in debate, powers of conscription in peace or war. The measure increases the pay of the Adjutant General from $5,500 to $7,500 a year.

CONAN DOYLE WAR PROPHET

Reichstag Is Told That Only He Foresaw Present Conditions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 2.—Tribute was paid in the Reichstag Committee yesterday to A. Conan Doyle as the only correct prophet of the present condition in the European war.

The German Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Capelle, said that the German Admiral Galster, usually quoted as the inventor of submarine war, never even mentioned it. The only prophet of the present economic war was the novelist Conan Doyle, he declared.

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WANTS STATES TO BE SELF-SUSTAINING

B. F. Yoakum Would Encourage Farming by Paying Munition Plant Wages.

WOULD LESSEN SHIPMENTS

Thus Relieving Transportation Problem—Western Food Surplus Needed for Allies.

B. F. Yoakum has written to Secretary of Agriculture Houston urging the national Government to see to it that each State raises as nearly as possible its own food supply in order to relieve the already overtaxed transportation system of the United States, and at the same time insure a large supply of food to be exported to our allies. Mr. Yoakum in the letter which he made public yesterday says he sees in this program a need for the Eastern States to increase their 1917 food production. He advises that the Government see that farm workers are paid as high wages as are paid to munition workers, food being as important in the conduct of the war as bullets. A third recommendation is that farmers be guaranteed a minimum price for staple crops. In general, he asks that action by the Government be more toward production rather than being confined to regulation.

"If a citizen fails to do his part in his country's defense when needed, he is a slacker," said Mr. Yoakum. "If a State fails through neglect to produce its pro rata of food in war times, it is a slacker State. I have contended that it is the duty of the different States to produce as far as possible sufficient food to take care of their own requirements. The food supply has become such a serious national defense measure that the burden of furnishing it should be equally distributed."

Mr. Yoakum then gave statistics showing that the per capita farm production of Iowa, with a population of 2,224,771, was $141.44 a year; of New York, with a population of 9,113,614, $22.93, and of Massachusetts, with a population of 3,366,416, only $9.49. The statistics showed in general that the per capita food production of the Eastern States was very low. Mr. Yoakum then quoted Leonard G. Robertson, President of the Federal Bank of Springfield, Mass., as saying: "The New England States are importing practically 75 per cent. of all the agricultural products which they consume. They have the land, but the laborers are few."

"Eastern farmers are robbed of farm labor by the high wages paid by manufacturers," continued Mr. Yoakum. "The farmers must be put in a position to pay the same wages to the man who follows the plow making bread as is paid to the man who works in the factory making bullets.

"With New England farms idle, their labor and capital engaged in profitable manufacturing, drawing on the Southern, Middle, and Western States for 75 per cent. of their food supply, what will be the attitude of the Government on distribution? Will the surplus produced by the other States be sent to States which have land, money, and labor to produce their food requirements, if they will push their farm production with the same energy and activity as they do their manufacturing; or will the Government under its proposed plan of distribution direct the surplus food of the Southern, Middle, and Western States shipped to the nations that are fighting a death struggle under starving conditions to save the war which we are now in?

"For instance, a trainload of onions shipped from Brownsville, Texas, to Portland, Me., traverses approximately as far as if shipped to Liverpool, England. Under the critical circumstances, who will get the onions, the soldiers in the trenches, or the States which fail to produce their pro rata of foodstuffs? The allied armies are fighting the greatest battle of the world, and as we are now lined up with them and are beneficiaries, it is our solemn duty to see that their soldiers are well fed. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the Eastern States to buckle down and cultivate their idle lands under a broad, comprehensive national plan, guaranteeing the farmers fixed prices for three years. The Government under contract pays the ammunition makers prices for ammunition that enable them to pay wages so attractive that farmers and farm labor quit the farms and go to the factories. The farmers should be guaranteed also prices for their products that will justify them in paying wages to compete with the factories for labor.

"If action is taken promptly there need be no fear; if delayed and debated to death, the results to this and the allied countries will be disastrous. There is yet time to save the situation, supplying the Americans with all they require, and furnishing the allied countries with plenty to prosecute the war to a finish."

WARNING TO 'POTATRIADS.'

No "$170 for Top Soil to Raise $22 Worth of Potatoes."

A patriotic service dinner was given last evening at the Holland House under the auspices of the new Protestant Episcopal Suffrage Association of New York. Mrs. Richard Aldrich presided, and representatives from twenty parishes in the city were present.

"I think God would like us to serve with our brains, as far as we have them, as well as with our wills in patriotism," said Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch. "They are beginning to call us potatriads. In a yard with a foundation of tin cans people will pay $170 for top soil to raise $22 worth of potatoes."

Senator Bayne of Staten Island said that as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in Albany, after hearing the suffrage and anti-suffrage women speak, it was a question with him not whether women should be allowed to vote but whether they should not be made to vote for the good of the country. Miss Margaret Jeffries Hobart was Chairman of the Dinner Committee on which were Mrs. William H. Burr, Mrs. James G. Croswell, Miss Gorham, Mrs. James E. Neal, Miss Esther G. Ogden, Miss Caroline Shippen, Mrs. John Sulphen, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, and Mrs. Norman S. Walker.

LONDON AMERICANS ENROLL.

Hundreds Registering for Military and Other Kinds of War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 2.—The eagerness of Americans in London to do their bit in the war has crystallized in the registration of two classes of them—one of those fit for active service and the other of men over military age, but offering to serve in other than a military capacity. It was said at the Embassy today that the rush of would-be fighters had been particularly great, and that men were being enrolled by the hundreds.

Americans already at the front in Canadian or other British regiments continue to write to the embassy asking to be transferred to regiments fighting under the Stars and Stripes. Until Washington has decided that it wishes to be represented directly on the firing line it will be impossible to make a formal request to the British War Office for the release of these men. It is known that their immediate commanders will be sorry to lose them, but it is not believed that if representations were made officially any serious obstacles would be placed in the way of these Americans attaining their hearts' desire.

ITALY SELECTS MISSION.

Prince Udine the Leader, Marconi a Member.

ROME, May 2.—An official announcement says that the special mission to America will be composed of Prince Udine, eldest son of the Duke of Genoa; Senator Marconi, Marquis Birsarelli, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Deputies Ciuffelli and Nitti, both former Ministers.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Word of the completion of the Italian Commission reached the Italian Embassy today. In addition to the names cabled from Rome it was announced at the embassy that the Italian Minister of Transportation, H. E. Arlotta, a member of the Cabinet, would be one of the Commissioners.

CABRERA REASSURES US.

Says Mexico Will Be Absolutely Neutral in the Present Conflict.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Luis Cabrera, General Carranza's Minister of Finance, in a letter to Secretary Lane, with whom he sat on the Mexican-American Commission, pledges not only Mexico's neutrality but his Government's intention to do nothing to embarrass the United States in the war with Germany. A part of Cabrera's letter, made public today by Secretary Lane, follows:

"All Mexicans who know and appreciate the United States are now striving to keep Mexico absolutely neutral in the present world conflict, which unfortunately has extended to America. Although I believe that the war between the United States and Germany will actually take place in Europe and not in America, the United States can be sure that the present Government of Mexico will do everything in its power to make the United States feel absolutely confident that there will be no reason at all to fear from our side.

Mexico has gone through a civil war, and there is nothing the people desire more than to remain in peace and without being engaged in an international war."

'THE HIGHWAYMAN' REVIVED.

Old De Koven Favorite Well Staged and Uncommonly Well Sung.

THE HIGHWAYMAN.—A revival of the de Koven-Smith operetta. At the Forty-fourth Street.

Dick Fitzgerald	John Charles Thomas
Lady Constance Sinclair	Bianca Saroya
Sir Godfrey Beverly	Stanley Forde
Lady Pamela	Grace Fjorde
Lieutenant Rodney	Sam Ash
Foxy Quiller	Jefferson De Angelis
Dolly Primrose	Letty Yorke
Toby Winkle	Teddy Webb
Lieutenant Lovelace	Lawrence Cameron
Lord Phelim Kilkenny	J. Sylvester Murray
Sir John Hawkhurst	Osborne Clemson
The Landlord	James Murry
The Constables	Harry Bulger, Jr. Will Montgomery A. Carbone H. Rollands
An Old Soldier	Richard Coombs

"The Highwayman," one of the comic operas Reginald de Koven wrote in the days when the music of "Robin Hood" was still likely to be found on every other piano rack, was handsomely revived last evening on the broad stage of the Forty-fourth Street, a theatre so admirably fitted to house a light opera company that it is a pity one cannot be established there permanently. Of the unusually good cast which is now singing one of De Koven's most melodious scores, one at least should have a place in that company, and that is John Charles Thomas, whose fine baritone seems to have grown in richness and clearness in the two years he has been singing here—two years in which he has certainly gained in ease and facility as an actor.

Thomas sings Dick Fitzgerald and the rôle of Foxy Quiller is in the hands of Jefferson De Angelis, who took charge of it at the eleventh hour after finding that there was nothing for him to do at the Winter Garden. Foxy Quiller from Bow Street was the rôle created by the late Jerome Sykes, and it was so successful when "The Highwayman" was new that De Koven and Smith lost no time in finding another opera adapted to him. For, though the program is silent on the subject, "The Highwayman" was written by Harry B. Smith long before he had completed his first hundred libretti.

A newcomer in the cast is called Bianca Saroya, a dashing and rather Spanish name said to conceal the patronymic of a not at all Spanish family from Philadelphia. She is a personable brunette, with a sweet but somewhat piercing soprano and rather less than the decent minimum of acting ability. She is a graduate of the Aborns. The tenor songs are intrusted to Sam Ash, late of "Katinka," and he had many admirers in the first-night audience.

The chorus is an old-fashioned chorus, large and vocal. It would not make Mr. Ziegfeld green with envy, but it can sing. Then the settings are remarkable. They appear to have been painted in different centuries, but the second scene—by P. Dodd Ackerman—is very good indeed.

COURT BARS SEX PLAY.

Justice Erlanger Finds "The Awakening of Spring" Unfit for Public.

Supreme Court Justice Erlanger decided yesterday that the production of Frank Wedekind's play, "The Awakening of Spring," one matinée of which was recently given in English translation by Geoffrey C. Stein and co-workers under the auspices of the Medical Review of Reviews, would offend public decency, had "no proper place on the stage of a public theatre," and did "infinitely more harm than good."

These expressions were contained in his opinion denying an application by Geoffrey C. Stein, who owns the American rights for the play, for an injunction against George H. Bell, Commissioner of Licenses, to prevent him from carrying out his threat to revoke the license of the theatre in which the play was produced. Stein contended that the play had been put on in the German original at the Irving Place Theatre and had had twenty-nine performances in English in Greenwich Village; also that many well-known men and women had seen the play and approved of his production.

Justice Erlanger was not impressed by various arguments as to the play's value. "It is not meet for parents," he says, "as a warning to instruct their children in sexual matters, there is no promise that the audience is to be limited to parents. Apparently the young are to be equally enlightened without giving the parents a prior choice of some less turgid channel of education. Some may find a beneficial moral in this play, but the majority, particularly the younger element, would find in the portrayal only what is portrayed—a prurience attributed as typical of youth—to which type, happily, many do not conform."

Bernhardt Not Yet Out of Danger.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt continues to make slow progress toward recovery, but is not yet out of danger. The bulletin issued at Mount Sinai Hospital early this morning stated:

"Mme. Bernhardt had a good day, and is gaining strength, though still weakened as the result of her long illness and underlying physical condition. She gives promise of continued improvement. The ultimate outcome, however, remains uncertain."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Robert Hilliard has been engaged by A. H. Woods to star in "The Scrap of Paper," a dramatization by Owen Davis of Arthur Somers Roche's story published in The Saturday Evening Post. The comedy will be placed in rehearsal shortly, and will be seen here next season.

"The Charmed Bird," a new play by Justine Lewis, was produced last night at the Shubert Theatre, New Haven, with Mary Young, Frederick Perry, David Higgins, Fred Eric, Arthur Albertson, Frederick Kaufman, and Janet McIlwaine in the principal roles.

A series of special features is being given every night this week at the Hippodrome to signalize the last performances of "The Big Show." The skaters, who will probably not be a part of the show next season, will have their inning tonight.

At the annual election of officers of the New York Theatre Club, held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Astor, the following were elected: President—Mrs. Belle de Rivera; First Vice President—Mrs. Gordon Ritchie; Second Vice President—Mrs. Louis Ralston; Third Vice President—Mrs. Austin N. Palmer; Fourth Vice President—Mrs. Daniel P. Duffie; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Dudley Van Holland; Treasurer—Mrs. G. Washbourne Smith; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Frances H. Abrahall. The installation of officers will take place May 15 at the Astor.

The engagement of "Eileen" at the Shubert will end Saturday night, May 12. The following Monday "Her Soldier Boy" will be transferred there from the Lyric, and a movie of Russian life called "One Law for Both" will be placed on exhibition at the Lyric.

The commander and staff of the French warship anchored in the harbor will be the guests of William Harris, Jr., at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre tonight for the performance of "The Thirteenth Chair."

A program of playlets—Lord Dunsany's "The Tents of the Arabs," Alice Gerstenberg's "The Pot Boiler," Felix O'Tool's "The Haunted Chamber," and Alfred Sutro's "The Bracelet"—will be presented by the Theatre Workshop at a dress rehearsal next Sunday night and a public performance the following night. The performances will be given in the Lenox Theatre.

Hereafter Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" will be called "The 11:30 P. M. Frolic."

$629,000,000 DIVIDENDS BY STANDARD OIL FIRMS

Disbursements Since Dissolution of Parent Company Six Times the Amount of Capital.

A compilation of statistics showed yesterday that since the dissolution of the old Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the component parts have distributed $629,000,000 in dividends. Of this enormous total approximately $406,000,000 has been in cash and $223,100,000 in stock. The magnitude of this return made to holders of the shares is emphasized by the fact that the oil trust's capitalization when the dissolution occurred, in May, 1911, was less than one-sixth of the dividends which have been distributed.

During 1916 and the first quarter of the current year, according to the records of Dow, Jones & Co., the various concerns have disbursed $119,192,328 in cash and $65,000,000 in stock dividends. This total of approximately $184,000,000, disbursed in slightly more than one year, is more than one-third of the aggregate paid out in the preceding four and three-quarter years. The extraordinary demand for gasoline and consequent high prices were the leading factors in the great earnings and big dividends of 1916.

Thirteen of the thirty-four Standard Oil concerns are primarily refining companies, and from them have come the bulk of the dividends paid since the dissolution. An exception to this general rule is supplied by the Ohio Oil Company, a producing organization. In the quarter ended March 31 this company distributed $3,600,000 in dividends, a total exceeded by only one other concern, the Standard of New Jersey. The latter sent out checks for $4,916,000.

New French Theatre's Plans.

The new French Theatre, which Jacques Copeau has consented to direct in New York next season, will undertake a more ambitious program than any organization that has preceded it. The Board of Directors will dissolve the Théâtre Français des Etats-Unis, once headed by Lucien Bonheur, and the new Theatre Francais will be an entirely different organization. M. Copeau will bring his own artists from Paris and will present practically the complete repertoire that raised the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier from obscurity to fame in one season.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat., Sat., 2:15. LAST WEEK
SIR HERBERT TREE
LAST 4 TIMES. "Colonel Newcome"
Next Mon. Night, Seats Today.

The Patriotic Military Spectacular Opera F. C. WHITNEY WILL PRESENT When Johnny Comes Marching Home
NOTABLE BIG CAST OF 350.

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Turn to the Right!

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LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Lew Fields presents AN ALL-STAR CAST
JOHN MASON, IRENE FENWICK, RICHARD BENNETT, HELEN WARE, LEW FIELDS, WILLIS P. SWEETNAM, MATHILDE COTTRELLY, HELEN LOWELL in "BONOM FRIENDS."

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Sat., 2:30. LAST WEEK
LAST 3 NIGHTS. LAST MATINEE SAT.
MAUDE ADAMS A Kiss for Cinderella

LYCEUM 45 St., B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20. LAST 5 TIMES
LAST 3 NIGHTS. LAST 2 MATINEES.
The Case of Lady Camber

HUDSON Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed., 2:15.
OUR BETTERS
"Brilliantly Sensational Comedy"

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For 2 Weeks Beginning MONDAY, May 7 SEATS TODAY
OPERA COMIQUE IN ENGLISH
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN SINGERS
Evgs.: Mon., May 7, Tues., 8, Wed., 9.
Matinees Wed., May 9, and Sat., 12.
"THE MAID MISTRESS" and "THE NIGHT BELL"
Evgs.: Thurs. 10, & Fri., 11, Sat. 12.
"THE MOCK DOCTOR"
2ND WEEK Beginning Mon., May 14th
Evgs.: Mon., Tues., Wed., Fri. & Sat. "BASTIEN" and "THE IMPRESARIO."
Thurs. Evg. "THE MAID MISTRESS" and "THE NIGHT BELL"
Mat. Wed. & Sat. "THE MOCK DOCTOR."
Prices: 75c., $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.

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COHAN & HARRIS West 42 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Sat. & Wed.
"THE WILLOW TREE"

REPUBLIC WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
PETER IBBETSON
With John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Laura Hope Crews, Lionel Barrymore.
"Do You Dream True? 'Peter Ibbetson' is one of the delights of the dramatic year."—EVENING TELEGRAM.

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
LAURETTE TAYLOR
IN J. HARTLEY MANNERS' PLAY "OUT THERE"

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Saturday & Wed., 2:15.
GEORGE in Louis N. Parker's Play.
ARLISS "DISRAELI"

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON
The Brat

BELASCO W. 44th St. Evs. at 8:30. LAST 5 Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. TIMES
MATINEE TODAY at 2:20.
Arnold Daly "The Very Minute"

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Fed. 2:30.
WILLIAM COURTENAY-WISE In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy
THOS. A. "PALS FIRST"

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:25.
LAST 3 NIGHTS. LAST MATINEE SAT.
Ruth Chatterton and Co., incl. BRUCE McRAE in "Come Out of the Kitchen."
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—SEATS TODAY
"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed., 2:25.
JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"

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Winter Garden stars & other B'way Favorites.

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THE RAFTERS RANG WITH APPLAUSE!
Reginald De Koven's Greatest Comic Opera
THE HIGHWAYMAN
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Greatest Singing Ensemble in New York.

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Playhouse W. 48th | 9th MONTH.

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Thea., E. of B'way.

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LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
Like the breath of Springtime.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

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The New York Times

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1917.

MR. ROOT AND THE RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS.

The Government of the United States has recognized as the Government of Russia the body of officials appointed by the Committee of the Duma, Prince LVOFF as Prime Minister, Mr. MILUKOFF as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. GUCHKOFF as Minister of War, Mr. KERENSKY as Minister of Justice. Our Government has no relations with any other representatives of the Russian Government and people, it knows no governing body save that which it has recognized. It can have no possible relations with the Socialists and radicals who under the name of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies have been holding meetings in the Chamber which the Duma occupies when it is in session. Having determined to send a commission to give greeting and cordial good wishes to the new Government of Russia, it was eminently fit and proper that ELIHU ROOT, our foremost statesman, a former Secretary of State and a man of ripe experience in international affairs, should be chosen as its head. Desiring to pay the highest possible compliment to the new Government and to make manifest to the Russian people its sincere rejoicing at their deliverance from the evils of autocratic rule and from treasonable conspiracies in the inmost circles of their Government, the Administration chose as Chairman of the Commission a man of great distinction, a man eminent for his public services.

But we are told that the head of the Commission should be a man acceptable to the Russian radicals, a man gifted with the art of ingratiating himself in those circles of agitation and disturbance which it is believed, or feared, may overthrow the actual Government and establish a Socialist Republic. If the United States were in fact a Socialist Republic such a man would naturally be chosen as its fit representative for this mission to Russia. So long, however, as we have in this country a Government of sane people, not of radicals and extremists, we are quite unable to see any merit in the suggestion that we should send to Petrograd a mission not in sympathy with the new Government but with its enemies, or those who may prove to be its enemies. That would be a flagrant impropriety. Professor J. Y. SIMPSON, who speaks with authority on Russian affairs, said a few days after the abdication of the Czar that "the revolution is the hardest blow that Germany has received in the war to date." If the radical Socialists should get the upper hand at Petrograd they would transform it into Germany's greatest triumph in the war, they would put Russia on the road to ruin.

Moreover, this protest against Mr. ROOT is of suspicious origin. German emissaries have been actively at work in Petrograd against the new Government, using as their instruments the Socialists, some of whom demand a separate and immediate peace. Some Socialists in this country charge that other Socialists here, affected with a German interest and sympathy, are endeavoring to destroy the influence of the Commission, that is, to destroy the influence of this Government in Petrograd by raising the voice of protest here and cabling their friends in Russia to stir up a like sentiment there. Our Government, of course, has taken note of the quarters in which the protest originated here. It may safely be assumed also that the Administration has been informed by Ambassador FRANCIS that the ex-Secretary of State would be welcomed.

In the address of Professor PETRUNKEVITCH at the dinner of the Economic Club on Tuesday evening there was much that attracted the serious attention of the audience. Mr. PETRUNKEVITCH was quite within bounds when he said that the news from Russia is disquieting. It has been the cause of much anxiety not only here but at Washington and in the capitals of the Allies. But does he not paint the picture in colors much too dark when he intimates that Ambassador FRANCIS and Foreign Secretary MILUKOFF are in error when they say that Russia is becoming orderly? Mr. PETRUNKEVITCH seems to feel that there is serious danger that the Government may fall, that the social revolutionists may come into control, the army be disorganized, and the immense military force of Russia withdrawn from the war. Every one has had some sense of the danger, but within a few days we have had news of a more reassuring character. In the first place, War Minister GUCHKOFF visited the southwestern front last week and removed from their commands twenty-three Generals and ninety-one other officers. The removals, evidently, were for cause. That was not the act of a weak Government. It is an evidence that the Government is confident of its strength, that it is able to assert its authority. Also, the Executive Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies was significantly prompt in disclaiming responsibility for the street disorders in Petrograd on May 1, when bombs were thrown and General KASHTALENINSKY was killed. The rioters were denounced by the Executive Committee as madmen and enemies of national liberty, their acts were described as "revolting," and the Committee appealed to all citizens to prevent a repetition of them, which would tend to "provoke anarchy and a disorganization of the forces of the revolution."

The Council of the Workmen and Soldiers some days ago adopted a resolution of full support to the army, declaring that the war must be carried on to a victorious conclusion. Moreover, the Socialist LENINE, who was only too evidently a German agent and who was denouncing the Government and trying to arouse sentiment for a separate peace, has stirred up instead the anger of the crowds against himself. The Government felt strong enough to give him free rein, with the result that he has destroyed himself, until even the organs of the Socialists denounce him as "a mischievous influence." We submit that these are hopeful indications. The situation in Russia is not clear, there are many elements of doubt and of danger, but it does appear that the new Government is asserting itself and that the Socialists have become more reasonable.

Professor PETRUNKEVITCH did good service when he pointed out the possible consequences of the collapse of Russian resistance to Germany. Our people are too apt to assume that the forces of Teutonic autocracy are already beaten and that we can take our time about preparing for a war in which we shall probably not have to fight. That is a dangerous delusion. Germany is unbeaten, Germany is strong, Germany must be beaten if this world is to be made peaceful and secure for free nations. But when Mr. PETRUNKEVITCH assumes that if the Russians should cease to fight the Germans would gain access to unlimited stores of wheat, cotton, oil, minerals, and metals, thereby nullifying the British blockade and indefinitely prolonging the war, we feel moved to inquire whether he has taken thought about the manner in which the Germans would come into possession of these Russian stores. There are two ways—either they would invade the country and help themselves without payment, or they would purchase the wheat, oil, and metals and make payment in whatever medium of exchange they were able to offer. It is not quite conceivable that the Russian soldiers are going to lay down their arms and let the Germans in to confiscate the products of Russian toil. Under any Government they would fight against that. But if the Germans pay for what they take, with what will they pay? Not with gold, for they can spare none from the all too slender store upon which rests their enormous paper inflation. If they pay in paper, or offer paper, German exchange, that is the value of the mark, will suffer a sudden sickening drop that would alarm the German people even more than the withdrawal of HINDENBURG and all his troops across the Rhine. The Imperial Government has been able to maintain the mark quotation within the Empire by making any departure from that quotation punishable. In this market the mark fell to about 17 cents, but that was no true measure of exchange, since there was no open commerce. Germany has been shut up to trading with herself. The moment she begins to trade with an outside nation, as we traded during the civil war, her paper will be accepted only at its market, not at its "pegged," valuation. Our greenbacks went below 40 cents on the dollar. Would the Russians accept German marks, nominally 24 cents, at 10 cents or at 5 cents, or would they take them at all? Russian traders are as shrewd as any, they know as well as any the probable value of the German mark after the war.

RAILWAYS AND THE COMMISSION.

The questions of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the railways regarding the advance of rates fill nearly a column. Apparently the Commission now first hears of the question, and wants full information. No one would imagine from the questions that the railways are constantly reporting to the Commission in the greatest detail, or that substantially the same matters have been thrashed out before the Commission repeatedly, and even recently. All that preceded the enactment of the wage increase goes for nothing. Like every question raised before the Commission, this one must be gone into from turret to foundation stone, as though nothing had gone before.

The Commission's questions betray such lack of confidence in its own capacity and information, and such a leaning to the view of Representative ADAMSON, who has introduced a bill forbidding any advance of rates during the war, that it damages its own prestige and reputation for sound judgment. There is no analogy to the procedure of courts. They decide questions of right and wrong, and give irretrievable decisions. In cases like this the Commission decides merely a matter of business discretion, which is not a finality. When the conditions change, there will be another decision. The matter is not one of principle, or conduct, that will affect the community through an indefinite future. It ought not to be decided offhand, or carelessly, but it ought to be decided more speedily than is the Commission's custom. The Commission's education is far from complete, and its schooling has been expensive to the community. The tuition last year cost five million dollars, and after thirty years the course is not yet complete.

After a generation, leading questions which were to be settled offhand by a sentence in a statute, and the Commission's procedure, are in a worse tangle than ever. The Commission is now unable to decide a rate question because dividends are still a stumbling block to it. It seems to the Commission that it is a waste of good money to pay dividends with it. It does not yet see that one main use of dividends is to guarantee service to the community as well as returns to the railways' owners. Only a railway whose dividends are secure can borrow to advantage. A railway which cannot borrow cannot increase its capacity for public service. There are few railways which pay over 8 per cent. dividends. It may be doubted that there are any railways which earn excess profits on the basis provided for estimating them by Congress. Why should not the Commission adopt the standard of Congress for the railways? How can it hope to escape the result of holding the railways to a smaller profit than other enterprises? How is it possible for the Commission to ignore the fact that the bond market is nearly closed to railroads, while industrial issues are taken with comparative readiness and abundance? How can the Commission shut its eyes to the fact that the railways are financing their needs by issuing manifold more capital in trouble-breeding notes than is necessary for the industrials? Is it possible that the Commission can ignore the fact that government-managed railways generally long ago increased rates and diminished service to the general public, while the Commission hesitates over the rate question and orders the railways to increase their service with deteriorated credits?

The public sees at last, even if the Commission does not, that this is not a duel between the Commission and the railways, an academic experiment in how railways might be managed perfectly. The railways cannot be detached from the community and treated as a separate entity. The railway rate is part of every price, and the railway rate is the only price which has not risen. The Commission ought to see some things for itself. At least it ought to be open to conviction after repeated demonstrations through long years.

OTHERWISE ALL RIGHT.

The press censorship provision as it now stands in the Espionage bill before the House of Representatives:

During any national emergency resulting from a war to which the United States is a party, or from threat of such a war, the President may, by proclamation, declare the existence of such emergency and, by proclamation, prohibit the publishing or communicating of, or the attempting to publish or communicate, any information relating to the national defense, which, in his judgment, is of such a character that it is or might be useful to the enemy. Whoever violates any such prohibition shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both.

Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or restrict any discussion, comment, or criticism of the acts or policies of the Government or its representatives, or the publication of the same.

A few objections, aside from the general one that the proposal is unconstitutional and unneeded:

1. It delegates the legislative power of the Congress, providing penalties for a crime to be defined hereafter by an authority external to the Congress, an authority that may from time to time vest in different persons of varying views.

2. The expression "in his judgment" deprives an accused person of his fundamental right to a day in court. The court would be a mere register of an opinion by an authority external to the Congress and the court, and would have to inflict penalties under that opinion. The omission of this expression would leave the case to be tried on its merits. What possible objection can there be to that process?

3. The expression "might be" should be stricken out. It should be shown against the accused that the information published "is" useful to the enemy. Think of sending a man to prison for ten years because one other person thought the information "might be" useful to the enemy, but didn't know that it really was!

4. The expression "or from threat of such a war" should be stricken out. If war is threatened, the people are entitled to the fullest information and the freest opportunity for discussion. The prompt exposure and discussion of Prussia's plans for war against France in 1875 prevented war. If the people are entitled to anything on earth they are entitled to an opportunity to prevent war.

5. The bill omits any reference to intent, always held to be essential to the establishment of crime. We understand that it is proposed to remedy this defect. Good! But that will make the law superfluous, for no crime will be possible under it except actual treason, and that is already punishable under existing law.

THE TRUTH IN GERMANY.

The truth, long kept out of Germany, seems to have started at a gallop the moment it found its legs on that soil. The utterances now appearing in German newspapers are astounding for their freedom and for their radical nature. No such utterances have been heard there as are now coming forth daily. The Hamburger Fremdenblatt, demanding the destruction of bureaucracy, declares:

There is no use theorizing. There is something wrong with our governmental system, as is clearly proved by Germany's political failures, and, in fact, by the whole war.

When a German newspaper links "the whole war" with "Germany's political failures" it is certain that there is a public there which has come to realize that the war was not defensive, but of German origin. If there has ever been such a public before, it must have been too small to reckon with. Vorwärts, of course, has always been radical, and has usually told as much of the truth as it could, but at this time such a declaration from it as the following must be more influential than ever before:

Whether the remnant of futile sovereignty will hold its own for a few months or years, its hours are told and we shall live to see and celebrate its downfall. If it does not yield now, the more sudden will be its downfall.

For such utterances Vorwärts now has a more sympathetic audience than it ever had before. The fact that such utterances are permitted, that we hear of no more suppressions of newspapers and arrests of editors, undoubtedly proceeds from the fact that the situation has changed and that the Government no longer dares.

"ON ALL SIDES."

It is not alone those Germans who would be satisfied with a return to the status quo ante who are forcing the Chancellor to reveal his peace terms. The rampant Pan-German annexationists have been at him on the other side, so THEODOR WOLFF declares in the Berliner Tageblatt:

The untiring annexationists and status quo disciples have with equal passion demanded that the Chancellor finally disclose his war aims. Dissatisfaction has reigned on all sides since the Vienna Fremden-Blatt statements.

"With equal passion," the two schools of opinion have been "storming the Chancellor with demands for 'complete frankness.'" It is from "all sides" that the storm comes. When President WILSON called for Germany's peace terms she replied ultimately by declaring unrestricted submarine warfare; she could not imitate the frankness of the Allies by giving her terms, and would not if she could, because her aim was a Hohenzollern peace. The Chancellor might still have been able to resist the clamor of the "status quo disciples," but when the "untiring annexationists" join in it he has to become vocal. It is a hard situation, for he cannot satisfy both. The length to which the "status quo disciples" are ready to go is shown by WOLFF'S demand that the Chancellor abandon not only the idea of annexations, but even the idea of indemnities. Between this and the cry of the irreconcilables for annexation there is a gulf which the Imperial Government will find it hard to bridge. He was able to treat President WILSON'S request with contempt, but he cannot treat the united demands of parties with discordant aims in that fashion, and that is why he must speak—must say something, whether he tells the whole truth or not.

It is to the peace-at-any-price outcry from Vienna that Mr. WOLFF attributes this situation. The Fremden-Blatt seems to have felt a heavy hand on its neck since it uttered that outcry, and has been modifying its words, but too late to control the storm those words unloosed in Germany. The storm has come not only from those who agree in part with the Fremden-Blatt, but from those incorrigibles who will have nothing less than that which Germany started out to win in 1914, and who are stirred by the Fremden-Blatt's utterances to angry suspicion. Their demand is that the Chancellor shall set forth Germany's aims in such flat-footed fashion as to silence the weaker—or, as we should say, the more reasonable—element in Vienna and at home.

The Chancellor is between two stools, and he will have to be a nimble man not to fall. Meanwhile, the "well-informed correspondent in Germany" of the Amsterdam Tijd informs that journal that

HINDENBURG'S famous and successful retreat must probably be followed by other retreats on a smaller scale as soon as the British heavy artillery comes nearer St. Quentin.

Is the report of a possible postponement of the Chancellor's speech due to the fact that his terms will not satisfy "the untiring annexationists," and that it is safer to announce them on the heels of a retreat than on the heels of what Germans believe to have been a victory?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Case of Needless Excitement.

FREDERIC HARRISON, in his characteristically vivacious letter, printed yesterday by THE TIMES, had no difficulty in proving, or credibly suggesting, that he who speaks of "the Irish nation" is talking of at least three violently antagonistic fractions of an island's population, not about a united people aspiring to the attainment of a common end. But where Mr. HARRISON went astray was in assuming that the "eminent and friendly politicians" who ventured the other day to give Great Britain some unasked advice as to the solution of a difficult and delicate problem of a purely domestic kind did it with anything of official authority or in anything of representative capacity.

As he is better informed in regard to American conditions than are a good many other Europeans, Mr. HARRISON should have seen in the document that excited his resentment less an exhortation to his own Government as to the conduct of its own affairs than an oblique appeal for the favor of certain ingenuous voters in certain Congressional districts. The method is an old one, and it was not invented in this country.

A veteran observer of human nature like Mr. HARRISON knows, though he apparently forgot, that as an effective means to a designed end the petition with which he found fault deserved his commendation, as a philosopher if not as a Briton, and he might even have recognized that the element of impertinence which offended him should rather have won his praise. If one cannot view things in the abstract as well as relationally, there is no use in being a philosopher.

And the "eminent and friendly politicians" did, after all, and in a way, express a desire that is next to unanimous in the United States, and one that is just now particularly strong, for a particularly good reason—the desire that Great Britain may find at last a happy solution of her ancient and troublesome Irish problem. There is nothing offensive, nothing meddlesome, in that, and Mr. HARRISON was mistaken in assuming that we would be enraged if he and some 200 other Englishmen were to express a like desire as to any one of several racial problems that confront ourselves. It would be only a manifestation of neighborly kindness and sympathy, and nobody has a right to resent that.

He Grasped a Fine Opportunity.

A German editor, in these days, can acquire a reputation for remarkable wisdom almost as easily as anybody of high rank, especially if he be a King or an Emperor, can gain equally wide and enthusiastic recognition for kindly goodness. As has been illustrated a thousand times, the wearer of a crown need simply walk along a street and pat a child on the head, or do some other little act of like nature—something that ordinary people do every day without exciting the slightest comment or filling anybody's mind with wonder—and inevitably he will be praised as a marvelous exponent of all that is noble, generous, and magnanimous. But that this is so is a most left-handed compliment to royalty as a class, for it expresses an underlying conviction in the popular mind that ordinary kindnesses and courtesies are not to be expected from the occupants of thrones.

In the same way, when a MAXIMILIAN HARDEN shows common sense and a good knowledge of facts in writing about conditions in his own country and its relations with other countries, we all at once hail him as a superman among his editorial colleagues. And so he is! Yet he has written nothing except what most editors out of Germany have written scores of times—nothing that required more than the ability to see what was right before his eyes and the inclination to tell the straight story of what he saw.

This is not intended as depreciation of HARDEN'S merit as a journalist, and least of all is it the withholding of deserved recognition of his courage and his intelligence. But what a commentary it is on the other German editors—on their ability, their courage, and their intelligence! They have been content, the docile creatures, to do the bidding of their masters, to write what they were told to write, to assist in the leading of the German people into fatal delusions. They have their reward, but it is not HARDEN'S reward.

Uniforms Should Be Seen.

American military officers are notably like British soldiers of rank in that they are more than reluctant to wear their uniforms at other times than when they are actually engaged in the performance of active military duty. It is next to impossible to persuade them to appear in other than civilian dress when off duty.

This peculiarity, so different from what is the habit among the members of Continental armies, is probably explicable by the often-mentioned fact that the United States, like England, is a warlike country, but not a military one, and the officers of both have an instinctive feeling that for them to wear their uniforms while they are participating in the ordinary activities of life among their fellow-citizens would hint at something of immodesty or aggressiveness—at something of a desire to utilize to private advantage a form of superiority, or at least of unlikeness, that they prefer to minimize rather than to exaggerate.

This is an estimable trait, but more estimable, perhaps, in times of peace then when, as now, the country is at war. At present no Americans of the more normal and human kind can see too many soldiers about. The greater their number, the better for our quietude of mind. The officer of these days dresses with a severe simplicity and cannot be the object of smiles, kindly or other, because of barbaric liking for gold braid and flashing decorations. His uniform gets the respect it deserves, and he would please us all if he were to give us visible evidence of what we know is true—the fact that he is a soldier and on duty through all his waking hours.

We are not so much afraid of "militarism" as we used to be, having at last learned that there are good as well as bad kinds of it.

Attacks on Our Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To assail any of our allies at the present time is a striking case of "bad form," if nothing more serious. There is a publication in this city whose only excuse for existence is to attack England and its Government in the most virulent manner. At a time when we are welcoming distinguished guests from abroad for purposes of a better understanding with us it ill behooves this country to allow any discordant tone to exist.

N. W. STANLEY.

New York, April 27, 1917.

DEADLOCK AT ALBANY OVER LOCAL OPTION

Whitman Threatens Special Session Unless Hill-Wheeler Measure Passes.

ADJOURNMENT IS PUT OFF

Bill's Sponsor In the Upper House Virtually Repudiates It—Threat of Prohibition Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 2.—The Senate and Assembly are deadlocked over the Hill-Wheeler local option bill for cities. Governor Whitman, who has said that he was prepared to "go the limit" to insure to the cities of the State the privilege now exercised by towns and villages, of declaring at a referendum whether liquor shall be sold within their boundaries, sent word this evening to the leaders that unless the Hill-Wheeler bill was passed he would call the Legislature back in extraordinary session.

The prospect that the deadlock will be broken soon is so remote that Leader Brown made the definite announcement tonight that the plan to bring the legislative session to a close this week had been abandoned.

The situation arose over amendments made to the Local Option bill in the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment today, which caused Senator Hill, sponsor for the measure, virtually to repudiate it in its amended form. The bill was nevertheless reported to the Senate with the amendments. It was promptly sent to the Committee of the Whole, which at this stage of the legislative session is most generally referred to as the "Morgue."

An objection by Senator Thomas H. Cullen, Democrat, of Kings, to its advancement to the order of final passage was responsible for this.

It will require a special rule to bring the measure before the Senate for debate in the open. It is understood, however, that Leader Brown has pledged his word to Governor Whitman that such a rule will be adopted and that the bill will be brought up for debate in the upper house on Friday.

The message from Governor Whitman was conveyed by Senator Hill to the legislative leaders this afternoon at a conference held in the room of Speaker Sweet of the Assembly.

The Governor was questioned by some newspaper correspondents at the Capitol tonight regarding his plans and his talk with Senator Hill.

"What I said to Senator Hill was said in confidence," the Governor replied, "and I do not care to discuss it. But I will say this: I have not changed my attitude regarding local option for cities. I venture to predict that this bill will become law before Jan. 1 next."

The amendments which brought about the present tangle were offered by Senator Emerson of Warren. Senator Emerson is Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, which considers all excise legislation in its preliminary stages in the upper house.

One amendment provides for a double referendum on the local option question in all the cities of the State. Under the provisions of this amendment cities, on petition by 25 per cent. of the enrolled voters, would vote at special election on the third Tuesday in April next year on the question of whether the community should come in under the provisions of the Hill-Wheeler bill. Should the question be answered in the negative that would dispose of local option so far as that particular city was concerned for five years. Should the question be answered in the affirmative the "wet" or "dry" proposition could not be submitted until a special election in the following April, which would delay the reform in cities with "dry" majorities for at least two years.

Originally it had not been proposed that the so-called "double referendum" should apply to any city except New York. In that form the Assembly, which already has passed the bill, had agreed to concur in the amendment. Governor Whitman also had indicated his readiness to approve the Local Option bill for cities, if it came to him with that amendment. The broadening of the amendment so as to apply to all cities throughout the State came as a complete surprise when the bill was reported in the Senate today.

Another change proposed by Chairman Emerson and adopted in the committee would confine the referendum in all cities to the one question whether the liquor traffic should be continued. That question, answered the negative, would make a community "bone dry" under the Emerson amendment. In the bill as passed by the Assembly there are other alternatives provided for submission to the voters, thus a city under the original bill might vote to abolish the liquor traffic in saloons and yet permit hotels, family liquor stores or drug stores to dispense liquor under certain restrictions.

Four Republican Senators of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment voted against reporting the bill in its amended form. They were Whitney of Saratoga, Hewitt of Cayuga, Mullen of Monroe and Marshall of Franklin. Boylan of New York and Cullen of Kings, Democrats, voted against a favorable report on the ground that they were opposed to the bill itself.

Leader Brown, who is regarded as the father of the amendments, was told flatly this afternoon by Speaker Sweet that the Assembly would not concur in the amended bill. Speaker Sweet reiterated his readiness to accept the double referendum for New York City, but not for the other cities of the State.

"If the Senate persists in its stand on the bill," Speaker Sweet said tonight, "the Assembly will dissent, the bill will be thrown into a conference committee of the two houses, which, in all likelihood, will disagree, and the Legislature will adjourn without taking action on the measure."

"Our conference this afternoon did not lead to any tangible results," said Senator Brown after his talk with Speaker Sweet. "I am in favor of local option, but I am well aware that it would have been hopeless to try to pass the bill in the Senate without the amendments made by the committee. The Republican majority is about evenly divided on the question, and under the circumstances something had to be done in the way of compromise to win over a sufficient number of Senators to insure the passage of the bill."

Senator Hill said tonight that the lawmakers might have to choose between his measure and State prohibition.

"Should my bill fail to pass without these destructive amendments," he said, "I shall ask the Governor to call an extraordinary session for the purpose of enacting a law for Statewide prohibition for the period of the present war.

"I have hundreds of letters from people in every section of the State telling me that they would rather see a Statewide prohibition bill than my Local Option bill pass. Thousands of farmers are in favor of the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of liquor as a means of economizing in these days of grain shortage. The New York Agricultural Society has passed a resolution urging that such a bill be passed."

THE CALL TO ARMS.

Awake, Americans, awake!
Our country's call has come,
Our country's honor is at stake,
She calls with fife and drum.
There is no East, there is no West,
There is no South or North—
Who answer first, they serve her best
When she bids us go forth.

There are who once wore coats of gray,
And those who wore the blue,
And those whose fathers in the fray
War's direst horrors knew;
But now there's neither East nor West—
There is no South or North—
When for the hard and bitter test
Our country sends us forth.

Our country calls—we ask not why
She sends us to the field.
'Tis sweet for such a land to die,
To be her sword and shield.
And in her cause we may not lag,
But when we hear the drum,
Respond at once, salute the flag,
And shout, "We come, we come!"

LEON HUEHNER.

GOVERNMENT A MAN'S JOB.

The War Teaches a Believer in Woman Suffrage to Oppose the Extension of the Right to Vote.

By HENRY A. WISE WOOD.

An address delivered at Cooper Union, April 30.

I approach the subject of woman suffrage tonight with the utmost diffidence and reverence. When a man undertakes to deal with the subject of woman, her privileges, her rights, and her functions, he must approach the subject as if he were approaching a shrine.

He must acknowledge that all that he is came from woman and that all of his happiness, aside from that of his work, comes from woman. Thoughts of his mother, his wife, his daughters, of all of the women who enter into his affections, must make him pause lest he work them an injury.

Thoughtful men know that of all of the elements that make up life none is so worthy of cultivation, even of glorification, as woman. In America this is so to an extent elsewhere unknown. Here, if anywhere in the world, woman approaches to the state of divinity.

All that she asks of man, that he gives her, whether it works her happiness or sorrow. She has asked for equal rights. To that I say she is entitled not alone to equal, but to superior rights. But there are rights and there are functions. There is her right to be safe. Let us define a right. It is the right of a man to arm himself to go into battle, and with his own hand to slay the enemies of his country. It is not the right of a woman to do this thing. It is the right of the man to defend a woman; and it is the right of the woman that he should defend her. It is not the right of the woman to enter battle, and it is not the right of the man to permit the woman to defend him.

It is plain, then, that their rights cannot be equal, nor their functions identical, because the woman's rights are superior to the man's, and her functions are different. It is his right to defend her and himself, and it is her right to demand that he shall do both, and it is her function to render him the assistance for which he asks.

Woman put gentleness, love, and mercy into life; man put into it resolution and force. Without resolution and force, gentleness, love, and mercy cannot survive. Woman, in her distress, ever has and ever shall cry out for help, and man, in her danger, ever has and ever shall go to her assistance.

Here, my friends, is no equality of right, but the superiority of right—the woman first—and here a difference of function.

There are functions that men only can perform, and these are the functions of defense.

Woman has asked for the vote, in order that she may perform the functions of man in government. I already have said that whatever woman in America asks of a man, that he gives her, whether it works her happiness, or sorrow. Three years ago I said, in answer to her cry for the ballot: "Yes, let the woman participate in all of the functions of government; let her, too, take the wheel of the Ship of State, and let us teach her to steer."

But then the seas of the world were calm, with no danger in sight. The wars of the world had been fought, we thought, with nothing ahead to solve but social problems. Let the woman mount the bridge; let her help to run the ship.

My friends, we were living in a fool's paradise; upon the brink of civilization's greatest cataclysm. After centuries of the development of chivalrous warfare we were suddenly to be plunged into the abyss of what our enemies call absolute war; the war of the brute, which is to discard all of the codes of chivalry and to kill, to burn, to enslave, to rape, to mutilate, for the sake of their terrifying spectacle. And into this war we have gone.

Where, three years ago, I said to the woman who wished to take hold of the wheel of the Ship of State, "Yes!" now I say to her, "No!" This, from now on, is a man's job. Gentleness, love, and mercy are needed, but they are no longer in place on the bridge; there there is room only for resolution and force.

Today the world's every Ship of State is in distress; on the bridge, and at every important station there must be men in control. Women have their part, but it is with the immensely important work below decks. Theirs, indubitably, is not the function of government, or direction, in the hour of danger.

This has suddenly become a masculine age. It calls for the uttermost assertion of the martial instincts of mankind. To be strong is to prevail; to be weak is to invite defeat, to suffer national disaster, the woman with the man.

The nation that in this emergency permits women to usurp the governmental functions of men will rue the day that it exchanged masculine strength for feminine weakness.

The determined stand that the suffrage leaders, one and all, have taken to defeat our preparations for defense and to compel us to accept, in the guise of peace, degradation at the hands of Germany is an augury of where we as a nation will end if the political power which these leaders are trying to grasp is finally put into their hands.

Never was there a more eloquent confession of woman's inability to support the strains of a war council than that so pathetically made by Miss Rankin in the moment of national crisis, when, in her agony, she cried out, "I want to stand by my country, but I cannot vote for war!"

And again, when on April 25, in reply to a demand from her constituents that she support the President's selective conscription measure, passed but three days later by an enormous majority, she wired: "I have heard of no one in the House who is supporting the President's conscription bill. Do you wish me to stand alone for this?"

For these weighty and fundamental reasons I am unalterably opposed to woman's suffrage, although, as I have said, but three years ago I was its hearty advocate. These three years have taught me that a nation's freedom is to be safeguarded not by the display of gentleness, or love, or mercy, but solely by a nation's ability to crush with brute force whoever unjustly assails it. **To create,** direct, and deliver brute force is a man's, not a woman's, job.

Men, I am convinced that our first duty is to remasculinize America; and that to this end we in this State must stand as a wall against the wave of effeminacy which now threatens the semi-emasculation of our electorate.

CONVENTION BILL PASSES THE SENATE

Brown Leads Victorious Fight for Measure Which Whitman Opposes.

GOVERNOR READY TO VETO

Vote of 30 to 17 Cuts Across Party Lines—Wagner Is Against the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 2.—By a vote of 30 to 17, which zigzagged across party lines, the Senate today went on record as favoring a return to the convention as a vehicle for the nomination of candidates for State offices and for Judgeships voted for in units larger than a county.

The question came before the Senate in a bill introduced with the prestige of a committee measure. It was framed by the Senate Judiciary Committee after extensive sounding of sentiment among political leaders of all parties throughout the State. The bill now goes to the Assembly.

The Governor has made it very plain to the legislative leaders of his own party that he is opposed to the change from direct primaries to the convention system. After the Senate action today he told friends who called upon him that he would veto the bill when it came to him for approval. The Republican Senate is prepared for any such action. It was said tonight that Senate Leader Elon R. Brown would be prepared to line up 37 votes for the bill in a pinch, three more than the necessary two-thirds majority required to overrule the Governor's veto.

The fight for the bill in the Senate was led by Senator Elon R. Brown. Senator Wagner, leader of the Democratic minority, opposed the measure and voted against it, but said explicitly that he did so, not in his capacity as Democratic leader, but on account of personal objections to the bill. A majority of his Democratic followers joined with a majority of the Republicans and supported the measure. Of the seventeen Senators who voted against it twelve were Republicans and five Democrats. Here is the vote in detail:

For the bill—Senators Argetsinger of Monroe, A. P. Brown of Otsego, E. R. Brown of Jefferson, Carson of Yates, Cromwell of Richmond, Emerson of Warren, Halliday of Tompkins, Hewitt of Cayuga, Knight of Wyoming, Lawson of Kings, Marshall of St. Lawrence, Mills of New York, Mullan of Monroe, Newton of Livingston, Ottinger of New York, Sage of Albany, Slater of Westchester, Towner of Putnam, Walters of Onondaga, Walton of Ulster, and Wicks of Oneida, Republicans; and Boylan of New York, Carroll of Kings, Cullen of Kings, Daly of Queens, Downing of New York, Hartman of Kings, Kuenig of New York, Ramsperger of Erie, Sheridan of Bronx, Democrats. Total—30.

Against the bill—Senators Burlingame of Kings, Gibbs of Erie, Gilchrist of Kings, Graves of Erie, Hill of Broome, Lockwood of Kings, Murphy of Kings, Robinson of Herkimer, Stivers of Sullivan, G. L. Thompson of Nassau, Wellington of Rensselaer, and Whitney of Saratoga, Republicans; and Costello of New York, Dunnigan of Bronx, Foley, Wagner, and Walker of New York, Democrats. Total—17.

Absentees—Senators Dowling (Democrat) of New York, G. F. Thompson (Republican) of Niagara, and Yelverton (Republican) of Schenectady.

Senator Brown, in leading the fight, said that the serious future this country must face made it desirable that provision should be made by law for a party council, not only to nominate candidates, but to frame policies.

"The conditions that have arisen in connection with aspirants for judicial honors going out on a hunt for nominations are intolerable and should be corrected," the Senator added. "I have in my possession letters from two former Chief Justices of the Court of Appeals—Edgar M. Cullen and Willard Bartlett—both Democrats, pleading for the abolition of direct primaries as the nominating medium for judiciary candidates."

Senator Wagner in opposing the bill, which contains provision for an appeal to the voters at a direct primary election when the choice of a State convention is contested, said that the advantage of the convention nominee in a primary fight was so great as to make this provision of no value.

Senator Ogden L. Mills characterized the present direct primary law as a "complete joke."

"Technically you are nominated by the enrolled voters of your party; in reality you are nominated by the organization which controls the machinery," the Senator said.

Senator Graves, Republican, of Erie, said there was no public demand for the repeal of the direct primaries law.

"This bill is an attempt to rehabilitate the 'Black Horse Cavalry,'" the Senator said. "It is being enacted to lend dignity to a lot of chair warmers who sit around the legislative lobbies all through the session."

Many of the Senators who voted for the bill expressed regret that it did not go further, that it did not abolish direct primaries altogether and provide for the nomination of candidates from smaller units, too, by the convention method.

The bill affects only nominations for elective State offices, the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. It provides for the election of delegates to all nominating conventions at direct primaries and for court review of convention actions when complaint is made, giving a Justice of the Supreme Court power to order a convention to reconvene when evidence of fraud on a large scale has been presented.

DISCUSS HIGHER RATES.

Senators Oppose Granting of Freight Increase Without a Hearing.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The freight rate increase was discussed again today in the Senate, but action was deferred. Senator Smith of Georgia, presenting statistics to show the average net earnings of all railroads last year was 8½ per cent., asserted that if the Interstate Commerce Commission did not suspend the proposed increase he would introduce a resolution to suspend the tariffs by Congressional action. He gave figures to show many railroads have made between 10 and 20 per cent.

"If weak roads need help, that is no reason why others making large returns should be given this increase," said Senator Smith.

Senator Husting of Wisconsin said the people would condemn granting the increase without a full hearing.

Senator Calder of New York suggested that farmers and manufacturers were getting double prices for their products while the railroads were paying double for their equipment.

That information asked from the commission should be complete, giving all evidence on both sides, was asserted by Senators Knox and Lodge of Massachus

MISS HAZEL BLISS, BRIDE AT ST. REGIS

Daughter of Late Mr. and Mrs. Egerton A. Bliss Weds Harold M. Roberts

AMID PALMS AND ROSES

Ceremony Performed by the Rev. Dr. E. L. Stoddard, Followed by a Reception for 300.

The wedding of Harold M. Roberts, son of Frederick E. Roberts of Montclair, N. J., and Miss Hazel Young Bliss, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Ames Bliss, was celebrated last evening at the St. Regis. The ceremony was performed before a background of palms and red rambler roses in the marble ballroom, the bridal party passing through a temporary aisle outlined by ribbon-connected white posts topped with clusters of white stock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Edward L. Stoddard, rector emeritus of St. John's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, the former home of the bride.

The bride, who walked with her brother, William Egerton Bliss, who gave her in marriage, wore a white satin gown embroidered in pearls and trimmed with point lace. The satin court train was also embroidered in pearls, and trimmed with sprays of orange blossome, and the tulle veil was combined with rosepoint.

Mrs. Alfred R. Smile, the matron of honor, was in orchid colored satin draped with chiffon to match, and carried mauve sweet peas. The other matron of honor, Mrs. Harry Harland Skerrett, Jr., had a pink instead of orchid colored gown. The other attendants, Mrs. James Paul Donahue and Miss Harriet Niese, were in pale pink satin covered with chiffon, and carried pink sweet peas. Little Miss Margaret Emma Nicoll, a niece of the bride, in white net and pale pink, carried shaded sweet peas. Little John Randolph Hearst was the page.

Mr. Roberts had Charles W. Hodson as his best man, and the ushers were John M. Toucey, Wyburn Lee, William A. Graham, Harry Harland Skerrett, Jr., J. S. Henry, and R. Graham Bigelow. A reception for 300 guests followed in the adjoining suite of rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, after spending their honeymoon in the South, will live at 103 East Eighty-sixth Street, this city.

PRINCE ALEXANDER TO WED.

Princess Henry of Battenberg's Son to Marry Lady Irene Denison.

LONDON, May 2.—The engagement is announced of Prince Alexander, son of Princess Henry of Battenberg, and Lady Irene Denison, only daughter of the Earl of Londesborough.

Lady Irene was born in 1890. Her two brothers were Viscount Raincliffe and Lieutenant Hugo Denison of the First Life Guards, who was wounded in 1914 in the war. Lord Londesborough's estates are Londesborough Park, Market Weighton, Yorks, and Blankney Hall, Lincoln, and his residences are Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough, Yorkshire, and London house, 7 Chesterfield Gardens, West.

The first Baron Londesborough was the second son of the Marquis of Conyngham, whose wife was Elizabeth Denison, and, through her, her son inherited the great property of his uncle, William Joseph Denison of Denbies, M. P. for Surrey, and by royal license assumed the surname and arms of Denison, and was elevated to the peerage in 1850. Lady Irene's mother was the Lady Grace Fane, elder daughter of the twelfth Earl of Westmoreland.

Prince Alexander's mother was the fifth and youngest child of Queen Victoria, the Princess Beatrice. He is a brother of the Queen of Spain.

MISS WATSON ENGAGED.

Brooklyn Girl to Wed Edmund Hope Driggs, Jr., Princeton Athlete.

Announcement of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth Hunter Watson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Watson of Brooklyn, to Edmund Hope Driggs, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Driggs, also of Brooklyn, was announced yesterday at a luncheon given by Mrs. Watson at her home, 136 East Nineteenth Street.

Mr. Driggs will graduate from Princeton next month, and is preparing to enter the engineering corps of the army. Since he entered Princeton he has been prominent as a football and baseball player, having the reputation of being one of the best punters among the college teams. He was Captain of this year's baseball team.

His great grandfather, Edmund Driggs, was the founder of the Williamsburg Savings Bank and Fire Insurance Company, and also the originator of bonded warehouses in New York.

No date has been set for the wedding.

THEIR BETROTHAL BROKEN.

Daughter of Chevalier Marzo Is Not to Wed R. A. McGovern, Engineer.

The Chevalier Eduardo Marzo and Mme. Marzo of 139 West Eighty-seventh Street announced yesterday that the engagement existing between their daughter, Miss Maria Josephine Marzo, and Rudolph A. McGovern of Rio Janeiro had been broken.

The engagement was announced last November. Mr. McGovern formerly resided in New York, and has been for some time in South America as a mining engineer. He was graduated from Columbia, class of '10, and is a member of the Engineers' Club of this city.

VASSAR'S FIRST WAR BRIDE.

Doris Drummer, a Senior, to Wed George Ray, Reserve Officer, Today.

Vassar College for the first time in its history, through a special meeting of its Faculty, has granted permission to one of its students to return and resume her studies after marriage, and has also granted her ten days leave of absence for her wedding and honeymoon.

The lucky student is also Vassar's first war bride. She is Miss Doris Eno Drummer of the senior class, and she is to marry today at her home in Hamburg, Erie County, George Ray, a reserve officer in the United States Army, who has been called to serve.

JEWS HERE RAISE $900,000.

Nearly One-fourth of Sum Sought in New York for War Sufferers.

A dinner was held last night at the home of Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, 30 West Seventy-second Street, in connection with the campaign of the American Jewish Relief Committee for Jewish war sufferers, of which Mr. Morgenthau is Chairman, to raise $10,000,000. Mr. Morgenthau, Jacob H. Schiff, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, and Jacob Billikopf discussed the nation-wide scope of the campaign. It was announced that $900,000, or nearly one-fourth of the sum sought in this city, had already been raised.

A message was read from Dr. Stephen S. Wise, who is making an intensive campaign in Cleveland, Ohio, announcing that $200,000 had been raised there, and he expected to report $100,000 more within a day or so. Mr. Morgenthau is to leave within a few days for Milwaukee and Chicago in the interest of the campaign.

"The campaign in other cities for the relief of the Jews in Europe and in Palestine, rendered starving and helpless through the war, is making satisfactory progress," Mr. Morgenthau said.

"But the campaign in New York has fallen short of our expectations. This city, with its tremendous Jewish population, owes to the Jews of Europe a very great deal. It should lead the way in giving most generously."

2,000 AID CANADIAN RELIEF.

Ball and Entertainment at the Biltmore—Stars Appear.

More than 2,000 persons attended the entertainment and ball which was given at the Biltmore last night in aid of the Patriotic Relief Fund of the Canadian Club of New York and the Canadian Red Cross Society. All of the nineteenth floor was reserved, and at the last moment a ballroom on the eighteenth floor had to be brought into service in order to accommodate the crowd. The decorations were British and American flags and the readings and songs were of a patriotic nature.

Lieut. Col. Noel G. L. Marshall, head of the Canadian Red Cross in Canada, gave an address on the work of the society, and Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern, who have been so actively engaged in recruiting work, gave readings, the former closing her group with the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Others who appeared were Sir Herbert Tree, Ignace J. Paderewski, Maud Powell, Miss Amy Castles, Mlle. Roshanara, Andres de Segurola, and Vernon Stiles.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen occupied a box and Major Charles W. Gordon of the Forty-third Highlanders and other military men attended in uniform. Canadian Red Cross nurses who have seen service in the field acted as ushers.

The patronesses included Lady Borden, Lady Spring-Rice, Mrs. Charles Whitman, Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Henry F. Davison, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. John D. Drexel, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, and Mrs. Henry C. Frick.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIALS LEAVE.

Tarnowski and Party Quit Washington to Sail from Here Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Count Adam Tarnowski, former Ambassador designate to the United States; Baron Erich Zwiedinek, Chargé d'Affaires, and other officials of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, left Washington today for New York, whence they will sail for the Netherlands on the Holland-America liner Ryndam. In the party, besides those named, were Baron Sommarga, Prince and Princess Alfred Hohenlohe, the Princess being formerly Katherine Britton of this city, and G. von Grivicic.

The following Secretaries will remain at the embassy: Frank L. Sobotka, C. Schwenda, and Joseph Schoebel.

The official party, including consular officers, will sail on the Ryndam, number about 200 persons.

GIVES $8,000 TO WAR VICTIMS

Assistant Treasurer Vogel of United States Donates Year's Salary.

Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in charge of the local Sub-Treasury, has donated his entire year's salary of $8,000 to organizations engaged in alleviating suffering growing out of the war. The money will be distributed by Ulysses S. Grant, second, a descendant of the civil war commander, who is an official of the Sub-Treasury, and Mrs. Vogel, who has been interested for some time in war work.

"I am merely doing what I think to be my share," said Mr. Vogel yesterday, "and I am sure every one will do his share in money or service, or both, but we need to be awakened."

Mr. Vogel said he thought the entire expense of the war should not be borne by the present generation. Posterity, he said, should bear its burden in a war for liberty and democracy. "The Administration has demonstrated," he added, "that it will not do anything to retard fair business progress. Personally I feel that it is better for posterity to inherit a prosperous country with a heavy debt than a crippled country with no debt."

Spares Speeder on Sunday's Account

Arthur Paulson, 37 years old, a broker, of 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, who said he was one of Billy Sunday's 635 secretaries, was fined $75 in the Traffic Court yesterday as a second offender in speeding. Magistrate House said the only thing that saved Paulson from serving a prison sentence was that he was serving in a good cause in aiding Sunday. Paulson was served with a summons at St. Nicholas Avenue and 155th Street by Motor Cycle Patrolman Gelderman, who said he was speeding at the rate of twenty-eight miles an hour.

1 Vote Against War Emergency Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Urgent Deficiency bill, appropriating approximately $2,827,000,000 for war expenses, passed the House today, with Representative London, Socialist, casting the only negative vote.

Harrington Piano - $300

Made by the men who make the famous

HARDMAN

The Piano for the Moderate Income

HARRINGTON price is the lowest at which a *high-grade* piano *can* be sold. It is the result of solid co-ordination of three-quarter-century-old HARDMAN resources.

Beauty, tone, through-and-through quality—these are given generously, and for as little money as good business allows.

Look carefully into this master instrument. Buy it on the dollar-per-dollar value basis.

Hardman, Peck & Co. New York 433 Fifth Ave. Brooklyn 47-51 Flatbush Ave. Pioneer Bldg. Newark L. Bamberger & Co.

$2,000,000 ART GIFT TO METROPOLITAN

Isaac D. Fletcher Willed His Fine Rembrandts and Ancient Pottery.

A RUBENS IN COLLECTION

Statues Include Rodin's "Le Baiser" and "La Siren"—Many Rare Persian Rugs.

The $2,000,000 art collection of the late Isaac Dudley Fletcher of 2 East Seventy-ninth Street, who died on April 28, will go almost intact to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, it was learned last night. The collection, which embraces some of the finest examples of Rembrandt and of the pottery of ancient Egypt, while not large, is noted for the high individual value of the objects in it.

Although Mr. Fletcher never attained any publicity as a buyer at the great art sales in this city, and before the war, in London, he had for years been acquiring his collection through agents, and only recently remarked to a friend that he had made provision in his will for the Metropolitan to secure his art objects upon his death.

An idea of the wide range of the collection may be obtained from a recent estimate of its value, which rated the paintings at about $1,000,000; the rugs at $300,000; statuary, Persian and other potteries at $400,000; a collection of stained glass figured at $25,000, and other curios which would bring the total value to slightly more than the two-million mark.

Among his paintings may be mentioned Rembrandt's "Head of Christ," Rubens's "Head of a Man," a portrait by Chardin, an unusually fine example of Gainsborough, and a landscape by Millet, formerly in the Charles A. Dana collection. Others are a portrait by Jacques Louis David, in the French classical style; a typical landscape by Alexander H. Wyant, and countryside scenes by Corot and Daubigny.

Recent acquisitions to his art collection included a remarkable thirteenth century statue (French) of St. John the Evangelist, done in stone and valued at $25,000, and, from a cathedral in France, a statue of an Egyptian priest, eighteenth dynasty, a treasure from Karnak, dating back 3,500 years, for which Mr. Fletcher refused $25,000. Several other thirteenth and fourteenth statues, rated in five figures, and Rodin's "Le Baiser," and "La Siren" make up the remainder of the prize pieces.

The collection contains many rare rugs and Persian potteries. Notable among the Persian weaves are twenty-five fifteenth-century Ispahan rugs, eight Polish rugs, and a Persian tomb rug, the last bearing a curious inscription. A large Persian carpet of strange pattern was formerly in the Ryles collection, and at its sale fetched more than $13,000. In this section of the ensemble there is a rare set of thirty-two pieces of Persian fifteenth-century Rhages pottery and twelve Sultan Abad pieces.

Formal announcement of the gift will probably be made in a few days.

ANTI-SUFFRAGETTES HEARD.

Mrs. James Wadsworth Urges Abandonment of Agitation During War.

WASHINGTON, May 2. — Opponents of woman suffrage were heard today by the Senate Committee considering the suffrage amendment to the constitution. Mrs. James Wadsworth, wife of the New York Senator, and daughter of the late Secretary of State John Hay, led the speakers, and urged that at least during the war suffrage agitation be abandoned.

"The discord among our American women on this subject should, with other discords, be laid aside during the war," said Mrs. Wadsworth, "so that American womanhood can devote all its time and energy to assisting and strengthening the efficiency of the nation."

That only a small minority of American women want the vote was asserted by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. "If American women earnestly want the vote," Miss Minnie Brosson of Iowa said, they could get it quickly through their husbands. She denied that the foreign vote had been responsible for defeat of equal suffrage in several States.

BELL LIBRARY BRINGS $4,454

Frederick W. Morris Pays $122.50 for "Life of David Garrick."

The sale of the library of Thomas Bell of New York City was concluded at the Anderson Galleries last evening. The total for the session was $2,084.90. The grand total is $4,454.40. Among the items were the following, with catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders.

No. 334—First edition of "The Life of David Garrick," by Percy Fitzgerald, extra illustrated, in binding by Bayntun; Frederick W. Morris..... $122.50

No. 376—"Memoirs of Lady Hamilton," London, 1815, extra illustrated, in binding by Bayntun..... 57.00

No. 453—Original manuscript contract for "Diana of the Crossways," signed by George Meredith and Chapman & Hall, giving Meredith $2,500 for the copyright for five years; Gabriel Weis..... 130.00

No. 483—"Memoirs of the History of France During the Reign of Napoleon," London, 1823-24; Brentano..... 54.00

No. 580—Works of John Ruskin, 1886-1885; Henry Malkan..... 40.00

No. 591—"The Waverley Novels," by Sir Walter Scott, Edinburgh, 1842-47, the Abbotsford edition, in binding by Bickers; George D. Smith..... 42.00

$9,093 for Bernard Porcelains.

A rock crystal vessel in the form of a bird brought the highest price at the sale of Oriental porcelains and textiles of the late Alfred D. Bernard of Brooklyn and others at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to Rudert, agent, for $320. A pair of mirror ornaments, the centres painted by Paul-Emil Detouche, pastoral subjects, went to K. V. Painter for $190. Mrs. L. H. Pelouze paid $120 for three silver-gilt and kingfisher ornaments, and Miss M. Zimmerman gave $120 for a yellow amber necklace of 110 small beads and three large ones in imitation of turquoise. A set of five Chinese cloisonné enamel altar pieces, Ch'ien-lung period, went to Clapp & Kling for $187. The returns for the afternoon were $4,818 and for the sale $9,093.

N. Y. U. to Present Ambulance.

A committee from the School of Pedagogy, New York University, was formed yesterday to raise $1,600, the cost of an ambulance and maintenance for one year, to be presented to the American Ambulance Field Service in France. Professor Robert MacDougall was elected Chairman, and Dean James E. Lough Treasurer. A noonday meeting will be held Saturday in Assembly Hall, Washington Square, and will be addressed by Emory Pottle of the American Ambulance Service, Dr. George Alexander, President of the University Council, and Dean Samuel A. Brown of the Medical College.

DIAMOND WEDDING RINGS

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BISHOP WALKER DEAD, FRIEND OF THE INDIANS

Head of Episcopal Diocese of Western New York Built Frontier Churches for Race.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 2.—The Right Rev. William D. Walker, third Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Western New York; died here today in his seventy-eighth year.

Bishop Walker, who was noted for his work among the American Indians, was born in this city June 29, 1839, of English descent. He was educated at Trinity School and Columbia College, from which he was graduated, winning the McVicar Prize. Immediately upon his graduation he went to the General Theological Seminary. He was ordained by Bishop Horatio Potter in 1862 and appointed Vicar of Calvary Chapel in 1863. He assumed charge of the chapel and secured for it the erection of Calvary Free Chapel.

For more than thirteen years Bishop Walker had charge of congregations in the frontier district, and in that time organized and erected three churches, two of them exclusively for Indians. To the study of the various tribes he devoted much of his time, and because of his uplift work among them he was appointed in 1887 by President Cleveland to the Board of Indian Commissioners. During his Western service he conceived the idea of his famous "cathedral car," a railway vehicle fitted with sanctuary appointments and equipped with seats for seventy-five persons. Since that time his idea has been in vogue in all parts of the world where missionary work is done.

Upon the death of Bishop Coxe Dr. Walker was elected to the Western New York Diocese. In 1900, when Theodore Roosevelt was Governor of this State, he appointed Bishop Walker to the special commission for investigating conditions among the Indians of New York, and notable among the published writings of the Bishop were his "Reports to the President and Congress on the Sioux and Chippewa Tribes of Indians in North Dakota." Other books were "Regulations of Wealth to Labor," "God's Providence In Life," and an address on "Missions in the United States."

Bishop Walker received the degree of D. D. from Racine College in 1884, and later from Oxford University S. T. D. from Columbia University in 1884, LL. D. from Griswold College in 1888 and Trinity College, Dublin, in 1894; D. C. L. from King's College, Windsor, N. C., in 1896. Since 1897 Bishop Walker had been President of De Veaux College, Niagara Falls, and since 1898 President of Cary Collegiate Seminary, Oakfield, N. Y. He was a Trustee of Hobart College. Bishop Walker was unmarried.

MRS. HUTTON FOUND DEAD.

Daughter of F. W. Woolworth Suffocated in Her Room at the Plaza.

Mrs. Franklyn Laws Hutton, who was Miss Edna Woolworth, daughter of F. W. Woolworth, was found dead yesterday in her apartment at the Hotel Plaza. Mrs. Hutton was the wife of Franklyn L. Hutton, a member of the firm of E. F. Hutton & Co. and a prominent member of the Stock Exchange. When found in her room by her maid, Mrs. Hutton had probably been dead several hours. According to Coroner Feinberg, who later asserted that an autopsy was unnecessary, death was due to a chronic ear disease, which resulted in the hardening of the bones of the ear, causing suffocation.

Mr. Hutton reached the hotel shortly after his wife's death from a visit to his Summer home at Bay Shore, for Mrs. Hutton was married to Mr. Hutton April 24, 1907, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Deland, Old Harvard Coach, Dies.

BOSTON, May 2.—Lorin F. Deland, who, as a senior coach of Harvard football teams twenty years ago, originated the "flying wedge," died at his home here today. He was 62 years of age. Mr. Deland said that the play which revolutionized the football game was an application of military tactics, based especially on Napoleon's methods of turning an enemy's flank.

His wife, who is best known under her pen name of Margaret Deland, survives him.

PASSES NEW BETTING BILL.

Senate Measure Would Make Convictions More Difficult.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 2.—Convictions for betting at race tracks will be a great deal more difficult to obtain in the future if a bill passed by the Senate today should be favored in the Assembly and approved by Governor Whitman. The bill was introduced by John J. Boylan, one of the Tammany members of the upper house.

Under the bill it would be necessary, in order to obtain a conviction, that one or more bets should have been made, and that the person accused had made bets with the public generally and that the betting was accompanied by cash, a practice generally abandoned.

The passage of the bill immediately aroused a storm of protest among representatives of organizations here. They charged that enactment of the bill would greatly weaken the present laws, and once more throw the race tracks open to virtually unrestricted gambling.

WIFE SUES JOHN F. BETZ, 3D.

Asks Divorce from Wealthy Sportsman in Philadelphia Action.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 2.—An action in divorce was started here today by Emma G. Betz against John F. Betz, 3d. The grounds for the suit were not disclosed.

John F. Betz, 3d, the grandson of a wealthy brewer, was married in 1906 to Miss Emma Gillig, daughter of John G. Gillig of New York. They made their home at 4,224 Pine Street, Philadelphia. As owner of a power yacht fast motor cars and an airship, Mr. Betz has frequently figured in the news. He has driven cars in many automobile races and has won several cups in this sport.

His cruising power yacht, the Sybilla II., has a speed of fifteen knots and is eighty-two feet long. With her Mr. Betz entered a number of power races, the first being that from New York to Bermuda. In 1910 Mr. Betz bought a biplane and became an amateur aviator.

THE HERMITAGE IN TROUBLE

Involuntary Petition in Bankruptcy Filed Against Hotel Company.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal District Court yesterday against the Hotel Hermitage Company, which operates the Hotel Hermitage, in Seventh Avenue, near Forty-second Street. The petitioning creditors are Charlotte Weinberger, advertising, $75; the Beakes Dairy Company, $100, and Allono & Co., wines, $100.

T. J. Paddell, for whom the hotel was built, conducted it for several years, when the building was sold under foreclosure and bought in by the present company. The value of the building was estimated at $655,000. There was a first mortgage of $375,000, a second mortgage of $180,000, and a chattel mortgage of $25,000. Later, bonds for $100,000 were issued.

Find Body of Woman Long Missing.

The body of Miss Emma Victoria Smith, 35 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Linn S. Smith of 252 Park Avenue, Orange, N. J., who disappeared from her home about three months ago, was found yesterday in the water off Tompkinsville, S. I. It was identified by her brother-in-law, William G. McCurdy, Secretary of the Orange Board of Education. Miss Smith was employed in Newark, and left her home to go to that city on the morning of Jan. 20. She was last seen on a street car. Several days later her coat, hat, umbrella, and handbag were found on the sea wall at Sailors Snug Harbor, S. I.

RECEPTION TONIGHT FOR FRENCH SAILORS

Men from Three Warships Now Here to be Entertained at Madison Square Garden.

WILL SEE CHAMPIONS BOX

Presence of Allied Sea Fighters Rouses Interest But Brings No Increase in Recruiting.

The naval recruiting campaign will be enlivened this evening by a demonstration at Madison Square Garden in honor of 1,000 sailors and officers of three French battleships now visiting New York. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee for National Defense. Dudley Field Malone will preside and the speakers will include Admiral Usher and the French Consul, Gaston Liebert.

The French sailors will be escorted from their ships by 500 American bluejackets, 200 marines, and the Marine Band from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, under the command of Captain Kroft. They will reach the Garden shortly before 8 o'clock and will be entertained with vaudeville, music, and boxing matches staged for their special benefit.

Among the pugilistic talent scheduled to appear are Jess Willard, Battling Levinsky, Jack Britton, welterweight champion; Freddy Welsh, world's lightweight champion; Benny Leonard, Johnny Kilbane, and Frankie Burns. Each will box with his sparring partner. At the ringside will be Frank Moran, Jim Coffey, Gunboat Smith, Al Reich, and Wild Burt Kenny.

The reception is scheduled to start at 8 P. M., but the doors will be opened at 7 to admit the public. There will be no reserved seats, and no admission fee.

That the French seamen are interested in recruiting was apparent yesterday when eight stalwart fellows from the visiting ships participated in a recruiting rally in City Hall Park. They ascended the platform from which Mrs. Wheelock was conducting the meeting and drew a storm of cheers. One of the sailors, Emile Brandgam, addressed the crowd in French, his remarks being translated by Mrs. Wheelock.

The sailor expressed his gratitude for the reception he and his comrades had received and declared he was glad the United States had finally joined France and her allies in the struggle for civilization and democracy. He also referred to the atrocities committed by Germans in France and Belgium, and concluded his remarks with "Vive les Etats Unis!" to which the crowd responded.

Two of the sailors from the French ships visited the Consolidated Exchange yesterday just before closing hour. Henry A. De Mailly and Rene Wildenstein, members, escorted them to the floor. There was an outburst of cheering and many members forsook business to shake hands. Then the gathering broke into the "Marseillaise," to be followed by more cheering.

Captain De Vaisseau Petit, commander of one of the battleships which convoyed the French commission to this country, and Roger Hamelin, the Captain's aid, were taken on the City Hall yesterday by Dock Commissioner Smith and Gaston Liebert, French Consul General, to pay their respects to Mayor Mitchel. The Mayor told them of the welcome the city is preparing for the French Commission.

Twenty-three young Wall Street clerks applied for enlistment in the navy yesterday as the result of an appeal made to them by Mrs. Charles H. Farnam, one of the navy workers in the financial district.

Bird S. Coler was the principal speaker at yesterday's meeting of the Midday Recruiting Committee at 57 Chambers Street. George O. Shields, President of the National League of American Sportsmen, a veteran of the civil war, also appealed for recruits.

Recruiting showed only a normal pace for the day. By 6 P. M. the navy had only forty-five men out of more than twice as many applicants. The enlistments for the army from the whole New York district totaled about seventy. The Marine Corps got twenty men.

Lieut. Commander Taylor, in charge of the naval headquarters at 34 East Twenty-third Street, said yesterday that many applicants were inclined to trifle with the recruiting officers, offering themselves for examination and declining to enlist after they had been accepted. In the cases of many accepted applicants who failed to enlist, investigation showed that they had given fictitious addresses. It was said that fully 25 per cent. of the men sent from recruiting headquarters to hospitals to have their eyes, teeth, throats and internal troubles remedied, took the free medical treatment, but made no further effort to enlist.

CARDINAL OPERATED UPON.

John M. Farley Had Suffered Slightly From an Abcess.

Cardinal John M. Farley underwent a slight operation for an abscess at the archiepiscopal residence here yesterday, and was said late last night to be resting comfortably. According to Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of New York, Cardinal Farley had been indisposed for several weeks.

The operation, described as "a very slight one," was performed by Dr. Francis Cruger Edgerton of 58 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES H. MARTIN of 165 East Thirty-fourth Street died yesterday in St. Peter's Hospital, New Brunswick, N. J. He was with the aviation branch of the Simplex Automobile Company.

Miss ANNE ELIZABETH WEEKS, 74 years old a resident of Westfield, N. J., died yesterday at the Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield. She was a prominent member of the Westfield Methodist Church.

Mrs. LUCY E. FULLER, former Vice President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and formerly a State Regent of Massachusetts, died yesterday at Springfield, Mass., in her sixty-seventh year.

DAVID JOHN GUE, lawyer, pharmacist, and portrait painter, died on Tuesday at his residence, 606 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-second year. Mr. Gue was born in New York State and went West with his parents in his youth. He was a lawyer in Fort Dodge, Iowa, for many years and for several years was a pharmacist. Mr. Gue painted the portrait of General Grant which hangs in the U. S. Grant Post headquarters, that of Lincoln in the Lincoln Club of Brooklyn, and Henry Ward Beecher. He was a member of the Salmagundi Club and of Plymouth Church.

PATRICK B. O'CONNELL, a retired patrolman of the 148th Precinct, died yesterday at his home, 236 Baltic Street, Brooklyn.

Captain ROBERT MAURITZEN, 69 years old, a retired Captain, is dead at his home, 1,119 Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn. He was a member of the Citizens Lodge of Free Masons and the Masonic Veterans Association.

Mrs. ANNA P. ROSSE, a daughter of the late William Sackett Palmer, a lawyer in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at the home of her aunt, Mrs. H. L. Cochran, 141 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY E. TRUELSON, 82 years old, widow of William F. Truelson, a Manhattan merchant, died on Monday at her home, 62 Hanson Place Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARETHA N. HUDTWALKER, a retired public school teacher and wife of George W. Hudtwalker, manager of the J. George Grauer estate ice plant, died on Tuesday at the home of her parents, 781 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, in her thirty-second year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH FORSYTH ANGIER, wife of Hugh Angier, 210 West 110th Street, died yesterday. Following her marriage, Mrs. Angier was prominent in the civic, social, and musical life of Atlanta, Ga.

WILLIAM ASHCROFT, a former resident of Caldwell, N. J., died yesterday at Orange, N. J.

CHARLES KINNEY, long a resident of Oxford, N. J., died there yesterday.

ABRAM SQUIRE, a large real estate holder of Livingston, N. J., died there yesterday in his seventieth year. He served as an elder of Hanover Presbyterian Church for thirty years.

AUSTIN B. STANLEY, 56 years old, a clerk in the Freight Department of the Long Island Railroad, died on Tuesday at Central Islip, L. I. He was a member of the White Fountain Lodge, I. O. O. F., of New Hampshire, and the Mutual Relief Association of the Long Island Railroad.

CHARLES BRODMAN, 77 years old, forty years in the employ of the American Hard Rubber Company at College Point, died yesterday at his home, 553 Second Avenue, that place.

CONGRESS OF GREEKS DEMANDS A REPUBLIC

Hellenic Colonies in All Parts of the World Represented at Paris Meeting.

PARIS, May 2.—The Congress of Hellenic Colonies, representing the most influential Greeks resident in France, England, the United States, and all parts of the world, at a meeting in Paris have decided to issue a declaration to the powers protecting Greece—France, England, and Russia—that they are convinced King Constantine by his unconcealed pro-German policy is hurrying Greece to certain ruin. The congress places entire confidence in the Venizelos Government.

The declaration contains grave charges against the Princes of the Greek royal family. It accuses them of visiting London, Paris, Petrograd, and Berlin for the purpose of intriguing against the National Government of Greece, and quotes the words of the heir apparent, Prince George, to his regiment on the eve of the Athenian vespers: "Don't leave a single Frenchman alive on Greek soil."

The declaration concludes by demanding the expulsion of King Constantine and all his dynasty, affirming that the monarchical system, even if really constitutional, is impossible in Greece. For the future it urges a republic as the only form of government in conformity with the national traditions of Greece, and requests the protecting powers to recognize the Hellenic republic as soon as it is proclaimed by a constituent assembly.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

DRIGGS—WATSON.—Elizabeth H. Watson to Edmund H. Driggs, Jr.

Married.

LA BOMBARD—GOMEZ.—Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gomez of 120 Haven Av. announces the marriage of her daughter, Josephine Elizabeth, to Lieutenant H. La Bombard on Wednesday evening, May 2.

LIPSETT—FERGUSON.—April 30, Lillian Ferguson to Edward S. Lipsett.

TUBBY—WEEKS.—On Wednesday, May 2, at Chestnut Hill, Mass., by the Rev. Lucien Rogers, Eleanor Adams, daughter of Mrs. and the late H. Haben Weeks, to William Bunker Tubby, Jr., of Greenwich, Conn.

DENNISTON—ALLEN.—April 30, Narcissa E. Allen to Alexander F. Denniston, Jr.

NICKEL—REMMEY.—May 1, Isabelle V. Cremmey to Alfred V. Nickel.

Brooklyn.

LIND—FITCHETT.—April 28, Mae E. Fitchett to Walter Lind.

Died.

ASSMANN.—Suddenly, at Hot Springs, Ark., Wilbur Robert Assmann, in his 25th year. Interment in East Orange, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BATES.—Mary Hinman Bates, on May 2, 1917, at 160 West 59th St., widow of late Charles K. Bates. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUTLER.—Eliza S. McConnell, wife of Chauncy Butler of Indianapolis, on May 1, at 296 Gates Av., Brooklyn. Services Thursday morning, May 3, private. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

DICKINSON.—Tuesday, May 1, 1917, at Post Graduate Hospital, New York City, Mary K. Goodwin, beloved wife of Clarence C. Dickinson, daughter of the late Manning A. and Jane C. Goodwin. Funeral service will be held at the West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., on Friday, May 4, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Columbia County, N. Y., and Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

FERNEY.—Michael, suddenly, May 2, beloved father of Annie M. Patton. Funeral private, from the residence of his daughter, 2,757 Briggs Av., Bronx.

FICK.—Henry, aged 85. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., (Campbell's,) Thursday evening, 8 o'clock.

FRIEL.—On Monday, April 30, Frank Whitney French of Plainfield, N. J. Funeral services on Thursday, May 3, at 3 P. M., at the residence of his father, 18 Craig Place, Plainfield, N. J.

GUE.—At his home, 606 6th St., Brooklyn, May 1, 1917, David John Gue, in his 82d year. Funeral in lecture room, Plymouth Church, Thursday, May 3, 10:30 A. M. Interment Kensico Cemetery. Iowa papers please copy.

HALSEY.—On April 30, 1917, at her residence, 330 West 85th St., Ada Stuart, only daughter of Robert and Sarah Stuart Halsey. Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., Thursday, May 3, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood, private. Please omit flowers.

HESS.—On May 2, 1917, at Summit, N. J., Henrietta Hess, widow of Leon Hess, in her 70th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 29 Edgemont Av., Summit, N. J., on Friday, May 4, at 3 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 1:51 P. M. Interment private. New Orleans, Paris, and Lyons, France, papers please copy.

HUTTON.—Suddenly, Edna Woolworth Hutton, wife of Frank L. Hutton and daughter of F. W. Woolworth, on Wednesday, May 2, 1917. Funeral private.

JAMES.—On May 1, at Coton House, England, John Arthur James, brother of the late D. Willis James of this city, in the 63d year of his age.

JOHNSON.—May 1, 1917, Carroll, husband of Marietta Carroll Johnson, aged 67 years. Remains will lie in state THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Frank E. Campbell Building,) until Thursday afternoon, 5 o'clock. Funeral services at Elks' Home, West 43d St., Thursday evening, 8 o'clock. High requiem mass at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Elizabeth, N. J., Friday, 10 o'clock. Relatives, friends, and Brother Elks are invited.

JOHNSTON.—On Wednesday, May 2, at her residence, 389 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Alma Calder, wife of John H. Johnston. Funeral Friday afternoon, May 4, at 3 o'clock.

KEAMPF.—May 1, Henry Keampf, Jr., beloved son of Henry and Henrietta Keampf. Funeral Thursday, 2 P. M., from his late residence, 1,314 Teller Av.

KRECH.—On May 2, 1917, at Aiken, Minn., Matilda Grow, wife of the late Ernst Wilhelm Krech and mother of Alvin W. Krech of New York. Funeral at St. Paul, Minn.

LEAVITT.—On May 1, 1917, Frank K., beloved husband of Eliza L. Leavitt. Funeral private.

LEIPZIGER.—Jennie, widow of Elkan, beloved mother of Louis, Fred, Leo E., Moe, Pauline, Hattie, and Sophie Sayles. Funeral services at her late residence, 204 West 86th St., Thursday, May 3, 10 A. M.

LOCKS.—On May 1, Sophia, beloved wife of Herman, mother of Frances, Hilda, and Howard, and daughter of Flora and the late Samuel Harris, and sister of Mary Raphael, Bessie Klein, Eva Elias, William, Max L., and Harry. Funeral from her late residence, 308 West 151st St., Friday, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LOW.—May 2, 1917, Hugo, beloved husband of Sophie Weinberg Low. Services at his late home, Hotel Narragansett, Broadway, corner 94th St., Friday, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

MORGAN.—May 1, John Morgan, aged 85. Services will be held at his late residence, 3,440 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, at 2 P

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It is seldom that you can find diversification of risk in one security.

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We would be pleased to make suggestions to those investors who are interested.

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New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Have a Bad Day on Unfavorable News and Rumors.

The effort which is being made to get the people of the United States to take the war seriously made more progress yesterday than on any previous day since the arrival of the British Commission in Washington. The combined effect of the gloomy picture drawn by Secretaries Lane, Baker, and Daniels for the benefit of the visiting Governors in Washington and the circulation of sinister rumors of further German successes was felt by the stock market in the afternoon, when prices, which had been holding generally well up to the previous day's level, gave way easily. Secretary Lane's statement that the submarines destroyed 400,000 tons of shipping last week may have been responsible for a report that persisted in financial circles to the effect that the Mauretania, carrying several thousand British troops, had been sunk in the English Channel. This was but one of several stories which cannot be disproved under prevailing conditions of censorship.

Early in the session weakness was marked in the traction issues. Third Avenue, which sold above 48 early in the year, closed at 23¾, the day's net loss being 3¼. Brooklyn Rapid Transit lost only ⅞, but Interborough Consolidated preferred sold down to 54¼ and the common to 9¾ on the assumption that the preferred dividend must be cut or passed. Sentiment on the effect which war taxes may have on corporation earnings was not helped by the remarks of the Chancellor of the British Exchequer in introducing the fourth budget of the war. He announced an increase in the excess profits tax, to date back from last January, from 60 to 80 per cent. An immediate result of the statement was a reaction in International Mercantile Marine, which wiped out the recent gain. The preferred stock closed at 79¼, off 3 points for the day. The weakness at the close extended through the list, carrying Steel back 1⅝ to 115¼. Texas Company down 3¼, Studebaker 2½, Mexican Petroleum 2¼, Bethlehem Steel B 2¼, and Delaware & Hudson 3 points.

Call money was again at higher levels, loans being made at 4 per cent., and the majority at 3 per cent. It did not appear that many loans were called, but with the payments made to the Reserve Bank for the $256,000,000 of Treasury certificates put out last week and the announcement that another block of $200,000,000 would be ready next week, the banks have not been anxious to increase their market loans. The next issue of indebtedness certificates must be paid for on May 10, and it is expected that subsequent issues will be made at more or less regular intervals. It may be found necessary to increase the interest rate on these temporary certificates in order to induce more widespread buying.

It is expected in the steel trade that buying for the Allies as well as for this Government will soon be taken over by a single agency at Washington, and that prices will be made by agreement between the mills and the officials on a basis mutually satisfactory.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 2.—Trading was dull on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 50 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Last	3
Low	3	Renewals	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	3¾@4	Thirty days	4 @4¼
Ninety days	4 @4¼	Sixty days	4¼@4¾
Four months	4¼@4½	Ninety days	4½@4¾
Five months	4½	Four months	4¾@5
Six months	4½	Five months	4¾@5
		Six months	4¾@5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3¼@3¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4¼@4¾
4 to 6 months	4½@4¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	....
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	....
Francs—				
Demand	5.71%	5.71%	5.71%	—.00¼
Cable	5.70%	5.70%	5.70%	—.00¼

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand.	or Checks.	Cable.	Last Year.
4.8665 London	4.7555		4.76⅛	4.86¼
5.1825 Paris	5.71%		5.70%	5.16¾
China—				
Hongkong	57.60		57.75	56.00
Peking	90.25		90.87½	87.00
Shanghai	86.87½		86.00	85.00
19.295 Greece	20.00		20.05	19.30
82.44 India—				
Bombay	32.25		32.87½	32.00
Calcutta	32.25		32.87½	32.00
5.1826 Italy	7.02¾		7.01¾	6.95
49.84 Japan—				
Kobe	50.75		50.87½	49.50
Yokohama	50.75		50.87½	49.50
60.00 Philippine Islands—				
Manila	51.12½		51.25	50.00
40.10 Holland	41.00		41.06¼	40.00
51.85 Russia	28.70		28.80	51.50
26.79 Scandinavia—				
Copenhagen	28.10		28.30	26.50
Stockholm	29.60		29.90	28.00
Christiania	29.30		29.50	27.50
19.295 Spain	21.85		22.00	19.30
South America—				
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.25		43.37½	42.00
32.44 Rio	25.25		25.87½	32.00
5.1826 Switzerland	5.14		5.13	5.16

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70¼	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $833,598,722; balance, $46,288,208; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,620,410; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $10,244,821.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 20@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.875@$4.9375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 87¼d, up ¼d; in New York, 74⅝c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 57⅝c, up ¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This mo.	Fiscal year.
Customs receipts	$528,637	$170,432,536
Ord. internal rev	1,973,248	344,646,414
Income tax	3,918,417	60,795,276
Miscellaneous	240,417	57,829,560
Total receipts	$6,963,715	$642,478,785
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disbursements	4,126,561	
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts		153,591,615
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements	5,111,318	
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts		78,662,954
Expenditures	2,857,134	796,065,401

UNIQUE.

The Annalist is a high-class Monday publication dealing with economic questions with clarity and intelligence, rendering it invaluable to investors, students, merchants, bankers, and brokers. 10c. on all news-stands; $4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1917.

Day's sales	1917.	1916.	1915.
	442,833	583,755	884,328
Year to date	63,721,687	57,911,115	41,424,071

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	115	100	Adams Express	110	110	110	110	— 1
15	16	200	Advance Rumely	16½	16½	16	16	+ ⅛
6⅝	6⅞	1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
25½	26	200	Alaska Juneau	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
94	95	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25½	26	25½	26	...
93½	94	1,700	Am. Agricul. Chem	94½	95½	94½	95	+ 1½
45¾	45½	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	94½	94½	93½	93½	— ⅞
86	87	600	Am. Can	45½	46¼	45½	45⅝	...
115	116⅝	700	Am. Car & Fdry	67½	68⅛	66½	66½	— 1½
41	41½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116	116	116	116	+ ½
13	13½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	40⅞	42¼	40⅞	42	+ 1½
208	21	1,000	Am. H. & Leather	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
57½	57¾	300	Am. Linseed	21	21½	20½	20½	— ⅜
67½	68	600	Am. Linseed pf	57¾	57¾	57½	57½	— ¼
11	11⅛	800	Am. Locomotive	68¾	68¾	67¾	67¾	— ¼
61	61⅛	1,400	Am. Malting	11¾	11¾	11	11	— 1
99⅜	99¾	2,000	Am. Malting 1st pf	61¾	62	61¼	61¾	+ ⅛
113	114	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100⅞	100⅞	99⅜	99⅜	— 1½
100	100⅜	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	113⅜	113⅜	113¼	113¼	— ⅛
93	93¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	100½	100½	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
50½	60	100	Am. Smelt. Sf. pf. B	94	94	94	94	...
111	112	500	Am. Steel Fdries	80	80	80	80	+ ½
124½	124½	900	Am. Sugar Ref	112	112	111½	111½	— ½
103¾	104¼	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	124¼	124¾	124	124¼	— ⅛
102½	105	100	Am. Tobacco	192	*195	192	194½	+ 3½
49¾	50	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	103	103	103	103	+ ½
97¼	98½	200	Am. Woolen	49⅝	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝	...
30½	31	400	Am. Woolen pf	97⅞	97⅞	97½	97⅝	+ ⅛
80	80½	12,900	Am. Zinc L. & S	31	31	30½	30½	— 1
101½	101⅝	500	Anaconda Copper	80½	80⅝	79⅜	80¼	— ⅛
113½	114	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	101⅝	102	101½	101⅝	— ⅛
101¾	101¾	4,400	Atlantic Coast Line	113½	113½	113½	113½	— ½
75⅝	75½	2,200	At. Gulf & West I.	104½	104½	101	101⅜	— ⅛
70¾	71⅜	100	Baldwin Loco	56½	57	55	55	— 1½
100	100½	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	100⅛	100⅛	100	100	...
110	117	800	Baltimore & Ohio	75¾	75¾	75½	75½	— ⅛
30½	31	100	Baltimore & O. pf	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	...
122½	122¾	200	Barrett Co	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
62¼	63⅜	2,200	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
70	72	200	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	124½	124¼	123	123½	— 2½
96	99	300	Brown Shoe	63⅜	63⅜	62¾	62¾	— ⅝
42½	43¼	200	Burns Brothers	69	70	69	70	+ 2
19	20	200	Butte & Superior	98	98¼	98	98¼	...
50½	51	400	California Petrol	43½	43¾	42¾	42¾	— 1¼
150⅜	100¾	1,100	California Pet. pf	20	20	20	20	— ½
85⅝	86	2,900	Canadian Pacific	51	51	51	51	+1
35	35⅞	700	Central Leather Co	160	160⅞	159⅝	160	...
58⅝	59	800	Cerro de Pasco	87	87	85⅝	86	— ⅝
78¼	79⅜	5,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	55⅝	55½	55	55	...
114	115½	850	Chi., Mil. & St. P	59	59¼	58⅞	58⅞	— 1⅛
112⅞	113⅜	1,500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	80	80	78⅝	78⅝	— 1⅝
...	...	200	Chi. & Northwest	116	116	115	115	— 1
44½	45	400	Chi. Rock Isl. & P	113	113¼	112¼	112¼	— ⅞
...	...	...	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs.of d.2d pd	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜	— 1⅝
34½	35¼	400	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i	45	45	44⅝	44⅞	— ⅛
80	81	10	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i	85¼	85¼	35	35	— ⅛
67	67⅝	100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i	82	82	82	82	...
23⅜	23¾	1,300	Chile Copper	67⅝	67⅝	67⅜	67⅝	— ⅜
54	54½	800	Chino Copper	22¾	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	...
41¼	42	500	Columbia Gas & El	54⅞	54⅞	54½	54½	— ⅜
113	113½	400	Consolidated Gas	42	42	41¾	41¾	— ¼
113	118	15	Consol. Gas, Balt	112⅜	113¼	112⅜	113⅛	— ⅛
16½	17¼	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	115	115	115	115	...
24½	24⅞	4,100	Corn Products Ref	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
100	100¼	600	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	24¾	25	24½	24½	— ⅝
62	62¼	8,350	Crucible Steel	100½	100½	100½	100½	— ⅛
15,400	45¾		Cuba Cane Sugar	63⅜	63⅜	62	62	— 1
1,200	1,200		Cuba Cane Sug. pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅝
4,900	14⅝		Delaware & Hud	91¼	92	91¼	92	— ⅝
700	12½		Den. & Rio Grande	118	118	115⅝	115⅝	— 2
127½	100		Detroit Edison Co	12¼	12¼	11½	11½	— ⅝
300	15¾		Dome Mines	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	— 2⅞
26½	26⅝	1,000	Erie	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
40	40¼	300	Erie 1st pf	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
12	14	100	Federal Min. & S	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
163	163½	300	General Electric	13	13	13	13	— 1
103½	105	100	General Cigar pf	164	164	163½	163½	— ½
2,900	106¾	300	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	— 1¼
87¼	90¼	300	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs	107¾	108	106	106	— 2⅜
51⅝	52⅜	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	91	91	89½	89½	— 1½
107	109	500	Goodrich pf	52	52	52	52	— ½
80¼	83	100	Granby Consol	108	108¼	108	108¼	— ¾
106¼	107	1,200	Great Northern pf	82	82	82	82	— ½
32½	32¾	1,300	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	100⅞	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜	— ½
43¾	45	100	Greene-Cananea	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
69½	71	200	Hartman Corp	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
103½	104½	200	Illinois Central	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	— ½
56¼	56¾	3,500	Inspiration Copper	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	— 2
9	10	2,000	Interboro Consol	56½	57¾	56½	56¾	— ⅝
54½	54½	2,900	Interboro Con. pf	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
20½	20¾	200	Int. Agricultural	55	56	54¼	54¼	— 1½
53	53	3,200	Int. Agricultural pf	21¼	21¼	21	21	...
115¾	114⅝	500	Int. Harv. N. J. pf	52½	54½	52¼	53	+ ½
27¾	27⅞	10,100	Int. Mer. Marine	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	— ⅛
70⅜	70⅝	58,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	29	29¾	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅝
41½	41⅝	3,000	Int. Nickel	83	83¾	83¼	83¼	— ⅜
37⅜	37⅝	1,800	Int. Paper	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
21	21⅞	100	Kansas City Eouth	37⅜	37⅜	37	37	— 2
51½	53	15	Kelly Spring. Tire	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
45⅝	45⅜	14,700	Kennecott Copper	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
84	85¼	500	Lackawanna Steel	46¾	47	45¾	45¾	— 1½
98	100	100	Laclede Gas	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
19	19½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅞
62¾	62½	1,300	Lehigh Valley	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
130	131	100	Loulsv. & Nash	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ¾
54	50¼	200	Mathieson Alkali	130½	130½	130½	130½	— 1
47½	48	400	Maxwell Motors	54½	54½	53½	53½	— 1½
64½	65	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	48¾	48¾	48	48	— 1
89¾	90¾	7,200	Mexican Petroleum	64½	64½	64½	64½	— 1½
39¾	40	1,500	Miami Copper	92¼	92¼	89½	89½	— 2⅝
57¼	57⅝	1,100	Midvale Steel	40½	40½	39¾	39¾	— ⅝
106½	107½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	58¼	58¼	57½	57½	— 1
6	6⅛	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	107	107	107	107	...
10¾	12	2,383	Mo. Pacific t r	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
6¾	6⅞	1,800	Mo. Pacific w i	12	12	12	12	...
26¼	26⅝	200	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	7⅛	7⅛	6½	6½	— 1
55	57	300	Montana Power	27⅞	27⅞	26¾	26¾	— 1
100	101	800	Nat. Biscuit Co	56	56	56	56	— 1
106	108	700	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	100	100¼	100	100½	+ ½
110	117	100	Nat. Enam. & St	105¼	105¼	105	105	— ⅛
30½	31	100	National Lead	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	— 2¼
54	56	200	Nevada Con. Cop	81⅝	31¾	30¾	30⅝	— 1¼
23¾	24	1,800	N. Y. Central	56	56	56	56	+ ⅛
92¾	93	600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	24¼	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
23	23½	5,900	N. Y., Ont. & West	93¾	93¾	93	93	— ⅝
127	127	100	Norfolk & Western	39¾	39¾	38¼	38½	— 1½
66	66	300	North American	23	23	23	23	...
102¾	103	1,400	Northern Pacific	127	127	127	127	...
134	134½	2,800	Ohio Cities Gas	66	66	66	66	...
6	6	200	Ontario Mining	103¾	103	102	102	— ⅞
90⅛	91½	400	Owens Bottle Mach	134	134½	133	133	— 1⅞
23	23¼	1,100	Pacific Mail	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
65¾	65¾	100	Pacific Tel. & T. pf	90⅛	91½	90	91½	+ 1¾
92	92	200	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	23	23¼	23	23	+ ⅜
52½	52⅝	500	Penn. R. R	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ⅜
82½	82½	1,200	People's Gas, Chi	92	92	92	92	...
81⅞	81⅞	100	Pére Marquette	52½	52⅝	52½	52½	+ ⅛
22	22	100	Pére Marq. pr. pf	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	+ ⅛
64	64	400	Pittsburgh Coal t r	22	22	21	21⅜	— 2⅝
45½	45¾	200	Pitts. Coal pf. t r	64	64	64	64	— 1
114½	114½	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	45½	45¾	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅞
100½	100½	5,300	Pitts. & West Va	114½	114½	114½	114½	— ⅞
25½	26⅜	1,200	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
64	64⅝	300	Do., odd lot	25½	26⅜	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
65	65	600	Pressed Steel Car	63¾	64⅝	63½	63½	— 1⅜
74	75	300	Pullman Co	65	65	65	65	+ ½
154¼	156¼	2,100	Quicksilver pf	75	75	74	75	+ ½
2	2	9,100	Quicksilver Copper	156¼	156¼	155½	155½	— 1½
29⅜	29⅝	100	Reading	2	2	2	2	...
94½	94⅝	200	Reading 2d pf	29⅜	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
42¼	42¼	3,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	94½	94⅝	93⅝	93⅝	— 1⅛
97½	97½	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
102½	102½	100	Royal Dutch t r	97½	97½	97½	97½	— 1⅛
82¼	82¼	800	St. Louis & San F	102½	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅛
18½	18½	100	St. L. & S. F. pf. A	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ½
30¼	30¼	100	St. L. & S. F. pf. A & E Ill. pf. st. ctfs	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
10	10	100	St. L. Southw. pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅝
48¼	48¾	100	Shattuck-Arizona	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
25½	25½	2,400	Sinclair Oil & Ref	48¼	48¾	48½	48½	— 1⅝
54¼	54¾	1,100	Sloss-S. Steel & I	25½	25½	25½	25½	...
50	50	1,200	Southern Pacific	54¼	54¾	53½	53½	— ⅝
94½	94⅝	1,100	Southern Railway	50	50	48¾	49	— ¼
27⅝	28	100	Southern Ry. pf	94½	94⅝	94	94¼	— ¾
58	58	7,200	Studebaker Co	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ¾
89¼	89¾	100	Tenn. C. & C	58	58	58	58	...
16⅝	17	1,100	Texas Co	89¼	89¾	88⅞	88⅞	— 2½
211	212	200	Third Avenue	16⅝	17	16½	16½	— ¾
208	208	26	Third Avenue	208½	208½	208½	208½	— 3¼
14½	14½	4,500	Tobacco Prod. pf	208	208	208	208	...
26	26	4,200	Transue & Wms	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	...
53¼	54½	100	Twin City R. T	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅝
99⅞	99⅞	3,700	Union Pacific	54½	54½	53	53	...
42	42	500	United Alloy Steel	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	...
91¼	91¼	100	United Cigar Stores	42	42	42	42	— ¾
136⅜	137	400	United Cigar Stores pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	...
43	43	100	United Drug	136⅜	138½	136½	136½	— ⅞
98⅞	99	100	United Fruit	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
75	75	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	98⅞	99	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅛
135	135	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	75	75	75	75	...
19¾	19¾	30,700	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	135	135	135	135	— 1
10¾	10¾	100	U. S. Rubber	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— 1
115¾	115¾	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	— 1
114	116	100	U. S. Steel	115¾	115¾	114	116	+1
18	18	75,200	U. S. Steel pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ½
57¼	57¼	300	U. S. Steel pf	116⅜	116⅜	115¼	115¼	— 1
55½	55½	9,600	Utah Copper	116¾	118¼	118	118	— ⅝
116⅜	116⅜	5,500	Va.-Car. Chemical	115¾	116¾	114½	114½	— 1½
44	45¾	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	44	45¾	43¾	44	+ ½
70	70	250	Wabash pf. A	70	70	70	70	— 2½
11¾	11¾	100	Wabash pf. B	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	...
48½	48½	1,300	Western Maryland	48½	48¾	48½	48½	— ⅛
24¾	25	300	Western Pacific	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
21	21¼	1,100	Western Pacific pf	21¾	21¾	21	21	— ⅜
13	13⅛	100	Western Pacific pf	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	...
39⅜	40⅜	300	Western Union Tel	39½	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
05	95½	1,100	Westingh. E. & M	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ⅛
48	48¼	2,400	Wheeling & L. E	48¾	48¾	48½	48½	— ⅛
16¼	16⅝	200	White Motors	16¾	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
46	46⅞	1,300	Wilson & Co	46½	46½	45¾	45¾	— ¾
74½	74⅝	700	Willys-Overland	75	75¾	74½	74½	— ⅜
30¼	30¾	200	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	30¾	30⅞	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
131¼	133	200	Worthington Pump	131¼	132	131¼	132	— ¼
25	26	300	Worth. Pump pf. B	25	25	25	25	— 1
52	53			52⅜	52⅞	52¾	52⅞	+ ⅛

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Traders Awaiting Budget Details—American Section Is Dull.

LONDON, May 2.—Money in better demand for Treasury bill payments and in sympathy with the rise in rates at New York, although the latter is considered only temporary. Discount rates steady.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was very quiet for domestic stocks pending the budget details, but the tone was generally steady. The feature was the strength in Central and South American securities on the steadily improving exchanges. Mexican rails continue in good request at rising prices, while Brazilian issues were also prominent, and oil and shipping shares the best of the miscellaneous section.

The American department was quiet and closed uninteresting.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Previous Day. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	58.25	59.00	58.50	59.25
Lead	9.75	....	9.75	....
Spelter	9.75	....	9.87½	....
Antimony	32.00	33.00	32.00	33.00
Quicksilver	$113.00	....	$113.00	....
Aluminium	*80.00	62.00	*80.00	62.00
Iron, No.2 Foundry	41.00	42.00	41.00	42.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 21@21¼, carload lots, spot delivery; 28@28c, second quarter; 27@27½, third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

| | Y

Hayti

The United States is obligated by the Treaty of 1916 to maintain a stable government in the Republic of Hayti. The development of the resources of Hayti should be marked in the next few years.

Write for circular C-5, giving details of Haytian American Corporation securities.

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WE will send upon request a carefully selected list of Railroad and Industrial Securities which under prevailing conditions are considered excellent investments, and at present prices yield a liberal income.

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describes:

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Members { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch., New York Produce Exch., Chicago Board of Trade
20 Broad Street, New York
BRANCHES:
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GOVERNMENT MAY BUY FOR THE ALLIES

Plans Now Being Worked Out to Transfer Work from J. P. Morgan & Co.

BANKERS WILLING TO QUIT

E. R. Stettinius, Now in Charge of Purchases, May Act in Same Capacity for United States.

The important work which J. P. Morgan & Co. have been doing for the Allies since the arrangement entered into shortly after the beginning of war, under which they have acted as purchasing agents in this country, may shortly be assumed by the United States Government, according to plans now being worked out. The presence of the British and French Commissions in Washington makes the transfer of the work from private hands to the Government comparatively simple.

The war was not many hours old when the British authorities discovered that vast quantities of munitions and raw materials must be purchased in America, and an agreement was quickly made with J. P. Morgan & Co. under the terms of which they were to act as fiscal agents for Great Britain and France, and as purchasing agents for the British Government, in whose hands all of the buying for the Allies was centralized. The bankers engaged E. R. Stettinius, afterward admitted as a partner to head a new export department, and have since executed orders estimated to have run for the first several months at an average of $100,000,000 a month. Since last Fall the buying has been much reduced. J. P. Morgan & Co. also handled all of the gold imports, sales of American securities, and British and French loans brought out in this country in connection with the payment of bills incurred here.

Since the entrance of the United States into the war J. P. Morgan & Co. have felt that the buying of supplies for the Allies should be handled through the same agency that will buy for this Government, since the money is to be supplied by American investors and the materials devoted to a common cause. It is expected that a Department of Munitions will be created with a member of the Council of National Defense at its head, and perhaps with Mr. Stettinius in actual charge of the purchases. If details have been worked out, however, they have not come to the knowledge of industrial executives who have been dealing with both J. P. Morgan & Co. and the council.

In the steel trade signs are detected that before long the United States Government and the other allies may be buying jointly iron, steel, copper, spelter, and other metals needed in prosecuting the war.

"That will mean," says The Iron Age, "that the industries involved will not be endangered, not be sacrificed and that the Government, in putting itself alongside of its allies, will be willing to pay prices which will maintain and not disturb the present condition of its leading industries.

"While little can be said on this matter at present, its bearing on steel market conditions in the remainder of the war is highly important, the chief factor of uncertainty in the past month having been the effect of the concessions the Entente Allies were likely to ask on their future steel purchases.

"Prices of pig iron, semi-finished steel, and of several forms of finished steel have advanced in the past week. While the shipping problem has grown more serious, resales of material intended for export, for which vessel room could not be found, have been in nearly all cases at higher than original prices.

"The returns of pig-iron production in April, compiled in record time, show a total of 3,594,909 tons, or 111,165 tons a day, against 3,251,552 tons in March, or 104,863 tons a day. Only October, 1916, with 113,189 tons a day, showed a higher rate of output than April, improved coke supply having at last made an impression on furnace operation. The present rate of production is equal to 40,500,000 tons a year, including charcoal iron. On May 1 536 furnaces with a daily capacity of 111,552 tons were in blast, against 331 furnaces with a capacity of 107,766 tons a day on April 1.

"The demand for ship plates continue to expand, but the mills find themselves almost helpless in the face of the pressure, as capacity has been engaged for months ahead. In addition to the recent big contracts placed with American yards, The Iron Trade Review states that England is a prospective buyer of 100 steel vessels here. In respect to Government steel business this periodical says:

"The practical mobilization of the steel industry on a war footing has been accomplished by the adoption of measures which assure complete co-operation between the manufacturers and the Government. Machinery for the purchase and distribution of the essential supplies now has been fully provided and is running smoothly. Enlarged facilities are being established or recruited rapidly under Federal direction for working up raw material into heavy ordnance, shells and other instrumentalities of battle on a new scale of magnitude for this country. The historic conferences at Washington being participated in by representatives of the great allied powers will determine the question of how far manufacturers will be called upon to furnish preferred deliveries of finished munitions, of munition steel, and of other products, to England and France especially.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom:

$10 shares National Zinc Co., $100 each. 145-$100 Rosedale Cemetery Association 6 per cent. registered loan certificate, $300 Linden Cemetery Association 6 per cent. registered loan certificate. $18 lot.

All right, title, and interest of Vernette E. Prentice, deceased, in vacant cemetery Lot 114, Section 33, Rosehill Cemetery Association, with unmarked monument thereon, $40.

All right, title, and interest of Vernette E. Prentice, deceased, in vacant cemetery Lot 120, Pinelawn Cemetery Association, Circle A, Section 3, $250.

For Account of Trustees.

$5,000 Twenty-third Street Railway Co. 5 per cent. improvement and refunding mortgage gold bonds, due January, 1962, 88.

1,000 shares Victor American Fuel Co., $100 each, 2¾.

$10,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. of New York first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due August, 1948, (certificates of deposit;) 200 shares Chicago Terminal Railroad Co. common, (certificates of deposit,) $20 lot.

$15,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. of New York first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due August, 1948, (certificates of deposit;) 50 shares Bamberger-De Lamar Gold Mines Co., 500 shares Greene Consolidated Gold Co., 300 shares Greene Gold-Silver Co., 100 shares Metropolitan Securities Co., $75 per share paid. (Interborough-Metropolitan Co., deposit receipt.) $42 lot.

7 shares Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Co., $22 lot.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Savoy Oil Company has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. The previous dividends were 1 per cent. and 1 per cent. extra, declared on Nov. 10, 1916.

The City of Taunton, Mass., will receive bids until 7 P. M., May 8, for the purchase of $200,000 4 per cent. high school bonds.

The Directors of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston have voted to declare a quarterly dividend of $3, increasing the regular rate from $10 to $12 annually. It was also voted to transfer $1,000,000 from undivided profits to surplus. This makes the surplus $7,000,000, instead of $6,000,000.

The New York Stock Exchange has stricken from the list the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds, series O, due May 1, 1917; City of New York assessment 4 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1917; City of New York assessment, 4½ per cent bonds, due May 1, 1917; American Telephone & Telegraph Company subscription receipts for capital stock, first instalment paid, and has admitted to the list American Telephone & Telegraph Company subscription receipts for capital stock, second instalment paid.

Rutter & Ream, members of the Stock Exchange, have prepared an analysis of the Pere Marquette Railway.

L. J. Perry, formerly with Renskorf, Lyon & Co., is now in charge of the Commodity Department of the firm of Halle & Stieglitz, 80 Broad Street.

SLUMP HITS COTTON

Tone of Market Generally Nervous and Unsettled, with Net Loss 18-23 Points.

The cotton market yesterday lost practically all of Tuesday's advance, and the tone was generally nervous and unsettled. A less hopeful view of peace prospects, the continued good weather, and unfavorable reports from the goods trade appeared to inspire a renewal of scattering liquidation. There was also some Southern selling on the late decline, and the market closed steady at a net loss of 18 to 23 points.

The initial quotations showed a decline of 15 to 26 points in response to relatively easy cables. There appeared to be a good many overnight buying orders around the ring, probably attracted by the market's strength on Tuesday, and there was a flurry of covering by May shorts. This rallied the market right after the call. May sold back to within a point of Tuesday's closing prices, and after some irregularity later months recovered all but 5 or 6 points of their opening loss.

The weekly report of the Weather Bureau was quite as favorable as expected, but seemed to inspire no aggressive selling, and it was not until well along in the afternoon that the market weakened. Then offerings increased, following reports that the outline of Germany's peace terms had been postponed, and the market made new low ground for the day. October sold at 19.31c, or 15 points from the high level of the early afternoon, and about 20 points under Tuesday's closing figure.

Private advices attributed the weakness in Liverpool to Manchester selling. Houses with Liverpool connections were moderate sellers here at the opening, but otherwise had few orders around the ring. Scattered selling was encouraged by reports from the goods trade of a sharp falling off in the retail business, as an instance of which it was said that one of the larger department stores had found it necessary to lay off 500 employes. The report of The Journal of Commerce indicated a decrease of 2.5 per cent. in acreage. This made the fourth report based on replies from Southern correspondents to be published within the last few days, indicating a reduction in the area planted.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues.
May	20.05	20.80	20.05	20.08@20.10	20.31
June	....	....	....	*20.01@....	20.24
July	20.00	20.14	19.97	19.97@19.98	20.19
August	....	....	....	19.79@19.83	20.01
Sept.	....	....	....	*19.45@....	19.64
Oct.	19.35	19.45	19.31	19.31@19.32	19.50
Nov.	....	....	....	*19.33@....	19.52
Dec.	19.37	19.48	19.35	19.35@19.36	19.55
Jan.	19.40	19.40	19.40	19.39@19.40	19.58
March	19.57	19.58	19.57	19.55@19.57	19.73

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and points lower at 20.50c; Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 19.80c; New Orleans, 19.75c; Savannah, 20.50c; Augusta, 20.13c; Memphis, 20c; Houston, 19.75c.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in good demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales. Imports nil. Middling upland 12.97d. Futures opened quiet, 1 to 2 points higher. Closed quiet, at a net decline of 10 to 14 points. May-June 12.42d; July-August, 12.27d; October-November, 11.77; January-February, 11.66d, March-April, 11.51.

Manchester: Yarns steadier; cloths quiet.

The day's cotton statistics follow:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	7,277	6,283	10,741
Exports	19,356	16,703	15,322
Port stocks	1,025,123	1,068,203	1,216,816
Interior receipts	7,117	7,789	6,001
Inter. shipments	13,276	8,394	12,550
N. Y. arrivals	170	....	....
New York stock	53,490	54,413	165,734

Exports for the day were 16,336 bales, making 4,645,475 so far this season.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1917.	Increase.
3d week of April	$76,027	$15,828
Jan. 1-April 21	1,176,520	236,089

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
March gross	$4,465,765	$4,297,951	$3,270,842
Net	1,478,884	1,351,325	997,558
Sur. aft. chgs.	749,055	542,587	191,996
3 mos. gross	12,365,846	12,207,008	9,230,982
Net	3,788,741	3,801,476	2,722,308
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,508,687	1,373,351	391,174

HOCKING VALLEY—

March gross	756,266	539,571	403,869
Net	236,090	113,563	110,852
Sur. aft. chgs.	188,705	52,191	*33,701
3 mos. gross	2,050,613	1,365,339	1,167,348
Net	774,394	381,558	315,736
Sur. aft. chgs.	439,326	208,089	*82,515

*Deficit.

PERE MARQUETTE—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
March gross	1,349,408	1,855,564	140,844
Net aft. taxes	45,842	435,840	*389,999
Def. aft. chgs.	342,364	147,629	389,984
3 mos. gross	5,275,208	5,202,504	72,644
Def. aft. tax. and	248,704	2,081,184	1,233,480
Def. aft. chgs.	1,406,630	286,564	1,120,066

*Decrease. †Surplus. ‡Net.

Public Utilities.

DETROIT UNITED LINES for March—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	1,488,986	1,261,755	227,141
Net	475,953	444,989	30,964
Sur. aft. chgs.	277,677	255,039	22,608
3 mos. gross	4,225,449	3,600,581	624,868
Net	1,339,890	1,240,229	93,661
Sur. aft. chgs.	747,180	679,508	67,672

NORTHERN ONTARIO LIGHT AND POWER CO. for March—

Gross	73,320	69,611	3,718
Net aft. taxes	56,293	54,577	2,001
Sur. aft. chgs.	33,513	31,797	1,716
Bal. after pf. div.	21,513	19,797	1,716
3 mos. gross	219,840	210,745	9,095
Net aft. taxes	169,844	165,292	4,552
Sur. aft. chgs.	101,104	97,080	4,025
Bal. after pf. div.	65,104	61,080	4,025

WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA LIGHT AND POWER CO. for year ended March 31—

Gross	1,452,148	1,190,131	262,016
Net aft. taxes	749,906	603,712	146,184
Sur. aft. chgs.	488,615	.....	488,615
Bal. after pf. div.	247,291	.....	247,291

Miscellaneous.

MIDVALE STEEL & ORDNANCE CO. and subsidiary companies for the quarter ended March 31—

Earnings, before charges for interest on bonds, mortgages, and guaranteed stock of subsidiary companies; also reserve for Federal taxes	$15,859,738
Deduct cash reserve for Federal taxes	1,636,755
	$14,222,983
Less: Interest on bonds, mortgages, and guaranteed stock of subsidiary companies	242,756
Interest on Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co. bonds outstanding	571,700
Balance of earnings	$13,408,527
Less reserve for depreciation	1,381,840
Net profit	$12,026,687

NEW JERSEY ZINC CO. for the three months ended March 31—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Total income	$6,735,444	$8,561,385	$1,825,941
Bond interest	40,000	40,000	.....
Reserve	75,000	75,000	.....
Federal taxes	613,705	.....	*613,705
Net income	6,006,739	8,446,385	2,439,646
Dividends	4,200,000	6,650,000	2,450,000
Surplus	1,806,739	1,796,384	*10,355

*Increase.

SEARS-ROEBUCK April sales were $14,709,375, an increase of $2,966,570. Sales in the first four months of the current year were $60,051,176, an increase of $14,609,161.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4 @4½	4.80	4.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.80	4.50
Canadian North	1917-'26	4½@5	6.50	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.00	4.60
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.00	4.60
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'28	4½	4.75	4.25
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.75	4.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.20	4.70
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.00	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.70	4.40
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.10	4.75
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.25	4.75
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.75	4.40
Michigan Cent.	1917-'30	5	4.75	4.40
Mo., K. & Texas.	1917-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'38	5	6.00	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.25	4.90
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.00	4.50
Norfolk & West	1917-'24	4½	4.75	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.10	4.75
Pa. Gen. Freight	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.70	4.30
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.10	4.70
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.80	4.50
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.10	4.70

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	Q.	June 15	May 23
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1¾	Q.	June 1	May 11
Am. Tobacco	5	Q.	June 1	May 15
Diamond Match	2	Q.	June 15	May 31
Pittsburgh Steel pf.	1¾	Q.	June 1	May 15
Savoy Oil	6	—	June 25	June 11

$150,540,688 EARNED BY ANACONDA COPPER

Last Year's Profit Greater Than Any Three Previous Years Taken Together.

$50,828,373 FOR DIVIDEND

Slightly More Than Three Times the Balance of 1915 and Equal to $21.85 Per Share of Stock.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company earned a greater profit last year than any three preceding years in the corporation's history brought in together. The gross receipts amounted to $150,540,688 from sales of copper, zinc, silver, and gold, and from investments, compared with $87,386,807 in 1915. The balance for dividends totaled $50,828,373, which was slightly more than three times the balance of the year before and equal to $21.85 per share of stock.

The company's surplus when the year ended was $48,395,863, an increase of $33,343,998 and equal to more than $20 for each share of stock outstanding. Accounts receivable and cash on hand on Dec. 31 aggregated $32,065,854, against $19,822,368 a year before. Some of the salient features of this remarkable fiscal period are here presented with comparisons:

RECEIPTS.

	1916.	1915.
Sales of metals	$90,097,709	$61,473,677
Sales of merchandise	7,191,963	3,778,634
Royalties, tolls, &c.	7,695,167	3,077,478
Metals in process, &c.	37,225,804	18,944,074

EXPENSES.

Cost of prod. metals	$18,944,075	$17,554,757
Mining expenses	24,709,070	17,254,022
Reduction costs	19,183,023	11,723,702
Depreciation	7,113,463	1,900,578

The reduction works treated during the year slightly more than 6,000,000 tons of ore, which yielded 351,893,273 pounds of copper, 11,837,769 ounces of silver, and 92,099 ounces of gold. The bulk of the metals came from the Anaconda's own ores. The ouput of zinc, which was a new industry for the corporation, amounted to 20,906,439 pounds.

President John D. Ryan announced in the annual statement yesterday that $7,968,836 had been invested in shares of other mining companies, including the purchase of 50,000 shares of Inspiration Consolidated. This brought the Anaconda's holdings of Inspiration up to 200,000 shares, about 23 per cent. of the latter's outstanding stock. Stock of the Greene-Cananea Copper Company was bought, making the total in the Anaconda's treasury 56,900 shares. Butte Copper and Zinc Company stock to a total of 188,300 shares was also acquired.

Discussing the year, Mr. Ryan said: "More ore was mined, a greater quantity of metals recovered, and by far greater profit obtained from the sale thereof than during any previous year. As a result of the reinvestment of a large part of the profits arising from the current operations during the period of prevailing high metal prices the management of the company feels that the company has been placed in a very strong position."

Earnings of Midvale Steel.

The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company reports earnings before interest and taxes which amounted to $15,859,738 in the quarter ended March 31. A reserve of $1,636,755 was established to provide for the Federal tax, and after other deductions had been made a balance of $12,026,687 remained. This was equal to $6 a share of stock, at the annual rate of $24.

SHIPYARD SITES HERE.

City Urged to Give Jamaica Bay Lands for Federal Use.

William N. Allen, director of the Institute for Public Service, has written the Board of Estimate, asking it to take steps at tomorrow's meeting to turn over to the National Government, for use in the construction of ships, city lands and lands under water, particularly such lands on Jamaica Bay and the Upper East River.

"It is useless to repeat," said Director Allen, "the unequaled ability of this city to serve the National Government at this time. To extend channel development already under way or completed, plus the simplest kind of preparation, such as is being made in Newark Bay, is all that is needed to make possible the most rapid construction of necessary ships at the least expense and with the least disturbance of present conditions. The site in Newark Bay recently made available by Henry Ford is already the scene of actual work on shipbuilding plants."

Off to Support 'Daylight Saving' Bill

A delegation left New York for Washington last night to attend the public hearing today before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate on the "Daylight Saving" bill. Among those in the party were Borough President Marks, head of the National Daylight Saving Association; H. P. Davison, Professor Harold Jacoby of Columbia, Dr. George F. Kunz, John K. Tener, President of the National Baseball League; Percy Straus, and Robert P. Garland, President of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. Senator Calder is working for the passage of the bill in the Senate.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	.70	Iron Blos.	.95	1⅛
Am Oil	.32	.34	Iron Cap.	14½	14⅝
Bergle	.50	.80	Do pf	13⅜	14⅛
Bay S G	.07	.09	Jerome V.	1⅜	1⅝
Bing Min.	10¼	10⅜	La Rose	.45	.50
Bost Ely	.65	.75	Mex Met	.27	.30
Bost & M.	.62	.64	Majestic	.45	.49
Bost Ariz.	1⅞	2	Mojave T.	.45	.48
Bohemia	1½	1⅝	Nev Doug.	1⅛	1⅜
Butte & L.	.24	.26	N L & Z.	.50	.52
Butte & D.	.38	.50	New Balt.	1⅝	1¾
Cal Corb	1½	2	N Cornelia	16½	17
Calaveras	4	4⅛	N Utah B.	.26	.50
Champ Cop	.07	.09	Nipon	.29	.31
Chief Cons	2⅝	2⅞	Oneco	.50	.70
Cons Ariz.	2⅛	2⅜	Onondaga	.50	.80
Cons Cop.	4¼	4⅜	Ohio Cop.	1⅛	1¼
Cortez	.15	.30	Plen C M.	1⅞	2⅛
Crown Res	.22	.36	Ray Herc.	3⅜	3⅝
E & B B.	2⅛	2¼	Rilla	.03	.04
Earl Eagle	.20	.30	*S W M	2	2¼
Fortuna	.12	.14	†S W M	2¼	2⅝
Gold Lake	.05	.06	Truro	1¾	2
Homa Oil	1½	1⅝	U V Ext.	36½	36⅝
Houghton	.80	1⅛	Yukon G'd.	1⅞	2⅛
Humboldt	.96	.99			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Hale & Norcross	.08
Alpha Con	.06	Julia	.02
Andes	.21	Justice	.03
Belcher	.07	Mexican	.65
Best & Belcher	.15	Occidental Con	.15
Caledonia	.05	Ophir	.05
Challenge Con	.04	Overman	.04
Chollar	.13	Potosi	.07
Confidence	.01	Savage	.02
Con. Cal. & Va	.70	Seg. Belcher	.25
Con. Imperial	.04	Sierra Nevada	.42
Exchequer	.04	Union Con	.03
Gould & Curry	.07	Mexican dollars	.58½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.15	Gold'd Merger	.05
Jim Butler	.72	Great Bend	.05
McNamara	.08	Jumbo Ext	.39
Midway	.13	Jumbo Junior	.10
Mizpah	.12	Kewanas	.13
Monarch Pitts	.14	Silver Pick	.13
Montana	.19	Spearhead	.11
North Star	.12	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.29	Gold Wedge	.03
Tonopah Ext	3.02½	Manhattan Con	.35
West End	.70	Morning Glory	.17
West Tonopah	.27	Union Amal	.10
GOLDFIELD.		White Caps	1.35
Atlanta	.10	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Booth	.08	Big Jim	.72
Daisy	.03	Nevada Hills	.23
Florence	.20	Packard	.09
Fraction	.04	Rochester	.74
Goldfield Con	.51	Round Mountain	.36

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6	6½	Granite	54	60
Dr. Jackpot	6	9	Isabella	13	15
Elkton	7¾	10	McKinney	23	28
El Paso	25	32	Portland	150	152
Fanny R.	6	6½	Vindicator	68	70
Gold Cycle	23½	23⅝	U. Gold M.	19¾	20
Gold Sov.	4	5¼			

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

A spectacular advance of over 33 cents in the Winnipeg market caused a very sharp rally in wheat on Wednesday, and at the close values were 7¾c to 14½c above the low point of the morning, and 4½ to 12c net higher. The May position in Winnipeg appeared to be badly congested, and shorts, there, who have sold against low grade wheat which they could not deliver, were very anxious buyers. At the close Winnipeg May was 21c over the Chicago market, and it was reported that the authorities in Winnipeg will not permit further shipments of contract wheat until the May position has been closed out. In the local cash market No. 1, Nor. Duluth, was quoted at $2.87½, and No. 1, Nor. Manitoba, $2.94½, freight on board New York to arrive.

RYE.—Market firmer. No. 2, Western, $2.08, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	2.72	2.63½	2.67½	2.57½	1.15¼
July	2.22	2.08¼	2.21	2.12¼	1.16¾
September	1.87¼	1.79	1.86¾	1.82¼	1.16¼

CORN.

Prices in the corn market developed renewed strength and closed with net gains of 2¼@4¾c, the advance in wheat was largely responsible for the firmer tone, but the market was also influenced by a show of strength in the cash position. The weather was still cool, but reports on the new crop outlook were favorable and the Government Crop Bulletin said that preparation of corn land is progressing rapidly, except where delayed by rains, and that planting is completed in Southern sections, where the crop is up in parts. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.71, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.50	$1.45	$1.50	$1.45¼	77¼
July	1.43	1.37¾	1.43	1.39	77
September	1.35¼	1.31	1.35¼	1.32½	76½

OATS.

The oats market showed a very firm undertone and prices closed at about the best, with net gains of ⅝c to 1¼c. The advance was due principally to the strength in wheat and corn. Crop advices were highly satisfactory and all reports pointed to a very large acreage. The local cash market was firm. Standard quoted at 77½ to 78c; No. 2 white, 78c; No. 3 white, 77 to 77½c; No. 4 white, 76½ to 77c; fancy clipped white, 78 to 81c; ordinary clipped white, 77 to 79c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year
May	68	66¼	68	68⅛	46¾
July	64⅝	62¾	64¼	63	43½
September	56	54¾	55⅞	55¼	39¾

PROVISIONS.

Another strong upward movement took place in the provision market and carried prices into new high levels. There was good buying by commission houses and packers which, with the grain strength caused most of the upturn in the market. Hogs were firm, although receipts were rather liberal, aggregating 36,000 at Chicago, with 24,000 expected on Thursday. All Western points had 125,000 hogs including 12,000 at Kansas City and 14,000 at Omaha.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	22.50	22.27	22.50	22.15	12.92
July	22.60	22.35	22.60	22.25	12.90
Ribs—					
May	21.00	20.80	21.00	20.77	12.70
July	21.27	21.00	21.25	21.00	12.77
Pork—					
May	39.30	38.90	39.30	38.75	23.70
July	39.70	39.20	39.65	39.10	23.55

COTTONSEED OIL.

Operations in the cottonseed oil market were of record proportions, sales aggregating 72,000 barrels. Prices were very strong and at levels never before experienced. There was a partial reaction from the top, but final quotations were 27 to 50 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	16.30	16.00
May	16.40	16.25	16.35@16.45	16.08
June	....	....	16.40@16.55	16.10
July	16.58	16.20	16.48@16.49	16.13
August	16.55	16.30	16.47@16.48	16.14
September	16.58	16.30	16.47@16.48	16.13
October	16.17	15.98	16.12@16.13	15.83
November	15.73	15.44	15.71@15.74	15.25
December	15.72	15.50	15.65@15.74	15.15

COFFEE.

A slight early advance met increased offerings in the market for coffee futures yesterday, and prices broke rather sharply, July, for instance, sold off from 8.37 to 8.25, and December from 8.74 to 8.58, with the market closing at a net decline of 11 to 13 points. Sales were in the neighborhood of 42,000 bags. The local spot market was dull and practically nominal at 10¼ to 10¾ for Rio 7s, and 10⅝ for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	8.18	8.13	8.03@8.07	8.16
June	....	....	8.13@8.14	8.26
July	8.37	8.23	8.22@8.24	8.35
August	....	....	8.30@8.31	8.42
September	8.56	8.38	8.37@8.38	8.49
October	8.55	8.55	8.44@8.45	8.57
November	....	....	8.50@8.51	8.61
December	8.74	8.58	8.57@8.58	8.68
January	....	....	8.63@8.64	8.74
February	....	....	8.69@8.70	8.80
March	8.88	8.76	8.76@8.78	8.88
April	....	....	8.82@8.84	8.94

SUGAR.

Only a very moderate business was transacted in sugar futures, and after opening at an advance of 2@3 points, prices held within a comparatively narrow range, and more or less irregular, and subject to orders either way. There was a little liquidation in the May position, with the switching of that month to September. The close was net unchanged to a decline of 3 points, with sales amounting to 8,850 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	5.36	5.35	5.33@5.37	5.33
June	5.48	5.48	5.43@5.45	5.44
July	5.54	5.50	5.49@5.50	5.50
August	5.57	5.57	5.53@5.54	5.54
September	5.63	5.58	5.56@5.57	5.58
October	5.53	5.50	5.47@5.49	5.50
November	....	....	5.42@5.44	5.42
December	5.20	5.15	5.15@5.16	5.15
January	....	....	4.90@4.93	4.92
February	....	....	4.80@4.83	4.82
March	....	....	4.70@4.75	....

The market for refined sugar was unchanged at 7.50@8c for fine granulated, at which levels there

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
200	Cities Service	286	284	284	287
122	Republic Ry. & Light	36½	36¼	36¼	36⅝
20	Western Power pf.	55	55	53	56

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	23	25	International Trac. pf.	90	92
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	78	82	Interstate Elec. Corp.	32	42
American Cities	5	15	Interstate Elec. pf.	90	95
American Cities pf.	29	32	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
American Gas	118	120	Miss. River Power	9	10
Am. Gas & Electric	131	133	Miss. River Power pf.	34	38
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	50	51	New England Co.	52	55
Am. Light & Traction	330	334	New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	97	101
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112	113	New England Co. 2d pf	65	69
Am. Power & Light	97	98	New Eng. Power pf.	103	108
Am. Power & Light pf.	91	..	Northern Ohio Electric	35	38
Am. Public Utilities	35	38	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	75	78
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	68	70	Nortn. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	13
Am. W. W. & E.	9	10	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	57	61
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	81	83	Northern States Power.	96	98
Am. W. W. & E. part	29	31	Northern States P. pf.	98	100
Appalachian Power	5	7	Northern Texas Elec.	53	56
Appalachian Power pf.	36	40	Northern Texas El. pf.	80	85
Carolina Power & Light	39	41	Ozark Power & Water	38	42
Carolina P. & Light pf.	97	100	Pacific Gas & Electric	62¾	63
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	..	72½	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	91	92
Central States Electric	13	15	Pine Bluff P. p. c. pf.	90	94
Central States El. 1st pf.	79	81	Public Service Inv. pf.	80	84
Cities Service pf.	88	88½	Puget Sound Traction.	25	30
Colorado Power	30	32	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	67	68
Colorado Power pf.	99	102	Sierra Pacific Elec. pf.	70	75
Commonwealth P. & L.	52	55	Southern Cal. Edison	87	89
Com'Wealth P. & L. pf.	74	77	South. Cal. Edison pf.	106	107
Columbus Electric pf.	80	83	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Connecticut Power pf.	93	96	Stand. Gas & Electric.	12	12½
Consumers' Power pf.	95	99	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	37	38
Dayton Power & Lt. pf.	92	93½	Tampa Electric	124	128
Duluth Edison pf.	80	84	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power.	6½	7¼
Eastern Texas Electric	59	63	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	29	31
Eastern Texas El. pf.	85	90	Texas Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	100
Electric B. & S. pf.	99	101	Toledo Traction	53	55
El Paso Electric	105	..	Tri-City R. L. pf.	93	94½
El Paso Electric pf.	98	..	United Gas & Electric.	5	8
Electric Properties	64	67	Un. Gas & E. 1st pf.	65	73
Empire Dist. El. pf.	90	94	Un. Gas & E. 2d pf.	7	10
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	United Gas Improve.	89	89¼
Federal Light & Trac.	12	18	United Light & Rys.	42	44
Federal Light & T. pf.	50	52	United L. & R. 1st pf.	70½	72
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	25	30	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	15	18
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	75	80	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	70	73
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325	Western Power	15	18
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	100	Western Penn. pf.	105	107
Illinois Traction	46	48	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	102
International Traction.	49	51			

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, 1919.	98½	99½	Man. & S. R. & L. 5s.	99½	100
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	76	78	Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s.	72	74
Appa. Power 5s, 1932.	80	84	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	90	93
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s.	90	96½	Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s.	89½	92
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s.	97	100	Nat. Sec. deb.	43	58
Central Ill. Light 5s.	96½	98	Nat. Sec. income.	10	14
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93	Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46.	97	99
Cin., G. & E. 1st 6s, '51	83	88	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51.	97	100
5s, 1956	100	101½	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	83	88
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27.	90	91	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926.	99	100
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	84	Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	94½	96½
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944.	97	100	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	93
Conn. Power 1st 5s.	95	99	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.	100¼	102
Conn. R. P. 5s, 1937.	97	100	O. & C. B.Ry.1st 5s,'28.	95	98
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942.	96	98½	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s,'31	95	100
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100½	101¼	Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s.	86	90
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99½	100	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	99	101
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94	Puget Sd. Trac. notes.	99	100
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	97	99	Seattle Elec. con. 5s.	92	96
East. Ohio 1st 5s.	100	102	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939.	95	97
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18.	99½	100½	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s.	97	..
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	89	92½	Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	90	92
El Paso Electric 5s.	93	97	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	88	91
Empire Gas & F. 6s.	98½	99½	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97½	99
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s.	87½	90	United Util. rev. 6s. '43	97½	98½
Fed. Light & Trac. 6s.	90	93	U. S. S., R. & M.6s,'26.111	113	
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	88	92	Utah Securities 6s.	93	95
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	83	85	W. W. Light 6s, 1925.	96	98
Gt. West. Pow. 6s.'23.	96	100	Western Power Co. 5s.	97½	99
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	96½	99½	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s,'42	99	102	West. P. Pen. 1st 5s.'46	97	98½
Ken. Traction 5s, '41	93	96	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924.	96	98
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36.	90	95	Yadkin Riv. Pow. 5s.	80	83
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s,'41	92	96			
Mich. Light 5s, 1946.	97½	99			
Middle West U. 6s, '25.	97	99			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Balt. Elec. pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	27	Farm.& M.Bank	45½	45½	45½
31	Con. Power	115½	115	115¼	20	Mt. Ver.Mill pf.	65	65	65
102	Con. Gas	107	107	107	105	State Bk. of	101	..	101
250	Cosden Ref	13	13	13	165	United Ry	29½	29½	29½
275	Cos. Oil & Gas	13	13	13	2	U. S. Fidelity	106	106	106
590	Do pf	5	4⅞	5	80	Wayland Oil	4	4	4
73	Davidson Chem.	38½	37	37½					

Bonds.

$1,500	Balt. City 4s, 1925	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	$7,000	Elk. Corp. 6s.	100¼	100¼	100¾
1,000	Balt.Elec. 5s, stamped	100	100	100	3,000	Ga.-C. N.5s.	101	101	101
10,000	Cosden 6s	101	101	101	2,000	Pen.. W.P.5s	93½	93½	93½
21,000	Cos.Oil & G. notes	103	102¼	102¾	3,000	U. Ry. inc.4s	66	66	66
					1,000	Do 1st 4s..	80¾	80¾	80¾
					2,000	Do fdg. 5s.	84	84	84

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	75	New Arc.	3¾	3¾	3¾
545	Alaska Gold.	7	6¼	6¼	175	North Butte.	21¾	21½	21½
115	Alloues	63	63	63	400	North S. M.	11	11	11
295	Am. Zinc	31½	30¾	31	50	Old Colony	2	2	2
120	Do pf	66	66	66	50	Old Dom'n	59	59	59
800	Bonanza	25c	25c	25c	5	Osceola	84½	84½	84½
90	Cal. & Ariz.	79½	78½	78½	300	Pond Creek	23	23	23
7	C. & Hecla	541	540	541	20	Quincy	85	85	85
335	Cop. Range	61¾	61	61	65	Santa Fe	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
310	Davis-Daly	5	4⅞	4⅞	116	St. M. Land.	79	78	78
45	Greene-C	44	44	44	925	Sup. & Bos.	5¾	4¾	4¾
50	Hancock	14¾	14¾	14¾	50	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	36	U. S. Smelt.	56	55½	55½
100	Keweenaw	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	40	Do pf.	60	60	60
150	Lake	12⅝	12½	12½	110	Utah Apex	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
10	Mason Val.	6¼	6¼	6¼	55	Utah Con.	15½	15	15
150	Mass. Con.	12¾	12¾	12¾	310	Utah, Metal.	5¼	5	5⅛
115	Mohawk	86½	84½	85	30	Wolverine	42	42	42

Railroads.

17	Boston & A.	169	170	170	4	Fitchburg pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾
11	*Boston El'd.	70¼	70½	70½	280	Mass. Elec.	3½	3½	3½
165	Boston & M.	37⅝	37	37	135	New Haven	39½	38¾	38¾
10	Chi. J. & S. Y. pf.	..	..	106	6	Old Colony	120	120	120
10	Conn. Pass.	90	90	90	150	West End	52	52	52

Miscellaneous.

5	Am. Agr. C.	94¾	94¾	94¾	10	Int. Port. C.	29	29	29
673	Do pf.	101	100½	100¾	1	Mass. E. pf.	100	100	100
125	Am. P. S. pf	11	11	11	455	Mass. Gas.	96⅞	94	94
25	Am. Sugar	112	112	112	25	N. E. Cot. Y.	89¾	89¼	89¾
2	Do pf.	119	119	119	225	N. E. Tel.	119	119	119
60	Am. Wool. pf	98¼	98	98¼	50	Pullman	156	156	156
63	Amoskeag	69	69	69	1,702	Swift	160	158¼	158½
4	Do pf.	95½	95½	95½	3	T. Plant.	102¼	102¼	102½
200	Art Metal	9¾	9¾	9¾	98	United Fruit.	136	133	135
1,020	Atl. Gulf	104¾	103¾	104¾	1,154	U. Shoe M.	56	55½	55½
20	Cuban Cem't.	13½	15	15	4	Do pf.	29	28½	28¾
4	Edison	194	194	194	245	Ventura Oil.	6¾	6¾	6¾
116	Gen. Elec.	164	164	164	10	West. Union.	95¾	95¾	95¾

Bonds.

$2,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s.	80¾	80¾	80¾	$2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	98½	98½	98½
5,000	A. T. & T. 4s	89¾	89¼	89¼	4,000	P. A. S. 6s.	86½	86½	86½
8,000	Do 5s.	99¾	99½	99¾	1,000	West. T. 5s.	98½	98½	98½
1,000	Miss. P. 5s.	73	73	73	*Ex dividend.				

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Ship.	76	75	75	17	Mont. Wd. pf.	115¼	115½	115¼
220	Booth Fish.	112	109¾	112	67	Prest-O-Lite.	133	133	133
5	Do pf.	91	91	91	20	Public Serv.	103	103	103
170	Cana. & Dk.	53	53	53	10	Quaker Oats.	111¼	111½	111½
5	Ch. El. Rys. pf.	22	22	22	308	Sears-Roeb.	175½	174½	174¾
10	Ch. Pn. Tool	70	69¾	70	10	Do pf.	126	126	126
5	Ch. Tl. & Tr.	205	205	205	589	Stew. Warn.	74¼	74	74
215	Cudahy	126	125	125½	653	Swift.	159¼	158	158
33	Com. Edison	131	131	131	836	Un. Carbide.	208½	206½	206½
50	Deere pf.	100	100	100	940	Un. Paperbd.	32	31½	31½
25	Dia. Match.	121	120½	120½	155	Do pf.	81	79½	81
500	Hartman	71¼	69¼	69¼	153	Wilson	75	75	75
80	Lindsay Lt.	21¼	21	21	44	Do pf.	103	104	104¾

Bonds.

$2,000	Ch. Rys. 1st	5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	$6,000	Swift 1st 5s.	100¼	100¼	100½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Rys. pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼	110	Phila. Co	34	33¾	34
534	Elec. Storage	61	60	60	30	Ph. Co.new pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾
265	Keystone Tel.	12¼	12¼	12¼	403	Phila. R. T.	30	29¾	30
1,177	Ins. of N. A.	26	26	26	54	Phila. Trac.	79	79	79
300	L. Sup. Corp.	19¼	19¼	19¼	30	Union Trac.	43	43	43
20	Lehigh Nav.	77½	77½	77½	32	York Rys. pf.	37	37	37
53	Lehigh Val.	63½	62½	62½	5	Wm. Cramp	89	89	89
757	Penn. R. R.	52¾	52¾	52¾	100	Warwick'l. & S.	9	9	9
195	Phila. Elec.	32	31¾	32					

Bonds.

$1,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	$4,000	P. & R. Ext. imp. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	Keystone Tel. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	5,000	Read'g gen. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,000	N. Prop. 4-6s	62	62	62	6,000	Unit. Rys. inv. col. tr. 5s..	69¼	69¼	69¼
8,000	Penn. C. 4½s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	5,000	U. Rys. gold 4s	71¼	71¼	71½

MUNITIONS STOCKS

Sales.		Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
	Aetna pf.	10	15	10
	American Brass	313	317	311
	Atlas Powder	161	155	151
	Do pf.	109	101	98
	Babcock & Wilcox	120	124	120
	Bliss	450	500	450
	Do pf	73	78	73
	Can. Explosives	350	450	350
	Do pf.	104	110	104
	Can. F. & F.	155	160	155
	Colt's Arms	104	108	104
	Du Pont	242	247	242
	Do old com	108	113	108
	Do deb. pf.	101	104	100½
	Hercules Powder	237	243	230
	Do pf.	118	122	118
	Niles-Bem't-Pond	168	173	168
	Scovill Mfg.	610	620	605
	Winchester Arms	780	850	750

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, registered, 1930.	98	99	4s, registered, 1925.	105¾	107
2s, coupon, 1930.	98	99	4s, coupon, 1925.	105¾	108
3s, registered, 1918.	99	101	2s, Panama, 1938, reg.	97¼	98½
3s, coupon, 1918.	99	101	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97½	98½
3s, registered, 1946.	99	99	2s, Panama, 1961, reg.	95	98
3s, coupon, 1946.	99	99	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	95	98½
3s, conversion, 1947.	99	99			

INVALUABLE TO INVESTORS

The open security market in The Annalist, published every Monday, provides opportunity for the purchase of meritorious, inactive, unlisted securities. Articles on the world's business, the stock exchanges, banking and full lists of quotations for reference at all times. 10 cents on all news stands—$4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Practically the whole market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange turned weak in the closing trading. During the greater part of the day the attitude had been one of waiting, which was varied by a number of specialty movements. There was a sharp further advance in United States Industrial Alcohol, with part of the gain retained at the end of the day. The International Mercantile Marine shares early touched new high prices for their movement, but they were among the weakest issues in the final trading.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	6½	6½	6½	1,390	Mex. Petrol.	92⅝	89½	89½
10	Am. B. Sug.	94½	94½	94½	50	Miami Cop.	40¾	40¾	40¾
20	Am. Can.	45⅜	45¾	45⅝	50	Midvale Steel	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
10	Am. C. & F.	66⅞	66⅝	66⅝	50	Nev. Cons.	24	24	24
20	Am. Loco.	68	67⅞	67⅞	60	N. Y. Cent.	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜
180	Am. S. & R.	100⅞	99⅝	99⅝	1,450	N. Y., N. H. & H.	39¾	38½	39
4,950	Anac. Cop.	81	79⅝	80	10	Ohio C. Gas.	132¾	132⅝	132⅝
90	A., T. & S. F.	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	130	Pac. Mail.	23¼	23¼	23½
140	A. G. & W. I.	102½	100¾	100¾	10	Pit. Coal tr. r.	45½	45½	45½
160	Bald. Loco.	57	55	55	90	Ray Copper	20⅞	20½	20⅝
10	Balt. & Ohio	75¾	73⅝	75¾	2,590	Reading	95	93⅝	93⅝
40	Beth. Steel B.	123½	122⅝	122⅝	230	Rep. I. & S.	81	78½	79½
50	Cal. Petrol.	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	20	Sinclair Oil.	54¼	54¼	54¼
390	Cent. Leather	87	86	86	50	So. Railway.	28	27¾	27¾
30	Ches. & Ohio	59	59	59	300	Studebaker.	89	87	87
250	C., M. & St. P.	79½	78¾	78¾	250	Third Av.	24¾	23½	24¾
30	Colum. Gas.	41¾	41¾	41¾	390	Union Pac.	137	135¾	136¾
180	Corn Prod.	25	24½	24½	3,340	U. S. Ind. A.	117¾	114	116
980	Crucible St'l.	63½	62	62	25,930	U. S. Steel.	119⅜	115⅝	115½
1,350	Cuba Cane Su.	47	45¾	45⅝	560	Utah Copper.	115⅝	114¼	114⅝
180	Del. & Hud.	116¾	116½	116½	610	Va.-Car. Ch.	45⅝	43½	43½
350	Erie	27	26⅞	26⅞	20	Wab. pf. A.	48½	48½	48½
60	Do 1st pf.	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	10	Westing. El.	48½	48½	48½
40	Gen. Motors.	107	107	107	30	Wilson & Co.	75	74⅝	75
40	Gt. Nor. Ore.	33	33	33		MINING STOCKS.			
110	Inspir. Cop.	57½	56⅝	57½	800	Atlanta	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
750	Int. Mer. M.	29⅝	27⅞	27⅞	500	Elkton	.06	.08	.08
6,250	Do pf.	83¾	79⅞	80¼	1,000	Gold Coin	.52	.52	.52
20	Int. Paper.	37½	37¼	37¼	500	Hale & N.	.09	.09	.09
100	Interb. Con.	10	9⅞	9⅞	700	Jumbo Ex.	.41	.40	.41
50	Do pf.	55	54¼	54¼	10	Ton. Belm.	4.20	4.20	4.20
350	Kenne. Cop.	47	45½	45⅝	400	Union	.41	.41	.41
130	Lehigh Val.	62¼	62¼	62¼	300	West End.	.72	.72	.72
10	Max. Motor.	48½	48½	48½					

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Expl.	3	2⅝	2⅞	700	‡Max. Mun.	2⅝	2¼	2¼
4,000	‡ Do cfs. of d.	2¾	2⅝	2¾	300	‡Nat. Acme.	33⅜	33½	33⅜
200	‡Air Reduct.	75	75	75	2,000	‡Nat. Conduit	33⅜	32½	32½
100	Am. Stores.	38	38	38	800	N. Y. & L. E.	3⅛	4⅞	4⅞
200	Am. Su. Tob.	23	22½	23	4	A. O. Smith	35	35	35
200	‡Am. Writ. P.	3½	3½	3½	200	Smith & T. Trans. pf.	97½	97½	97½
500	Br.-Am. Tob. Ord.	19	18¾	18½	500	‡Steel Alloys	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
800	Do Ord. B.	19	18⅞	18⅝	1,500	Submar. Bt. v. t. cfs.	24¼	23¼	23¼
1,200	Carwen Steel	11¾	11⅝	11¾	240	Sup. Steel	34½	*34	*34
780	Chev. Mot.	*105	103	104	500	Triangle Film			
280	East. Steel.	11¼	11¾	11½		v. t. cfs.	1½	1⅜	1½
700	‡Elite Pl. St.	⅞	⅞	⅞	2	‡Todd Ship.	83	83	83
300	Emer. Phon.	8¾	8½	8½	500	‡U. S. L. & H.	1½	1½	1½
600	Ev. Hean. Inc.	22¼	22	22	500	U. S. St'ship.	5¼	5¼	5¼
60	Holly Sugar.	46	45	45	3,000	Un. Motors	32¾	32¼	32¼
200	Interc. Rub.	11¼	11¼	11¼	400	‡Un. Paperbd	32	31	32
900	‡Int. Trading Cor. w. i.	½	½	½	1,000	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft	6¼	6	6
1,200	‡ Do pf. w. i.	1	1	1	1,200	‡Zinc Conc.	2¾	2½	2¾
600	‡Lake Tor. R.	8	*7½	7¾					
200	Marlin Arms v. t. cfs.	79	78	78					

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

4 Ohio Oil	367	367	367
20 Std. Oil, N.J.	653	652	652
275 Std. Oil, N.Y.	803	801	802

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Alcoken Oil, (a pros.)	2¼	2	2¼	6,000	Met. Petrol.	1¼	1	1⅛
5,200	††Am. Ventile	25	22	25	1,300	††MidwestOil	78	77	78
100	‡AtlanticPet.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	100	††Do pf.	103	103	103
4,500	‡Barn'tO. & G.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	113	‡Midw. Ref.	137	136	137
500	††Con. Mex. Oil, (a pros.)	67	67	67	500	‡N. Y. & Tex.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	‡Cont. Ref. pf.	10	10	10	11,000	††Okla. Oil	9	8½	9
300	‡Cosden & Co., (oil ref.)	13½

GERMAN PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

Her Leaders Talk of Applying Lessons Learned in War to Peace Times.

STRICT ECONOMIC CONTROL

Buying and Selling to be Regulated Through Central Government Agencies.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

THIRTY-THIRD ARTICLE.

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I have written a good many letters about different phases of Germany's economic situation as they came under my personal observation during the time that I was in the German Empire at the close of last year and the early part of this year. Most of them were about food conditions, and that is perfectly natural, for food is the subject of the most attention in Germany, and there is the least opportunity or incentive to get away from it.

Opinions may and do differ very widely as to the exact degree of hardship which Germany has had to endure, and as to the relative length of time which she may be able to stick it out. It is of course out of the question for any man to make a thorough investigation of general economic conditions in Germany within the period in which I was more or less at liberty to pursue my inquiries there. It is to be remembered, also, that these inquiries were made in war time, at a period of great stress for the Germans, and that very many of the questions I was bound to ask had an almost direct bearing upon the most vital military affairs of the empire.

It is not surprising, therefore, that so many times my inquiries were dodged or that replies to my questions were not forthcoming. It is not surprising that it was not easy for me to secure appointments promptly with men who were in official station and qualified to speak of the matters concerning which I desired to obtain information. It was, in fact, more surprising to me that I was able to secure as much information as I did, and with as much ground for credence.

Looking to the Future.

It is not merely present conditions in Germany that are of importance and interest to this country and the rest of the world, but what Germany is thinking and planning for herself and her people after the war, when she begins the tremendous effort to restore herself to something like the position of world importance in international commerce that she occupied before she precipitated this cataclysm. Germany today is giving the world an exhibition of the real working of state socialism, and the verdict is bound to be that under the most distressing circumstances, and in the face of difficulties of unheard of number and degree, state socialism under German administration is giving a mighty good account of itself. The German Government today is putting into the mouths of the German Socialists an argument which it is going to be extremely difficult for the Government opponents of it to meet after the war. The advocates of socialism are going to be able then to say,

"You have proved by the hardest experience that we are not destroyers but upbuilders, and that our principles when put to the test, with the life of the nation at stake, proved its salvation instead of its destruction."

Governmental officials of the old conservative class know that very well, and are scheming already to meet it. That was why, when I was in Berlin, I used to hear them talk so much about the liberalization of the German system. They meant, of course, and usually were careful to say, the liberalization of the Prussian system. They meant the abolition of the iniquitous three class system of voting, by which one man's vote in the top class in Berlin is the equivalent to the votes of thirty thousand or more of the lowest class. But they meant also to have that liberalization put into effect in such a way as to keep the power still in the hands of the class which holds it now. And in the determination to have it work out that way they are going ahead with their schemes for the general conduct of things after the war.

Stricter Government Control.

They have provided already for an economic commission which is to control affairs during the transitionary period and until Germany can get back to something like her old status, if that ever is possible. They talk of putting into effect the principle of collective bargaining on a national scale. They mean that individual initiative and effort shall be subjected to governmental control, and that an organization in the center shall determine just exactly what shall be bought and imported into Germany and just who shall do the buying and importing.

It is the proposition that if one firm needs a thousand tons of copper, for instance, and another two thousand tons, and a third three thousand tons, and so on, that none of them shall go into the world markets by itself and make such terms for purchase and delivery as it can, but that all shall submit their need to the Government and it will work through its own agencies to purchase for all together, and then it will see to it through other agencies that the shipments are made and deliveries taken, at the will and pleasure of the Government agency instead of according to the needs and opportunity of the individual concerns.

"We do not propose to have indiscriminate importing going on after the war," said one of the most influential of these economists to me not long before I left Berlin. "We do not propose to have the space on steamships taken up by a lot of trifles and luxuries which are not needed in Germany. When the war is over Germany must get to work at once to restore herself. There is a tremendous work to do. We must have raw materials in great quantities. Their purchase must be financed. We must be able to manufacture articles for sale to all the rest of the world, so that we can buy these raw materials and begin to pay some of the tremendous bills incurred by this war.

"To do that we must see to it that the prevention of waste which has been developed during the war is continued, and even extended. It must be applied also to labor, and to freight space on ships, and to numbers of other things. For instance, there is altogether too much potential labor now wasted in unnecessary occupations in our cities. We do not need a drug store or a cigar shop and a bakery and that sort of thing in every block as we have now. That must be stopped, and we must have those men and women working at lines of industry which will produce something not only for their profit but also for the benefit of Germany as a whole.

"And so we must see to what is bought for German use and what is made by Germans for sale to other peoples. And we can do it. Germany will surprise the world very greatly after the war. We have profited enormously by the stress under which we have labored. The British blockade has been of untold advantage to us, because it has forced us to concentrate the energy and the efforts of our scientific training upon a great range of subjects. It has forced us to develop new ideas and to invent new things of service to us and to all mankind which we should not have invented if we had not been compelled by the hardest necessity to do so.

"You will see how this will work. Take the single matter of copper, for instance. Your people in America will be greatly surprised when they find us back in the market again, producing as much as ever, but using less than half the quantity of copper which we used to buy in your markets. Why? Because we have learned now how to get along without copper. We have found out how to make other alloys useful with zinc. We know how to use the aluminium that is everywhere, and we know how to produce it for so little that it will be made available where it used to be too expensive.

"These are only some of the things we have learned, and I cite them merely by way of illustration. We have learned the value of our own scientific training, and we know now better than ever how to apply it to our own needs. We have learned the value of prevention of waste as never before, and we know the benefits of organization. We have learned a new discipline out of this war, and we shall be prepared as never before to enter the peaceful contest for the restoration of our world trade. I tell you the world will be surprised at the new Germany which emerges from the mists behind the blockade after the war."

Have Recent Events Changed Them?

Such are some of the German dreams. They are based partly upon the belief still general among the Germans—or at least it was when I quit Berlin—that Germany would emerge from the war in at least as good condition as she entered it, counting the wastage of warfare, of course. But these German dreamers who talked that way to me were not taking into consideration the deadly determination of their British enemies to bring Germany down to dreadful disaster before they will consider the making of peace. The possibility of a war to end the regime of Hohenzollernism and Prussianism did not seem then to be a reality to these men, but only the idle vaporings of the English. It seemed to them a much greater reality that the U-boat warfare would bring England down and enable Germany to force peace with a huge indemnity to start her again on the paths of peaceful conquest about which they dreamed.

Talking with these men in the quiet luxury of their Berlin offices, their dreams did not seem so wildly impossible. But there is a different angle on them now. The United States has added its colossal resources to the huge coalition against Germany. And now in Berlin there must be breaking through the dreams of these confident Prussians with whom I have talked over these things an occasional ghastly sinking about the heart as they contemplate the new possibilities. The signs of unrest increase almost day by day. The sudden, swift, and to them utterly unexpected upheaval in Russia, is a warning that even the most reactionary and conservative of them must heed. Surely the system which they represent and in which they believe and hope faces disaster. It would be interesting to know their real thoughts about it now.

HONORS HUMBLE HEROES.

Public Thanks to Four Who Risked Death to Save Subway Worker.

When the cave-in occurred during the subway work at Hanson Place and St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, on April 17, John Nornifia, a workman, was buried beneath timbers and earth. He called for help and four of his fellow workmen, at great risk to themselves, went to his assistance. They had to work at the base of two houses that had partly slipped from their foundations and appeared to be on the verge of falling into the subway.

Yesterday Chairman Oscar Straus of the Public Service Commission wrote a letter to the rescuers warmly thanking them for their heroic action. The names and addresses of the four are:

Norman E. Jett, 349 Ninety-third Street, Brooklyn; Michael Higgins, 4,740 Third Avenue, Bronx; Joseph Basile, 143 Madison Street, Manhattan, and Arthur Robinson, 102 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn.

A report of the heroism of the men was made to the commission by Frederick L. Cranford, the contractor.

CAMP FOR WOMAN FARMERS.

Special Aid Society Has Places for Twenty Who Want to Till Soil.

An opportunity for twenty to twenty-five women to do practical farming with all the delights of a pleasant Summer vacation was announced yesterday by Mrs. Martha H. Miller, Director of the Agricultural Department of the National Special Aid Society of 259 Fifth Avenue. A Summer camp of two acres with four acres of farm land at Nyack, overlooking the Hudson River, has been given to the society by K. M. Turner. The camp is equipped with several tents and a large frame building with a bathroom and other conveniences. The camp has been occupied heretofore by Mr. Turner and his friends during the Summers, but he decided to give it this season for the use of the women who are preparing to add to the food supply of the country.

Police Recruits Graduated.

Commissioner Woods officiated at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon when sixty-four members of the School of Recruits were graduated. The men will begin regular police duty at once, but will not become full members of the force until after six months' probation. Several United States Army officers congratulated the Commissioner on the military drill given by the recruits under Lieutenant Charles E. Schofield. The program included calisthenics, gymnastics, boxing, wrestling, and jiu jitsu.

To Aid California's Hospital Unit.

Forty-two young men from the University of California, on their way to serve in France with the American Ambulance Field Service, will be guests on May 11, at an entertainment at the Ritz-Carlton. Proceeds of the entertainment will be used to provide more ambulances for the University of California unit. The program of the entertainment will be announced later. The patrons and patronesses have been chosen from among the Californians in New York.

A Great Hotel and Mineral Springs

Must Be Sold

The sole owner of this great Hotel and Mineral Springs must lay aside his work owing to the state of his health, just at the time when he has built up this institution to a notable place among the great rest spots of the United States. The property, absolutely unincumbered, in full operation and doing a successful business, must be sold by June 1st at an absolutely sacrifice price.

This Hotel and Mineral Springs has been of direct benefit in health to thousands of people and has an established clientele of many years' standing. The Hotel has been well-advertised over a period of years. On the grounds are located the most famous Mineral Springs in the West for uric acid, stomach and rheumatic troubles. A magnificent mansion crowns one of the most beautiful hills of the West. From the verandas, which encircle the entire building, the eye sweeps over a panorama of beautiful rolling hills and valleys for 20 miles around. One of the great authors of the day has described this Hotel as the most unique institution of its kind.

This Hotel is one night's ride from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis. In fact, this is the only institution of its kind within a territory whose population is 10,000,000. Splendid railroad connections, best through transportation.

The Hotel and Mineral Springs cover an area of 160 acres, 140 of which are parked and improved and 20 are given over to a truck farm and a chicken and duck yard. Nine hole golf course.

Hotel main building steel and concrete fireproof, completely and elegantly furnished, steam-heated, electric lighted, hot and cold running water and telephone in every room. Power and light plant, 2 125-H. P., 1 65-Ball Engines, 2 75-K.W. 140-K.W. Gen. and Electric Generators, Otis Electric Elevator, 10-ton Ice Refrigerating Plant, Troy Steam Laundry, garage, electric street railway from Hotel to City Depots. Water supply with 50,000 gallon water tower 120 feet high. Fully equipped steam vapor and electric bathrooms.

For further particulars, views of the property and detailed description of equipment and grounds, Address Z 334 Times Annex.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—David Groberg of Brooklyn, N. Y., was admitted to practice.

183—St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co., appellant, v. W. F. McKnight et al., Railroad Commissioners of the State of Arkansas.—Death of H. H. Gallup, one of the appellees, suggested, and appearance of Mrs. J. Gallup, executrix, &c., filed and entered for appellees.

263—M. D. Beer, plaintiff, v. American Express Co.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

265—D. Apurado et al., plaintiffs and appellants, v. E. Broce et al.—Dismissed, with costs.

268—F. C. Welch et al., trustees, &c., plaintiffs, v. City of Boston.—Dismissed, with costs.

232—J. S. Rowland et al., Railroad Comrs., State of Arkansas, appellants, v. S. E. Boyle, admr., &c., et al.—Reargument continued for appellees and concluded for appellants.

183—St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co., appellant, v. W. F. McKnight et al., Railroad Comrs., State of Arkansas.—Argued.

229—S. Meisukas, plaintiff, v. Greenough Red Ash Coal Co.—Argued.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for May 3: Nos. 253, 254, 264, 266, 267, 270, 210, 271, 273, and 276.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

L V Transp Co< / Schr Geo. F. Klinck, Moore & Co<Ferryb't, Pittsburgh. / L V Transp Co<SS Santa Clara. / Tracy<Tug F S Ross, Ross<Phila & Rdg RR, Cullen<CNY. / Grade<SS Cristobal. / Mulligan<Dailey & Irvins. / Gilbert & Morse< Yacht Crusader. / Reed<C Gen Trans. / Rosen-Reichart<SS La Drome. / Stern<C Gen Trans.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 837, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Case on—Lowe Motor Supplies Co<Weed Chain Tire Grip Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 223, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Chalk<O'Brien, (2) / Stieler<Kull. / Garcia<Rockefeller Institute, (2.) / Louisiana State Rice Milling<Moses. / Glasel<Ferdinand Goetz Sons. / Scully<Gen Cotton S Co. / Blackmore<Eastern Kodak Co. / Blackmore<Photo and Art Supplies<Eastman Kodak Co, / Schaeffer<same. / Platt<Int Mer Marine. / S<Sixty Cases Tomato Paste.

Re Joseph Kilebert. / Tillotson & Walcott< / Morse. / Graham<Int Merc Mar / Ahearn<Erie RR. / Pedersen<Dick Chiarello & Brothers. / Hammerschlag Mfg< / Imp & Trad Nat Bk / R. L. Smith<Grand T RR. / Polasky<Furest Brothers & Co. / Oetjen<Finnegan-Brown Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 9:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Naturalization at 12 noon.

U S<Pakas.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR.

Town of Smithtown< / Cruikshank. / Schmidt<L. Michel Brewing Co. / Ryerot<G B Post, jr., et al. / Getty<Williams Silver Hood<NY Central. / Barcalo Mfg Co<Maldonado & Co. / Bowman<Stewart et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Davis, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Anderson<Steinway & Sons. / Whitridge<Farmers Loan & Trust. / Schulder<E R Ladew. / Hamilton<Rouse. / Landen<Landen. / Male<A, T & S Fe Ry / Hirsh & Schofield< / Gusmer. / People<Wilkes. / Coleman<Harris. / Carvill<Mirroor Film. / Stoker<R & L Co. / Muldoon<Seaver. / Dubois Mfg<Athens Hotel Co. / Tiffany Studios<Seibert. / Spencer<Williams.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Dillon<Armour & Co. / Noble<Noble, H & E. / McCabe Co<Devine Co / Re Beaver. / Zittel & Sons<Brown Bros, Inc. / Klein<Knickerbocker. / Same<The Knickerbocker Ice Co. / Micanowicz<Susq Coal / Blenckstone<Syme. / Snyder<Lusitania. / Hotel Co. / Schneider<Austen. / Oberly<Am Sales Co. / Fuchs<Low. / Dowling<Dowling. / Weiser<Feldman. / Flun<Laidlaw Co. / Re CNY, (Macomb's Road.) / Ruff<Stackpole C Co / Jenick<Gross. / Conlon<Club Car Co. / Re CNY, (Haviland Av.) / Sergeant<Sweet. / Re Gass. / Re Burkley. / Barrett Mfg<Sergeant. / Interstate Chem<Duke / Brenner<Carmana Rty / Nicholl<Waldinger. / Re CNY, (Newton Av) / Re Henoch. / Hurry<Smith. / Re Costello, (Frindel) / Hofmann<Hofmann. / Emigrant Ind Sav Bk / Larkin, (3.) / Re Vaulry Tire Co. / J H Hutaff, Inc<Club de Vingt, Inc. / Wolff<Lenternier. / Silverstein<Stand Accident Ins Co. / Goldsmith<Haskell. / Palmer<Schirmer, Inc / Carter & Co<Baltimore Roofing, &c. / Trabaud<A. Buchsbaum Co. / O'Brien<NY, NH & H RR. / Davis<Davis Sul Ore. / Rosenbaum<Banks. / David-Cohen Silk Co< / Horowitz. / Chappotin<Corcoran Realty Co. / Booth<Hudson M & L / Cohen<1,520 B'way. / Walter<Kuethe. / Lanzetti<Lanzetti. / Brock<Peer. / Doble<Penn Coal Co. / Brock<Poor. / Livermore<Gutstein. / McKenzie<Lane, (2.) / Same<Am Steel Co. / Spielvogel<Stand Oil. / Leser<Leser. / Berger's Met Cell, &c / Ferm L. & Tr. (2.) / McKelvey<Dujardin. / Marsman<same. / Saltzsieder<Saltzsieder. / Am Un Rty<Eberhardt Re Hopper. / Fitzgerald<Fitzgerald. / Van Dyk<Nat Sur Co / Haltzer<Hanste Con. / Creighton<N Dom Min / Glass<Sasnorsky. / Guild<Guild. / Lambert<Zimmerman. / Antonin<Stathes. / Murray<Del Drago (2) / Uttmark<Uttmark. / Bigliano<Bway Taxi. / Gellman<Gellman. / Fritz Schulz, Jr< / Raimes & Co. / Clark<Warner. / Staffer<NY & Q Co RR / A F T Co<Randolph Film Co. / Purinova<Bain, (2.) / Sperizanza<Un Cigar S. / Reseska<Hudson. / Greenberg<Burns Bros / Illions<Meeks. / Rosenthal<Auto Wear Mfg Co. / Hickson, Inc<H Milgrim & Bros, Inc. / Meyer<Mayo. / Tucker<City Hold Co. / Rohrer<Quinn, Thompson<Fairbanks. / Feinberg<Bangor Ty. / Austin<Burns Bros. / Savedil Co<Squires. / Lucas<Triangle Film. / Humphrey<Humphrey. / Farrell<Tennie. / Re Flangler (Johnson) / Pennell<Nevin. / Bd of Educ<Ajus. / Schneider<Austin. / Prescott<O'Donohue.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Recess.

PART IV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Recess.

PARTS V., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estates of: / Marie E Spencer, / Minna J L Grosvenor, / Myles S Vickery, / Abraham C Finkel. / Wills for probate: / Samuel Hirschfeld, / Rosa Blumenfeld. / Morris Fischer, / Clarence Porter, / Max Rice, / Marie D Leurier, / Albert Liebholz, / Bertha Kohn, / Charles A Sherman.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 508, at 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Jessie Gillender.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Talbot & Co<Pyro Ignition Co. / B Altman & Co< Remington. / Miller<Verschleiser, 158 W 58th St Co< Gray. / Burns Bros<Popkin. / Thomas Wood F Co< De Rosa. / Fies, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co<Peterson. / Brennan<Ceder. / Manion<Roth. / Greenberg<Shapiro. / Korber<Rachmann. / Meyers<Rosenfield. / Erickson<Suter. / Jas McCreery & Co< Conly. / Chmielitzky<Bway-85th St Rty Co. / Knight<Business Men's Rty Co. / Schmuck<Herben Rty Corp. / Weil<Boulevard Lace, &c, Co. / Martin<Slocum. / Avram & Slocum. / Douglas<Leon. / Caldin<Rasmussen. / Levitt<D, L & W, Inc. / Fritz Schuls, Jr, Co< Raines Co. / Remington<Merris. / Stam<Harrisetta Holding Co.

PART II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Borman<C I S Candy, / Lowenthal<Union Ry. / Witkowsky<Reliable Bleh & Dyeing Wks / Eliza<Kane. / Shunterwitz<Werner. / De Peatro<Smith Auto Del Co. / Reach<Bergoffin. / Forman<Gilman. / Adler<Stern. / Polansky<N Y Rys. / Weiner<I R T Co. / Cooper<Sternau. / Stern<Belt Line Rys. / Templeton<Wm Ottman & Co. / Goldman<Fertel. / Rimmer<Schimmel. / Schwartz<Germansky. / Eckstein<Grinech. / Libertini<Haas (2.) / Burke<Riker & Hegeman. / Revela<Stern. / Hoghman<Patten. / Marshall<Burgin. / Glansman<Propos. / Hyman<Cohn. / Manneck<Menstell. / Goldberg<Goldstein, (2.) / State Bank<Berkowitz. / Roszkowski<Hay Fdy, &c, Works. / Schmal<Schram. / Hall<J. Anderson & Co. / Avedon<Estate of J. Gridley, Inc. / Loeffler<Mark Aron, Inc. / Goldberg<Raskin. / Freedman<same. / Maurer<Moscowitz. / Spigel<Utility Rty Co / Sicherman<N Y Rys. / Niles<Schoenne. / Lipshitz<Hechtman. / Ghant<Jacobs. / Lebole<Gordon. / Schneider<N Y C Int Ry. / Parker<Foote. / Case on.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. No day calendar.

PART II.—Piscitta, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Allen, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M. / Herman<Finkelberg, / Lipschitz<Hartford Accident, &c, Co. / Silver<Levison. / Modern Silk Co< Weinstein. / Policastro<Riley. / C H Levitt & Co<D, L & W, Inc. / Rutchik<Brinn. / McGrath, P & H Co< Gramont H Co. / Tamis<Stenograph F F Co. / Parber<Mayfair Waist Fried<Perman. / Case on.

PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—N Y Trust Co<De Forest—William Blau. / Geissenharmer<Epstein—Henry A Friedman. / Davin Cisman—Matthew A Henkel.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Wm H Morgan<Morris Gordon—Harry Bijur.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.

Blizen<Rensorg Hldg. / Seymour<Roee. / Bayliss<Podgur Rty Co, (2.) / Colgne<Rockwood, (2.)

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—No day calendar.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Adjourned for the term.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Liebowitz<Wolf, (2.) / Zurher<North Am Wall Paper Co. / Bauer<Roff.

TRIAL TERM—Baker, J. McHugh<Mayer.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—College Point Savings Bank<Beirhoff et al., (5)—James F. Donnelly.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Christoph Helfrich<Alexander Rogers et al.—John H. Behrmann. David Levine<Universal Holding and Leasing Co., Inc., et al.—Bernard S. Deutsch.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Zegadryn<Stache, (2.) / De Nobili<Minderman. / Ledwidge<Sahn. / Salkind<Osher. / Quick<Martinique. / Amolitzky<Goldman Furniture Co. / Grill<Glore. / Re Roosevelt Av, (Herman.) / Milkman<Casesa. / Engelman<Gronroos. / Rubin Bros<Teitler. / Berger<Spector. / Riley<Perlinghuysen. / Rosenblatt<B H RR. / Kilkis<same. / Ferzer<Cicogna. / Reynolds<Nat'l Casket Co. / Fuzo<Moore, (2.) / Fox<Dreyfuss. / Schwarm<Schworm. / Re Navy St. (Flnn.) / Bklyn Factory & Pow Co<Kay Mfg Co. / Boedigheimer<Boedigheimer, (2.) / O'Donnell<O'Donnell. / Wright<Wright. / Jacobs<Jacobs. / Seelenfreund<Seelenfreund. / Reed<Rosenkrantz. / McKinney<B H RR. / Hirshfield<Prendergast. / Finnochio<Leibowitz. / Breuninger<Breuninger. / Judenmeyer<Chevonny. / Hirsn<Conine. / O'Conor<Abley Rlty. / Mann<Mann. / Kent<Fleischauer. / Zoberg<Zoberg. / Johnston<Vance. / Same<Bennett. / Reynolds<Stillwell. / Kienzle<Oakes Mfg. / Dauphin<same. / Martinico<Mutual Society, &c. / Benes<Oakes Mfg Co. / Muller<Lauer. / Kinsella<Talbot, (2.) / Roberts<Roberts. / Sherman<Sherman. / Socy for Ethical Cult<Rosenthal. / Hannis Distilling Co< Cooney. / Rosenberg<Becker.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Callaghan, J.; Part VI., Kelby, J.; Part VII., Jaycox, J.

Zimmerman<B H RR. / Bonoff<Nassau R R. / Kaufman<Trommer Am Veneered Column Co<CNY. / Brandes<Norwegian Home & Hospital. / Brooke<B H RR. / Dinnerstein<5th Av Coach Co. / Brown<Int R T. / Brand<B, Q Co & Sub / O'Donnell<C I & B RR et al. / Hooper<Upton Rlty Co / Burpee<U S Motor Co. / Moss<B H RR. / Hall<same. / Herbold<NY Cons RR. / Levine<Nassau RR. / Saltman<NY Rys. / Sherman<NY Cons RR / Olsen<same. / Shea<B H RR. / Carroll<NY Cons RR. / Hilgren<Nat Casket Co. / Bell<N J Mach Exch. / Kimmel<B H RR. / Muskewitz<Brown. / Mosebach<Osterout. / Baron<B H RR et al. / Schuartz<Darwin Realty Co.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until May 4.

Highest number reached on regular call 9557.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: / Bella J Purdy, / Mary Kienfilder, / Rosie Scherring, / Frank Devlin, / Emilie Hutchings. / Accounting of: / Franklin W Hooper, / Daniel Maujor, / James Bailey, / Charles Smith, / Joseph Eppig, / John Cunnion, / Mirian L Franklin, / Henry Bainbridge. / Mary Wyhtal, / Wilhelmina Willy, / George Williamson, / Jocob Solkow, / Josi Aronson, / William Kenny, / Herman Lins, / Bridget Mulligan, / Catherine Reilly. / Estates of: / Leiser Rabinowitz, / Isabella Arnold, / Jacob Schreiber, / Lina Miller.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—May, J.

Keppler<Hovell. / Spaeth<Roth. / Blavelt<B H RR. / McGoldrick<B, Q C & Sub RR.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

County Court.

Young, Co. J. / Gallo<Wright. / De Marco<Petrosino, / Miller<Rogowsky. / Barger<Peterson. / Chester Hill Mot Car Co<West Eleo RR. / Leone<Larchmont Water Co. / Hyatt<W P Auto Sales

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Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.

New London (Norwich) Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., ex. Sun. 5:30 P. M. No stop will be made at Pier 70, E. R.

New Haven Line str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., ex. Sun., 2 P. M.

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Tours to Canadian-Pacific Rockies, Pacific Coast, and Alaska. Short Tours to Montreal, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces.
P. E. Penny,

FOR JOINT OPERATION OF CANADA'S ROADS

Royal Commission Urges That All Save Canadian Pacific Be Run as One System.

OPPOSE STATE OWNERSHIP

Propose Parliamentary Trustees—A. H. Smith Dissents, Favoring Private Management.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, May 2.—The operation of all the railroads of Canada, except the Canadian Pacific, in a single system directed by five Parliamentary Trustees, to be known as the Dominion Railway Company, is recommended in the report of the Royal Commission appointed to solve the Dominion's serious transportation problem, made public today. The plan provides for the Government's assuming financial responsibility and for the conduct of the roads on a strictly commercial basis "on account of and for the benefit of the people of Canada." The railroads now operated by the Government would be turned over to the Trustees.

The conclusions of the Royal Commission, involving the fate of Canada's transportation systems, weakened by the war stress, and affecting a business fabric of world-wide ramifications, have been awaited with deep interest in financial and railroad circles in both Europe and America.

The commission consists of A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central Lines, Chairman; Sir Henry L. Drayton, Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners, and William M. Acworth of London, a Director of the London Underground Railways. The majority report was signed by Commissioners Drayton and Acworth. A minority report by Mr. Smith opposed the Parliamentary trustee plan and advocated the regrouping of the railways and their conduct by private management, with minimum Government financial assistance, giving the railways themselves seven years to make good.

Against Government Ownership.

Both reports strongly advised against Government ownership on the basic ground that it could not succeed in a democracy. The majority report also saw an additional danger of international complications with the United States, inasmuch as some 7,000 miles of Canadian-owned railroad operate in the United States. All three Commissioners agreed that immediate Government action was necessary to prevent further congestion and crippling of Canada's railways, and, in addition, to supply greatly needed additional equipment and renovation of lines. The three Commissioners also agreed that there had been an overconstruction of railway mileage in Canada.

The majority report advises that the trustees take over the Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern, "acquire the stock of the three companies and maintain the rights of bond and debenture holders undisturbed." In addition to taking over all other Canadian railroads, except the prosperous Canadian Pacific, the report recommends that the intercolonial and the National Transcontinental Railroads, now operated by the Government, be handed over to the trustees. The Government would enter into no direct guarantee relationship with the security holders, but would have the trustees undertake to find any margin between fixed charges and net operating income possible. It is recommended that the trustees be prohibited by act of Parliament from making any general reduction in rates until the properties earn a reasonable net return.

In commenting upon the causes of the condition of the Canadian railways, the report says that while the development of Canada justified two transcontinental lines, it did not justify three, and that the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern should have been amalgamated. Although both roads are nominally privately owned companies, more than three-fourths of the capital of the Canadian Northern and nearly two-thirds of that of the Grand Trunk Pacific has been either provided or guaranteed by the Government of the Dominion and provincial governments and municipalities. In spite of this assistance these two companies cannot meet their liabilities, and are at present dependent upon Government advances made from month to month. The liability of the Grand Trunk Railroad under its liabilities to the Grand Trunk Pacific is found to amount to over $5,000,000 a year, and its accumulated arrears of maintenance amount to $21,000,000.

The majority members of the commission express the belief that much new capital expenditure can be avoided by combining these three companies into a single system. The report finds that the Grand Trunk needs immediately to expend $51,000,000 to put its own system into a position to provide adequate service and that it is entirely unable to carry the burden which it had undertaken in respect of the Grand Trunk Pacific; further that the Canadian Northern, if it remained as a separate system, would require $70,000,000 of new capital within the next five years. A summary of the financial requirements of the companies mentioned shows an estimated annual deficit of $12,500,000 to be met at the present time.

"Before going further," the majority report says," we desire to make a fundamental point clear. We express the conclusions to which we have come in both positive and negative forms. We recommend:

"1. That the Government do not acquire or undertake to operate any further railroads, but:

"2. That these three railways, Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk, and Grand Trunk Pacific, be transferred by act of Parliament to an independent Board of Trustees (incorporated as a company), constituted as we shall hereafter describe.

"These recommendations, from our point of view, hang together and must be regarded as inseparable. We do not recommend the transfer of the three companies unless our recommendations as to the method to be followed are also accepted."

Only the Canadian Pacific and the few lines of American railways in Canada would be excepted from the plan.

Constitution of the Board.

The trustees would be named in the first instance by the act of Parliament creating the board, which thereafter would be self-perpetuating, except that further nominations by the board would require confirmation by the Governor General in Council. The report suggests that three of the five members be men of railroad experience, while one of the others should be selected on the ground of experience in financial and business affairs, and the other as possessing the confidence of railway employes. The trustees would serve for periods of seven years and be eligible for reappointment.

Mr. Smith based his opposition to the trustee plan on the ground that it is really Government operation and ownership, "with all its proved dangers and evils." While the majority members see in the plan a Government liability of $12,500,000 a year, Mr. Smith declares it would lay an additional burden of $1,000,000,000 of debt on the Dominion, likely to be permanent. He considers the plan of the majority impracticable, unnecessary, and too revolutionary to be risked during the war stress.

In the plan he suggests, Mr. Smith provides for sweeping economies by regrouping of the various roads, the strong with the weak, the elimination of duplication of service, and the abandonment of such railway operations as are not justified by reasonable needs.

"The immediate and obvious thing to do," says the report of Chairman Smith, "is to adopt a constructive and discriminating program, first for correcting the conditions which necessitate continuing loss and waste, even where that would require the abandonment of useless property, and, second, for controlling new construction. The scrap heap is frequently the most economical disposition available for inefficient plant and machinery."

In concluding his report Mr. Smith said:

"It is no longer assumed that the self-interest of the railroad investor and operator is antagonistic to the interest of the public; rather, we have all learned. Governments and corporations alike, that the two are inseparably linked and must stand or fall together. Upon these fundamental truths I base my firm conviction that the brightest outlook for the future of your great Dominion can be assured through the extension of private railroad enterprises.

"The hope of honor and the reward of public approval must be open to humankind to get the best results from human endeavor."

The majority report gives the total mileage in Canada under operation as 37,434 miles, with 3,150 under construction. It points out that, therefore, Canada with 7,000,000 population has 40,000 miles of railway—more than the United Kingdom or France. It is roughly equal to that of the German empire with 67,000,000 people, and of India, with more than 300,000,000. It is only slightly behind Russia, with a population of 170,000,000. Australia, with an area roughly corresponding to that of Canada, has 18,390 miles of railway for 5,000,000 inhabitants. Canada has one-sixth of the railway mileage of the United States: it has less than one-fourteenth of the population.

BURGLAR GONE AFTER SHOT.

Left Engineer's Son Unconscious and Carried Loot Away.

When he went to a vacant front room on the third floor of his home at 72 Second Place, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon to straighten out a flag furled by the wind Gerald Flynn, nineteen-year-old son of Thomas F. Flynn, a contracting engineer, found a burglar wrapping up a bundle of loot before making his escape through the scuttle. As the young man reached the burglar shot him in the left leg.

When his father reached the top floor he found young Flynn unconscious. The scuttle was open, as was a window in an apartment house next door. Flynn was not able to furnish the police of the Sixth Branch with a complete description of the man.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A price of 14½ cents was put on the following Masonvill 36-inch goods yesterday by Watts, Stebbins & Co. of this city: Muslin, cambric, longcloth, nainsook, percale, and brown.

The family of C. P Taylor, a wholesale distributor of ribbons with Passavant & Co., were the first beneficiaries of the death benefit fund of the Silk Travelers' Association, which was recently created with an appropriation of $5,000. The $200 benefit was paid by the association the day after the receipt of news of Mr. Taylor's death.

The next meeting of the Woolen Goods Exchange will be held on May 16 at 11 A. M. in the rooms of the association in the Metropolitan Tower.

The Directors of the Syndicate Trading Company, 230 Fifth Avenue, will meet today.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Thurs.; showers at night or Fri.; moderate, variable winds.

S. Car.—Fair Thurs.; showers at night or Fri.; moderate s. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Thurs.; showers at night or Fri.; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs.; showers at night or Fri. in n., fair in cent. and e.; light, variable winds, except moderate in s. and n. w.

Ala.—Cooler Thurs.; showers at night and probably Fri.; moderate s., shifting to n. w., winds Fri.

Miss.—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; cooler, with moderate s. winds, shifting to n. w. Fri.

Tenn.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; probably showers; cooler Fri.

Ky.—Showers Thurs. or Thurs. night and probably Fri.; cooler Fri.

Ind.—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; moderate n. e. and n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Thurs., followed by showers by night in s. Fri., showers, with moderate n. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs. Fri., showers; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ohio—Cloudy Thurs., followed by showers. Fri., showers, with moderate n. e. winds.

Ill.—Rain Thurs. and probably Fri.; cooler Thurs. in w. and s.

Mo.—Rain Thurs. and probably Fri.; cooler Thurs. in s.

Wis.—Cloudy and continued cool Thurs., probably followed by rain Thurs. night or Fri.

Minn.—Cloudy Thurs., followed by rain Thurs. night or Fri.; cooler near Lake Superior Thurs.; cooler Fri.

Iowa—Rain and continued cool Thurs. and probably Fri.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Thurs. and Thurs. night, probably showers. Fri., probably fair and cooler.

S. Dak.—Rain in e. and rain or snow in w. Thurs., probably followed by fair Fri.; cooler Thurs. in e. and n.; warmer Fri. in w.

Neb.—Rain and continued cold in e., snow or rain in w. Thurs. and Thurs. night, probably followed by fair and warmer Fri.

Kan.—Rain Thurs.; cooler in s. Fri., probably fair and warmer.

La.—Cloudy Thurs.; probably showers in n. Fri., unsettled; cooler in n. w.

Ark.—Probably showers Thurs. Fri., fair in w., showers in e.; cooler.

Okla.—Probably showers Thurs.; cooler in w. and cent. Fri., fair.

E. Tex.—Unsettled Thurs.; cooler in n. w. Fri., fair; cooler in n. e.

W. Tex.—Fair Thurs., except; probably showers and cooler in Pan Handle. Fri., fair.

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AUCTION SALES.

Fixtures will be sold at 10:30
Bankrupt Stock
of
DIAMONDS
and
GOLD JEWELRY,
WATCHES, NOVELTIES, etc.,
Mostly all 14-Kt.; also
FIXTURES,
Desks, Chairs, Cabinets, 5 Show Cases, Jewelry Scale and Combination Safe,
Being the entire bankrupt stock of
ARNOLD & CO.,
of
448 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.
CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Thursday, May 3rd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, New York City, the above high-grade stock.
This is a high-grade stock and merits the attention of the best trade.
City Auction and Sales Co., Inc., JACK B. BOTT, Auctioneer,
Is favored with instruction from DAVID LINDENBORN, ESQ.,
To Sell at Auction tomorrow, FRIDAY, May 4, at 10:30 A. M., the contents of his apartment and removed for convenience of sale to salesroom,
458 BROOME ST., N. Y. CITY,
FINE ANTIQUE
FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
FINE UPRIGHT MAHOGANY PIANO, BY KIMBALL, (NEW.)
ORIENTAL RUGS AND RUNNERS.
IMPORTED CHINA AND GLASSWARE, SHEFFIELD PLATE, ALSO
Oil Paintings and Water Colors.
Inspection TO-DAY, May 3d, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Catalogues from Auctioneer, Office and Salesroom, 458 Broome St., N. Y. C. Telephone Spring 1253.

FINE ORIENTAL and CHINESE
RUGS and CARPETS
For account of Underwriters or Concern, 160 Persian, Chinese, Sarouk, Tabrez, Kermanshah, Mousoul, Iran and other weaves of fine carpets, hall runners and small rugs. Desirable colorings, qualities and designs up to 12 x 15 ft.; also 2 ex fine large Laristan Carpets—all to be sold piece by piece without reserve.
TOMORROW, May 4th, at 11:30 o'clock.
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Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
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Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Marcer St. Tel. Spring 4280.

N. Y. C. DECREASE IN MARCH.

Net Revenue Was $1,260,710 Less Than One Year Ago.

The New York Central Railroad yesterday joined the long list of carriers reporting heavy increases of operating expenses and declining net income in March. The road's operating revenue amounted to $17,158,064, a gain of $405,512, and the expense item totaled $12,723,100, an increase of $1,066,222 over the same month last year. The net revenue of $4,434,964 was $1,260,710 less than in March, 1916. The final net revenue, after counting in outside earnings and writing off full expenses from all departments, was $1,819,225 lower than a year before.

In the three months ended March 31 the company's gross operating revenue of $46,693,755 was $179,226 less than in the corresponding period last year, and the net from operation, totaling $10,369,603, showed a decline of $5,372,316. The net return in the twelve months ended March 31 on operating investment was 6.75 per cent.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 2.—Fifty-six new corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $1,374,000, were chartered today. They include:

Melco Chemical Co., Inc., Manhattan, chemicals, oils, drugs, explosives, 240 shares no par value, active capital $12,000; H. H. Dyke, E. M. Lewis, A. N. Mann, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

Nassau Laboratories, Inc., Great Neck, drugs, chemicals, toilet articles, paints, $100,000; C. W. Merrill, L. A. Barthel, C. C. Conklin, 318 West 114th St.

Catskill Mountain Railroad Corp., Catskill, narrow gauge surface railway to be operated by steam, gasoline, or electricity, $100,000; E. E. and A. V. S. Olcott, G. H. Beach, Catskill.

John Helmsky, Inc., Brewster, furniture, rugs, carpets, works of art, $50,000; J. Helmsky, D. S. Omeara, C. Neilson, 600 East 182d St., Bronx.

Danbury Brewster Lumber Co., North Tonawanda, timber and lumber, $150,000; G. A. Mitchell, Lord, L. S. Degraff, North Tonawanda.

Leon Uhran & Co., Inc., Manhattan, silks and other textiles, $10,000; L. Uhran, H. Gamson, J. Rosenberg, 373 East Broadway.

The Gerling Toy Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture toys, $10,000; A. A. Gerling, A. and M. Godstein, 856 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

The Hasbrouck Check Writer Corp., Binghamton, machines and devices for writing or printing, $10,000; M. B. Hasbrouck, A. D. Kiages, D. S. Phelps, Binghamton.

Perfect Fuse Co., Inc., Buffalo, electrical works and general contracting, $10,000; W. N. Pierce, J. Franklin, B. C. Candee, Buffalo.

Dewey Motor Car Co., inc., Rochester, garage and repair business, $10,000; J. Metchenback, F. and F. C. Gering, Rochester.

Hoover Tire Carrier Corp'n of New York, Manhattan, general manufacturing business, $10,000; D. C. Bartholdinew, H. Barney, A. D. Hayden, 121 East 21st St.

Eastern Flour Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture flour, cereals, and their products, $5,000; J. Mishler, E. V. Huybers, H. A. Pohle, 1,923 7th Av.

George Doyle Corp'n, Manhattan, quarrying, construction and building, $50,000; E. C. Brown, H. S. Graves, A. W. Stone, 177 Lexington Av.

Kurzel Hardware Co., Inc., Manhattan, hardware and housefurnishing goods, $5,000; W. H. and M. Kurtz, B. Siegel, 341 Vermont St., Brooklyn.

Potts Engineering Corp'n, Manhattan, general contracting, $10,000; F. E. Caldwell, E. Schenk, A. Schlavitz, 912 Freeman St., Bronx.

Peters Brothers Rubber Co., Inc., Manhattan, rubber and its products, $100,000; W. F., W. F., Jr., and G. L. Peters, 431 Riverside Drive.

Wailan Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, real estate and construction, $5,000; A. and G. Frankenthaler, B. Eisler, 35 Nassau St.

A. J. Contracting Co., Inc., Manhattan, real estate, construction, building materials, $50,000; A. Jacobson, D. Paul, J. J. Friedman, 25 West 45th St.

Municipal Auto Garage and Machine Corp'n, Brooklyn, automobiles, garage, and repairs, $10,000; G. Lunde, A. Stercke, L. J. Hirris, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

John F. C. Riese, Inc., Manhattan, groceries, fruits, vegetables, poultry, and game, $5,000; D. Sturniols, A. Ehring, J. F. C. Riese, 1,403 West 18th St.

International Glove Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture gloves, $5,000; A. and K. Miller, J. Horaitrz, 273 East Broadway.

Ice and Iced Products Corp. of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, manufacture ice, machinery, install ice-making plants and refrigerators, $500,000; F. A. Schmitt, A. Wenz, W. H. Dohrmann, 725 Chauncey St., Brooklyn.

Blanca & Co., Manhattan, manufacture embroideries, textile fabrics, 750 shares preferred stock $100 each, 200 shares common stock no par value; F. Meyer, W. Kallman, J. H. Sulzbacher, 216 West 94th St.

Goldstein, Robins & Co., Inc., Manhattan, woolens, silks, ladies' cloaks and suits, $10,000; A. and S. and L. Goldstein, 327 East 9th St.

Gurge & Co., Inc., Manhattan, importers and exporters, commission merchants, $10,000; D. M. McCullagh, F. M. Quigley, J. Carpenter, 82 Beaver St.

S. La Savia Lighterage, Inc., Manhattan, navigation, transportation, forwarding, $5,000; L. M. Saville, L. G. Smith, S. W. Dubois, 870 West 180th St.

Carthew-Leatherall Co., Inc., Manhattan, general contracting, $10,000; Carthew, L. J. Weatherall, P. W. Mulroney, 347 5th Av.

Maritime Brokers, Inc., Manhattan, marine insurance agency, $5,000; E. J. Thomas, A. H. Goldschmidt, C. H. Wainwright, 149 Broadway.

Anderson Grain Company, Inc., Buffalo, grain, mill, feed, and hay business, $10,000; H. G. and W. A. Anderson, K. E. Lehrbach, Buffalo.

Adirondack Auto Supply Co., Inc., Potsdam, automobiles, J. L. and R. N. Dandy, F. S. White, Potsdam.

Citizens Abstract Co., Inc., Rochester, search, titles to real estate, $5,000; F. R. Engle, F. Chapel, C. J. Averill, Rochester.

Skaneateles Falls Water Co., Inc., Skaneateles Falls, acquire water rights, construct reservoirs, $100,000; H. M. Specht, W. A. Tiedman, P. L. Duschnes, 104 East 25th St.

Gyftakis, Georgopoulion Co., Inc., Manhattan, furniture, grain, coal, paints, dairy, products, $10,000; C. Gyftakis, I. Coving, D. D. Cotsifas, 101 Henry St., Brooklyn.

Capital increases: Microphon-Detector Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $150,000; Moore Steam Turbine Corp'n, Wellsville, $160,000 to $260,000; Niagara Smelting Corp'n, Buffalo, $250,000 to $1,000,000; Crownshield Trading Corp'n, Manhattan, $500 to $5,000; Unitube Auto Radiator Corp'n, Rochester, $200,000 to $500,000; Transport Oil Corp'n, Manhattan, active capital, $20,000 to $55,000; the Panyon Corp'n, Manhattan, $270,000 to $360,000; Lawson & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $240,000 to $400,000; Almore Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $90,000; the Bronx Safe Deposit Co., $100,000 to $110,000.

Dissolutions: M. Wolff Novelty Co., Inc., Manhattan; Oceanside Estates, Inc., Manhattan; Richard Walton Tully, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 2.—Charters filed:

Chalmers Co. of the Oranges, East Orange, real estate and securities, $25,000; William H. Chalmers, Charles W. Perdue, East Orange; Stanley Daley, Morristown.

Trenton Taxicab and Transportation Co., Trenton, conduct the business of common carriers in taxicabs and automobiles, $100,000; Harry E. Robinson, William Combs, William Raube, Trenton.

Thomas Smith Machinery and Supply Co., Inc., Paterson, deal in and install machinery and accessories, $25,000; Thomas Smith, Caroline Lambert, John C. Ryle, Paterson.

Newark Produce Co., Newark, deal in poultry, butter, eggs, fruit, &c., $100,000; Roland T. Smith, Harry Frank, Alfred Frank, Newark.

Hall, Inc., Newark, deal in stationery, books, photographs, &c., $25,000; James W. Hall, Mary R. Hall, East Orange; Edward T. Casebolt, Newark.

Travelers' Lunch, Paterson, operate restaurants, cigar stores, news stands &c.; $25,000; Howard Z. Bitner, Akron, Penn.; Harold C. Bickford, Llanerch, Penn.; Samuel L. Bickford, Brookline, Mass.; Clare Hamilton, Paterson.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 2.—Charters filed:

Hudson Co., deal in and with investments of all kinds, $10,000,000; Albridge C. Smith, South Orange, N. J.; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, local Wilmington (Del) incorporators.

International Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Corp., build barges, boats, scows, construct steel, iron, and wooden vessels, ships, &c., $1,500,000; Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Louis H. Gunther, New York.

The Waterloo Refining Co., bore for natural gas, oil, &c., and market and refine the same, $1,250,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, local Wilmington (Del) incorporators.

Rossem Transit Line, Inc., own and operate a general passenger, freight, and transportation business between different points, $350,000; John Camerin, Newark, N. J.; L. H. Smith, Weehawken, N. J.; Elmer Martin, New York.

Cuba Motor Company, manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in and with automobiles, &c., $10,000; L. B. Phillips, J. B. Bailey, local Dover incorporators.

Increases in capital: Wyoming United Oil Co. of New York, $100,000 to $50,000,000, (tax paid, $2,395;) Gotham Assets Corp. of New York, $100,000 to $500,000.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Fall lines; looking at ladies' coats and suits. Apply W. H. Walker, 116 West 29th St., city. See Mr. Semell.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats and suits; quick action given. 510 8th Av., 8th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples, pile fabric and cloth. 29 West 30th, 9th floor.

COATS.—Big jobber looking at Fall coats; quick action given. 22-26 West 32d St., 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples; quick action. 38 West 32d, eighth floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Fall samples, of better grade. 45 West 25th, first floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Am looking at Fall coats and suits. 5th floor 1,140 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber looking at infants' colored coats for fall. Lewitt, 44 West 28th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats, plush, velour, &c. 36 West 20th, third floor.

COATS, Suits, Dresses.—Jobs wanted. Finkelstein & Kaufman, 1,183 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders, cloth and pile fabrics. 1st floor, 104 West 27th.

CORDUROY, wide wale, 36-inch, white, colored. M. Feynman, 19 West 21st.

COTTON LININGS.—About 3,000 yards; job; cheap; any colors. Ritter, 1,333 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy any quantity of three and four thread crepe de chine; also Georgette, for spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Fall lines; looking at ladies', misses, and juniors' dresses. W. Walker, 116 West 29th St., city. See Mr. Cohen.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at samples silk and serge dresses. Call Room 1126, 1,133 Broadway.

FLAGS.—Contractor has plant and machines suitable for manufacturing flags; wants work for same. B. M., 211 Times Downtown.

KERSEY.—American 1502 Kersey, K 544 velour; also Skinner's satin; cash. Greeley 4376.

MIXTURES.—Will buy any quantity, lightweights and heavyweights, new or old styles; also navy and black serges; all makes; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Telephone 9697 Spring.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—Jobs and surplus stock in flannelette gowns and muslin underwear; spot cash. Call with samples, between 2 and 5 P. M., all week, Room 601, 1,270 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS.—Cotton, any plain color or fancy, at a price; quantity no object; for spot cash. Manhattan Petticoat Co., Inc., 3 West 20th St.

PLUSH, any quantity, spot cash. American Maid Coat Co., 37 West 20th. Telephone Chelsea 9920.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag, 8158, 9058; Whitmans, 767, navy, black. Madison Square 1265.

POPLINS.—Broadcloth; all makes; any quantity; cash. F 178 Times.

SATEEN LINING.—Black quilted. Room 1203, 11 West 25th St.

SATINS.—Printed or brocaded; submit samples, quantities and prices; cash. F 166 Times.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall ladies', misses' suits. Room 1203, 11 West 25th St.

Offerings to Buyers

BROADCLOTH.—1587, 60 pieces, $2; 9000 corduroys, 150 pieces, 32½c; Whitman's, 1210, 72 pieces, 49½c. 4473 Gramercy.

BROADCLOTH.—Kerseys, velours, serges, poplins, Poiret twills; below mill prices. Farragut 9812.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, all colors, $2.05; immediate delivery. Madison Square 1265.

CLOTH.—Silverbloom; Lisher-Whitman's, 30 piece assortment colors, closing out. Graber & Wolff, 118 West 22d St. Chelsea 3081.

COATS.—1,000 of the better kind to close out for a price, tomorrow only. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 26th. Farragut 2044.

COATS and SUITS.—1,200 in this season's best fabrics and styles priced for quick action. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS.—500 coats and suits, to close out at a price; also taffeta. S. Kurian, 65 West 36th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Wonderful lot, to close out at a great sacrifice; all sizes and colors. The Panard Co., 34 West 27th.

COATS (taffetas) and suits, (poplins,) to close out; exceptionally low prices. Rosenfeld & Newmark, 18 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Sacrificing entire stock; all leading styles, colors, and materials. 530 West 148th St. Audubon 4581.

COATS.—Wonderful values silk, satin, silk jersey and cloth coats. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Taffetas and cloths at a sacrifice. Max Lempert, 120 West 18th St.

COATS.—High shades, poplins, and velours, at sacrifice prices. Geifond, 141 W. 28th.

COATS, SUITS, closing cheap, smart capes, silk coats, suits. Talbot, 114 W. 27th.

COATS AND SUITS on hand to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

COATS.—High shade poplins and velours below cost, Jos. Sterman, 147 West 26th.

COATS.—Must close out; great sacrifice prices. Kaplan & Weinstein, 130 West 22d.

COATS, Suits, to close; job lots; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Made in cloth and silk, to close out. A. S. & H., 1,140 B'way.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS.—800 high-class models, at a sacrifice. Greenberg, 146 West 25th.

COATS.—Cloths and silks, to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Velours and velour checks to close out. Neuman & Hiller, 12 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS.—Must close out, great sacrificed prices. D. Gutman, 43 W. 24th.

COATS, long and short; staples, mixtures; at low figure. Gleichenhaus, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—Job velour coats, cheap; also silk suits. Stein & Knoble, 36 West 20th.

CORDUROYS.—All colors on hand; immediate delivery. Gramercy 2840.

CORDUROY.—A. D. Juilliard 613, rose and white, at sacrifice. Farragut 2088.

CREPE DE CHINE, Crepe Meteor, Georgette, Wash Satin, Charmeuse.—Raw or dyed, direct from mill. Henry J. Jackson, 20 East 20th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—3 thread, white and flesh, 87½ cents. Phone Madison Square 5945.

DOLL HEADS.—Unbreakable heads for dolls' manufacturers; job lot; immediate delivery. Equitable Toy Mfg. Co., 413 Broadway.

DRESSES. — All the new novelties, silk dresses; georgette, stripes, also whites, at special prices. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Children's colored dresses to close out; sizes, 2-6, 6-14. S. Welder, 24 University Place.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, crepe de chine, shantung, close out. Theodore Wolfert, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES to close; snappy styles; all fashionable shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 B'way.

DRESSES.—Silk shantung and party dresses, close out. Cohen-Polowan, 19 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Jobs cotton and silk dresses; good styles. Louis Albert, 44 East 32d St.

FLAGS.—Manufacturer with plant of 30 machines open for contracts on flags or other Government work; capable of turning out large contracts. W 68 Times.

LAWNS, Gabardines and Piques for immediate delivery. Irving Rosenzweig, 1,261 Broadway. Madison Square 9275.

LEATHERETTE.—Stock artificial leatherette always on hand. Plymouth Rubber Co., 225 4th Av.

POPLINS.—Copenhagen, 90610, and tan, gray of Dobson's at $1.40; navy and black Dobson's at $1.37½. H. Drusin & Son, Farragut, 3486.

POPLIN COATS to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

POPLIN.—American 90610 green at $1.32½. Farr. 3334.

SAMPLES.—Discarded, all good models; special price; good pick-up for buyer. Albert Skirt Co., 110 West 26th.

SERGES.—Botany 11423, Juilliards 54249, all colors. Esco Woolen Co. Farragut 3816.

SHANTUNGS and pongees, plain and printed all weights, at a price; also navy serges. Call Madison Square 5348.

SILKS.—Will sell georgette, crepe de chine, shantungs. Phone Madison Sq. 926.

SKIRTS.—200 skirts to close out; different material. Wearwell Ladies' Apparel Co., 30 West 24th St.

SKIRTS.—500 gabardines, plain and figured; 8 dozen. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Get our quotations before placing your order elsewhere. Snap Fastener Sales Co. 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2482.

SNAP FASTENERS, brass, 7-16 in. wide; immediate delivery. Fells, 29 Cooper Square.

SPRING DRESS FASTENERS.—$3.50 carded, $3.25 factory. Z 309 Times Annex.

SUITS.—Job, high-grade children's and misses' suits to close out; sacrifice. Big G Cloak and Suit Co., 32 West 20th St.

SUITS.—500 high class models, at greatly reduced prices. B. Hirschhorn & Co., 39 West 29th St.

SUITS.—800 to close out, including taffetas. S. & S. Garment Co., 22 West 27th.

SUITS.—Job on suits to close out, any price. Applebaum, 48 West 26th St.

SUITS.—Taffetas and satins, closing out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th.

SUITS.—Better kind; mostly navy, black; closing out. B. Lasker, 152 West 26th.

TAFFETAS.—We have for sale fancy taffetas, shantungs, Canton crepes, and cotton goods. Madison Square 9260.

Offerings to Buyers

TWEEDS.—English tweeds and novelty coatings on hand; immediate delivery. Gramercy 2640.

WOOLENS. — Anything in large or small quantities; golf red woolen cloths; mail samples. S. K., 217 Times Downtown.

Help and Situations Wanted.

GOOD LADIES' APPAREL line wanted for Pennsylvania; popular-priced. J 144 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4½@5 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday....4½@4¾
The quotations are for six months' paper.

It Hits the Soda Men, Too.

That the weather has been even a greater factor in holding business back than the war is the belief of the manager of one of the well-known local drug stores. Its effect, he says, is especially noticeable in sales at the soda fountain, where, in this particular store, the total of business done for the first half of this week was $80 less than in the same week a year ago.

Conference on Wool Supply.

It was stated at the Woolen Goods Exchange yesterday that conferences on the wool situation have begun between Government officials and members of the British Commission. The representatives of Great Britain will be informed of the needs of this country, as they were put before the authorities in Washington by the joint committee of woolen manufacturers and wool dealers on its last visit to the Capitol. This committee will take no further action on the matter unless called upon to do so.

War Brokers Active Again.

Although Government officials have announced their intention of dealing only with principals in the purchasing of supplies, the usual crop of war brokers has appeared on the scene. Mill agents have received numerous inquiries from men outside the industry who have samples of uniform cloths and want to learn prices and deliveries. In practically all such cases these outsiders have been disappointed, because there are no supplies of the needed cloths on the market and no wool or machinery available for taking business of the sort.

Trouble with Colors.

During the past few months the manufacturing clothiers have been troubled with bad matching of colors in some of the woolens delivered to them. This is true chiefly on low-priced goods. The shipments of goods made do not always conform with the samples. Sometimes the manufacturers are notified of a substitution, but in other instances the mills do not notify their customers that a change has been made. In silk mixture goods this difficulty is especially marked, and poor dyeing or finishing causes the threads to break. Rushed production is given as the cause of the color trouble.

Drug Prices Firmer.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that a further advance in war risk rates has resulted in corresponding advances in prices on various articles here. The booking of new orders continues to be confined to small lots in the main, but in a few products larger orders for export and for war purposes are reported. Lack of raw materials also tends to drive prices upward. Acetone, antipyrine, cocaine, hydrochloride, cocaine benedidin, and saccharin lead in advance. Botanical drugs are showing decided strength. Second hands have lowered quotations on quinine, but domestic makers continue to hold to former prices. Several other declines have also occurred.

Change in Government Cloths.

The change in the specifications for woolen uniform cloths for army and navy needs, as suggested by the committee of woolen manufacturers that recently visited Wasington, will probably be made. This was stated yesterday on good authority. Because of the wool shortage in this country, the woolen men said it would be wise to make the specifications less severe in respect to the demand for high grade wools in overcoatings and blankets. On the thirty-ounce melton overcoatings, worsted yarns in both warp and filling are now ordered. The Government, it is said, will change this shortly and permit a good all wool fabric to be supplied.

Dress Goods for Fall.

Out-of-town retailers appear to be "buying their heads off" on dress goods for Fall. In several instances the advance sales for the new season are to date away ahead of those for the same period a year ago, one large concern reporting an increase of 60 per cent. Two reasons are given for this early buying. The first is the fear that the desired deliveries will not be received if orders are not placed early, and the second is the almost absolute certainty of still higher prices later as a result of the shortage of wool. Government requirements of cloth, &c. Reversing the usual condition, buyers really seem more concerned about getting deliveries than about the question of price. Their worries on the former point are said not to be without foundation.

Gray Goods Quiet but Firm.

Gray goods could have been a lot more active in this market yesterday than they were, but prices, at least so far as the mills were concerned, could hardly have been any firmer. Spot business was done on 39-inch 68-72s at 9¾ cents, while for August-October shipment 39-inch 72-76s sold at 10¼ cents, or a quarter under the spot price. July-September deliveries of 40-square, four-y

Is Your Son
Successful at School?

In January, 1917, a boy of 16 (a Clark School student) earned 11 of the 15 points required to enter college by passing the following subjects:
English I. English II.
Algebra to Quadratics.
Algebra, Quadratics, and Beyond.
Cicero and Sight Translation.
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Physics, American History.
Other excellent records shown on request.

The Clark School for Concentration
Boarding and Day Pupils. Boys & Girls.
Write for Book. 'Phone 744 Columbus.
OFFICE AT
Girls' School, 75th St. & West End Ave.
Boys' School, 72d St. & West End Ave.

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Begin to speak at once. Learn in your home or office during spare moments, free from the embarrassment of the classroom or teacher.

Language Phone Method
And Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry.
A system of disc records that fit all phonographs. Simple, inexpensive and convenient. You hear the living voice of a native professor pronounce the foreign language until you master it. Call for free demonstration or write for booklet, free trial offer.
THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD
207 Putnam Bldg., 2 West 45th St., near 5th Av.

Learn
LANGUAGES
—AT THE—
Berlitz School
28-30 WEST 34TH STREET.
Brooklyn Branch, 218-220 Livingston St.
SPANISH—FRENCH—ENGLISH.
Popular 80-lesson conversational courses; $10 complete; convenient hours; noted teachers. GORDON-DETWILER INST. of N. Y., Inc. Tribune Bldg., 154 Nassau St. Tel. Beekman 4364.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING
241 W. 75th St. Tel. Columbus 8894
Founded 1906. One at a time with teacher is the only efficient method of teaching pupils HOW TO STUDY. Preparation for schools and colleges in half time taken by class schools.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
543-544 Fifth Ave. (45th St.) The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Day and Evening Courses. Write for Catalog T. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

COLLEGE and Regents' preparation for all professions and colleges. Finest laboratory equipment; excellent Faculty; high school course in 2 years. Send for particulars. THE CHIEF SCHOOL, 5 Beekman St.

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Cooking, Millinery, Dressmaking, Accounts, also English and French. One or all subjects may be taken. 9th year. Catalog.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE SCHOOL FOR Backward Children
BOARDING SCHOOL, 238th St. & Riverdale
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Successful College Preparation for Boys
Riverdale Country School
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Tel Kingsbridge 128

SPANISH ITALIAN, FRENCH, etc., taught at BUCCINI SCHOOL, 166 W. 79th. to refined, studious pupils. Established 1908.

FREE CATALOGS OF ALL SCHOOLS OR CAMPS in U. S. Apply 1,012 Times Bldg., or 'phone Bryant 8980.

BERKELEY-IRVING SCHOOL, 301-315 West 83d St.
Telephone Schuyler 4836.

The Paine Business Schools
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping. Secretaryship taught individually day and eve. See catalogue. 1931 B'way, cor. 65th.

FRENCH LESSONS by Parisian high school graduate; pronunciation, grammar, conversation, literature. Mme. Olivier, 350 W. 58th; phone Columbus 4698.

EASTMAN-GAINES
Business: Shorthand, 123d St. and Lenox Av.
INSTRUCTION.—Musical.

The DAVID MANNES MUSIC SCHOOL
154 E. 76TH ST. PLAZA 780.
N. Y. German Conservatory of Music, 304 Madison Av.
N. Y. College of Music, 128 East 58th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 24,389.—In Bankruptcy.
Notice is given that ABRAHAM E. LESSER, RUDOLPH LESSER, and JULIUS LESSER, individually and as copartners, trading as LESSER BROS., of New York, have filed their petition, dated May 1, 1917, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 14, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such confirmation of composition should not be granted.
Dated New York, May 2, 1917.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,482.—In Bankruptcy.—BENJAMIN STORY, Bankrupt.
Benjamin Story was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 27th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 27 Broadway, City of New York, on May 14th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, May 1st, 1917.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,491.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY CLELAND, Bankrupt.
Henry Cleland was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 21st, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on May 14th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, May 1st, 1917.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 24490.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH C. LUKE, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Joseph C. Luke are hereby given notice that on April 30, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1305, Woolworth Bldg., New York City, May, 15, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 8, 1917.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of COLES PICTURE MACHINE CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, May 15, 1917, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 942-944 West 41st Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of steel, cast iron, sheet metal parts, special screws and parts of motion pictures, lathes, shapes, drills, presses, lenses, moving picture machines, moving picture machine projectors, machines incompleted, pulleys, benches, shelving, machines used in the manufacture of motion picture projectors, office furniture, and fixtures; also the right, title, and interest of the receiver and bankrupt corporation, if any, in and to the license agreement made between Cameron Picture Machine Co. and Coles Picture Machine Corporation.
EDWARDS H. CHILDS, Receiver,
59 Wall St., N. Y. City,
LOEB, KERNSTEIN & ASH, Attorneys for Receiver, 61 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM KERNER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, May 8th, 1917, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 24 W. 25th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of coats and suits finished and in the course of manufacture, trimmings, woolens, piece goods, silks, satins, linings, fine up-to-date, fully equipped plant of machinery, motors, power tables, very fine office partition, showcases, fixtures and other fixtures, &c.
BENJAMIN SIEGEL, Receiver.
MAURICE J. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

An interesting deal in the lower part of the city was made yesterday in the purchase by Furness, Withy & Co., one of the largest steamship companies in the world, of a plot on the southwest corner of Whitehall and Pearl Streets, fronting seventy-nine feet on Whitehall Street and fifty-three feet on Pearl Street. The site will be improved at once with an artistic six-story building, to be known as the Furness House, for which plans are being prepared by the architect, Walter B. Chambers. The buyers operate nearly 200 steamships and have a number under construction. They will occupy the entire building for their offices.

The property was purchased from the South Ferry Realty Company, of which William H. Chesebrough is President. The latter recently contracted to purchase the property from Mrs. Emily J. De Forest, wife of Robert W. De Forest. Title will be given to Furness, Withy & Co. today, the original date of the South Ferry Company agreed to receive it. The resale is a cash transaction, free of mortgage.

The location has become within the past few years the heart of the steamship and export centre. Most of the great steamship and exporting companies are either on Whitehall Street, State Street, facing Battery Park, or on lower Broadway.

The sale of the De Forest property was made through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company and Horace S. Ely & Co., and the resale to Furness, Withy & Co. was effected by Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

$80,350 for 57 Bronx Lots.

Only moderate bidding despite a large attendance in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday was obtained at the offering of 128 Bronx lots by Bryan L. Kennelly. The property was well situated in the University Heights residential section, the west end of the borough. Fifty seven lots were sold for a total of $80,350, an average of about $1,410. The balance was withdrawn.

The first lot offered was on the corner of Fordham Road and Harlem River Terrace. It was bought by Richard R. Maslen for $3,800. W. J. Tompkins purchased five lots on Sedgwick Avenue, facing the Hall of Fame and New York University, for $1,600 each, and paid $2,700 for a large, irregular plot adjoining. Lots on Cedar Avenue sold for $750 to $1,200 each. Samuel Friedenburg purchased four lots on Andrews Avenue from $1,850 to $1,650. Allen J. Madigan paid $1,850 for one lot on Andrews Avenue. Max Just bought two lots on Harlem River Terrace for $800 and $700 each. E. J. Janes paid $750 each for three lots on West 182d Street.

East 64th Street Dwelling Sale.

The four-story residence at 22 East Sixty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5 feet, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, has been sold by Henry P. Goldschmidt who owns and occupies the adjoining house at 20. The buyer will alter it. William B. May & Co., were the brokers. In the block are the new Orme Wilson residences.

Buys West Side Apartment Site.

The two dwellings at 159 and 161 West Eighty-fifth Street, fronting 33 feet between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, have been purchased by a syndicate as a site for a six-story apartment house from Dr. Henry D. Chapin. The sale was closed through Barton Chapin.

Heights Apartment in Trade.

The six-story apartment house at 530 West 144th Street, a plot 87.6 by 100, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, has been purchased by the Dratne Realty Corporation for Frederick Brown. In part payment the buyer gave 132 lots at Harrington Park, N. J. Shaw & Co., were the brokers.

Dyckman Tract Deal.

A plot of five lots on the south side of 213th Street, 75 feet east of Ninth Avenue has been sold by Ennis & Sinnott to a client of L. J. Phillips & Co. The plot will be improved with a garage.

Recent Buyers.

The Rev. William Adams Brown, professor in the Union Theological Seminary was the buyer of the residence at 49 East Eightieth Street, recently sold by Mary E. Soley through William B. May & Co.

Agnes C. Leach was the buyer of the dwelling at 170 East Sixty-fourth Street, sold last week by Harris & Vaughan.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story new law tenement at 916 East 169th Street, 60 by 82, between Fox and Tiffany Streets, has been sold by Kurz & Uren for the County Building Corporation. In part payment the six-story two-family frame houses at 1,068 to 1,078 Webster Avenue. The balance was withdrawn.

The first lot offered was on the corner of Fordham Road and Harlem River Terrace. It was bought by Richard R. Maslen for $3,800. W. J. Tompkins purchased five lots on Sedgwick Avenue, facing the Hall of Fame and New York University, for $1,600 each, and paid $2,700 for a large, irregular plot adjoining. Lots on Cedar Avenue sold for $750 to $1,200 each. Samuel Friedenburg purchased four lots on Andrews Avenue from $1,850 to $1,650. Allen J. Madigan paid $1,850 for one lot on Andrews Avenue. Max Just bought two lots on Harlem River Terrace for $800 and $700 each. E. J. Janes paid $750 each for three lots on West 182d Street.

Cahn & Pittman have sold to Emily L. Tapscott and Howard B. Tapscott the three four-story apartment houses at 1,373 to 1,378 Webster Avenue. The sellers took in part payment a farm of 110 acres, together with buildings, at Middle Valley, N. J. The Herman Arns Co. were the brokers.

Long Island.

Pell & Tibbits have sold for the Navahoe Realty Co. a tract of woodland near Plandome Station to Elderfields Reservation, Inc., which is the sixth purchase recently made by the company through the same brokers.

Bailey-O'Connor, Inc., builders, will erect in the residential section of Flushing an apartment house on a plot 100 by 150 feet at the southwest corner of Amity Street and Parsons Avenue, recently purchased from John W. Crawford.

New Jersey.

Ex-Civil Service Commissioner Theodore H. Smith of New Jersey has sold to Michael F. Bauer his residence, 288 Harrison Avenue, Jersey City, 40 by 112. The Hoboken Land and Improvement Co. has sold to the R. Neumann Co., leather manufacturers, a plot 40 by 142, adjoining the latter's factory on the north side of Ferry Street, near Willow Avenue, Hoboken.

The Woodward Realty Co. has bought from the John F. Kelly estate the house at 305 Academy Street, near the Summit Avenue tube station, Jersey City. The price is $9,000. In 1901, and a five-story apartment house will be erected.

Leases Larger Restaurant Quarters.

Clara A. Holbrook, the tenant of the restaurant in the Hotel Selkirk, 306 West Eighty-second Street for five years, has leased from Annie Devery 316 West Eighty-second Street, a five-story building on lot 25 by 100 at 316 West Eighty-second Street, for ten years at an aggregate rental of $50,000. Harold A. Claes, of Frederick Zittel & Sons, was the broker.

Leases Stable for Garage Use.

The building at 322 to 328 East Forty-seventh Street, formerly used as a stable for the old Clausen Brewery, has been leased by the Clausen-Flanagan Brewery, Inc., to the Forty-seventh Street Garage Company, Inc., for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $150,000. The building covers a plot 100 by 130, and will be altered into a modern garage from plans by G. McCabe.

The John P. Peel Company represented the Forty-seventh Street Garage, Inc., and Henry Brady the Clausen-Flanagan Brewery.

Commercial Leases.

The four-story dwelling at 19 East Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100, has been leased through Douglas L. Elliman & Co. by Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, in conjunction with Albert B. Ashforth, to Beverley R. Robinson.

Pease & Elliman have leased to the Proudman Realty Company the four-story dwelling at 927 Madison Avenue, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, which they recently sold to Daniel B. Freedman.

The Real Estate Management Company has leased for Dr. W. E. Cuff the dwelling 237 West 100th Street to Miss Mary Doyle.

Mortgage Loans.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has placed a first mortgage loan of $75,000 for the Charlemont Building Corporation, Charles Brogan, President, on the six-story apartment house, just completed, on the south side of 188th Street, between Audubon and Amsterdam Avenues, on a plot 87.6 by 95.

Realty Notes.

The Standard Lumber Company has taken new offices in the Fifth Avenue Building, moving from 30 Church Street.

Emil Lehman, for the last seventeen years with Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., is now with the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

Joseph P. Day will sell today at auction the real estate holdings of the late Smith Ely, Mayor of New York in 1877.

President Dowling of the Board of Aldermen will speak to the members of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx next Wednesday evening at 4,214 Third Avenue, corner of Tremont Avenue.

Elmer C. Gates has moved from the A-Re-Co Building, 391 East 149th Street, to the Central Union Gas Company's building, 529 Courtlandt Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By J. H. Mayers.

Grand St, 129-31, s w corner of Crosby St, 50x80, five-story building and stores; Bank for Savings against Cornelia Cruger et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $51,842.42; taxes, &c., $10,062.07; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Market St, 27 and 29, w s, 50.1 ft s of Henry St, 50.4x113.4, two five-story tenements and stores; Abraham Samuels against Bernard Bloom et al.; Kantrowitz & Z., attorneys; due, $3,234.16; taxes, &c., $676.50; prior mortgages, $61,670; to the plaintiff for $1,000 over prior liens.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 1,151, e s 84 ft s of 87th St, 16.8x62.2, three-story dwelling; Seamen's Bank for Savings against Charles Mayer et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $17,864.44; taxes, &c., $815; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

119th St, 22 East, s s, 168.10 ft w of Madison Av, 15.7x100.11, three-story dwelling; Marshall Pask against J. W. McCabe et al.; Wm. L. Marilley, attorney; due, $9,960.85; taxes, &c., $100; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

59th St, 38 West, s s, 245 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.5, four-story building; adjourned to May 9.

By Henry Brady.

95th St, 19 West, n s, 218 ft w of Central Park West, 18.8x100.8, three-story dwelling; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. against M. M. Le Viere et al.; Harold Swaib, attorney; due, $17,220.90; taxes, &c., $250; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

By Samuel Marx.

126th St, 29 West, n s, 328.9 ft w of 10th Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story dwelling; Bettie Rothfeld against Envira Realty Corp. et al.; Kurzman, F. & G., attorneys; due, $12,667.52; taxes, &c., $840; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

AT 3,908 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Tinton Av, 751, w s, 56.6 ft n of Westchester Av, 27x125, four-story flat; administrator's sale; estate of Elizabeth A. Dempsey; to George C. Knabe for $15,325.

By James J. Donovan.

Cruger Av, 1,100 ft s of Van Nest Av, 50x 100; withdrawn.

By George Price.

Stebbins Av, 1,166, e s, 388 ft n of 167th St, 25x100, two-story frame house; F. J. Kalbfell against F. C. Wright et al.; Guenther, Frey, attorney; due, $5,791.05; taxes, &c., $267.06; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Southern Boulevard, 1,981, e s, 92.5 ft s of 178th St, 36.2x115.4, four-story flat; E. B. Meeks, trustee, against L. M. Salter et al.; E. G. Duvall, attorney; due, $21,718.04; taxes, &c., $260; to the plaintiff for $22,500.

Southern Boulevard, 1,985, w s, 36.2 ft s of 178th St, 36.2x100.5; same against same; due, $21,720.04; taxes, &c., $260; to the plaintiff for $22,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Clay Av, s e corner Prospect Place, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20x38; Frieda Sewing, 1,770 Clay Av, owner; Splansky & Gluckman, 37 Maiden Lane, architect; cost, $5,000.

West End Av, 81, for a one-story garage, 16x34; City, owner; T. J. Brady, Jr., 1,790 Broadway, Architect; cost, $300.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

3d Av, 991, to a five-story apartment; M. H. Bearns, 75 Beekman St., owner; Wortman & Braun, 114 East 28th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

11th St, 525 and 527 East, to a two-story garage; L. J. Pooler, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., owner; L. G. House Engineering Co., 143 West 40th St, architect; cost, $8,500.

49th St, 19 East, to a four-story apartment; H. P. Glenn, 45 Wall St, owner; C. B. Braun, 405 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $7,000.

57th St, 42 West, to a five-story store; H. M. Inman, 149 Broadway, owner; H. D. Chapman, 534 5th Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

65th St, 16 East, to a four-story and basement dwelling; E. D. Douglass, Rye, N. Y., owner; S. E. Gage, 28 East 49th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANNON ST, 127, w s, 140 ft s of Houston St, 20x100, foreclosure April 25, 1917; Abraham Oberfield, referee, to Benjamin Aufsess, 118 East 73d St; attorney, S. B. Lillenstern, 115 Broadway $10,000

CONVENT Av, n e corner of 129th St, runs e 68.6x irr 130.10 n 130th St x w 102.8x s 216.10 to beginning; Premium Holding Corp. to St. Agnes Realty Co., 149 Church St, mtg $235,000, all liens; attorney, Manhattan Leasing Co., 149 Church St $100

FRONT ST, 250, s s, 106 ft e of Peck Slip, 19.3x50.5 x irregular; Wm. H. Hoople and another to Bessie M. H. Nichols, at Fanwood, N. J., and Mary E. J. Staebler, 990 Macon St, Brooklyn, receipt, title and interest, b. and s., March 12; attorney, Paul M. Goodrich, 141 Broadway $1

HARLEM RIVER, original, high water line at north line land of William Lyons, a point about 98.10 ft n of centre line of 159th St, runs s w 19 ft to centre line of proposed High Bridge Park x to n to point 150 ft from centre line of 159th St x to 200 ft w high water line, x s 200 ft from centre line of 159th St, x 74 ft w high water line, x n — to point 250 ft from centre line of 159th St, x 83 ft w high water line, x n irregular, to centre line former 162d St x e 3 ft to high water line of river, x s irregular to beginning; also land under water, bounded s by line 98.10 n centre line of 159th St, e by west line marginal St or wharf, n by centre line of 162d St, if extended, and w by high water line and land of Fausto Mora; deed in trust to Manhattan Railway Co., 165 Broadway, Nov. 21, 1890; attorneys, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall St.

LEWIS ST, 52-54, e s, 137.6 ft north of Delancey St, 37.6x101, foreclosure April 18, 1917; same to same, April 30; attorney same $35,000

LEWIS ST, 50, e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 37.4x101.8, foreclosure April 19, 1917; Herman Joseph, referee, to Empire City Savings Bank, 231 West 125th St, April 30; attorney, Charles W. Dayton, 27 William St. $85,000

MADISON Av, w s, 107.8 ft s of 74th St, 21.8x 58, 10.4x75; Pyramid Development Co. to Georgia H. Collins, 141 Manhattan Av, mtg $9,000, May 1; attorney, William G. Chilcott $1

MARKET ST, 27, w s, 50.1 ft s of Henry St, 25.2x118.4, (foreclosure, May 2, 1917;) Maurice Deiches, Referee, to Abr. Samuels, 173 Hillside St, Asheville, N. C., May 2, mtg $81,750; attorneys, Rantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway, over and above mtg. $10,000

NAGLE Av, n e corner of Arden St, 110x 134; F. Monroe Dyer to Tyndall Realty Co., 149 Broadway, b. and s. c. fr. correction deed, April 30; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 185 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Tyndall Realty Co. to Plaza Bldg. Co., 345 West 55th St, mtg $160,000, all liens, April 30; attorney, same $100

NORFOLK ST, 79, w s, 25x100, mtg $30,000; Clinton St, 70-72, n e corner of Rivington St, 51x50, mtg $51,500; Clinton St, 159-61, n w corner of Grand St, 83.5x50, mtg $81,250; Broome St, 222-4, n s, 25.1 ft e of Essex St, 49.8x75, mtg $44,000; Delancey St, 74-76, 25 ft e of Eldridge St, 25.2x100, mtg $80,000; Joseph D. Goldstein to Joseph D. Goldstein Realties, Inc., 149 Broadway, May 1; attorney, Saul Bernstein, 149 Broadway $100

ROSE ST, 54, s s, 225 ft e of Gold St, 25x 100.5, four-story building; Thomas E. Greacen to Broadway Mortgage Investing Co., 200 Broadway, all liens, May 1; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Broadway Mortgage Investing Co. to Premium Holding Corporation to St. Cecilia Realty Co., 149 Church St, mtg $120,000, all liens, April 25; attorney, Manhattan Leasing Co., 149 Church St $100

TERRACE VIEW Av, n s, 429.10 ft w of Kingsbridge Av, 40x70x46.10x70; Empire City Mortgage and Holding Co. to Augustus S. Franze, 478 East 143d St., mtg $4,000, all liens, April 27 ..... $1

4TH Av, n w corner 28th St, 94x78; Hasco Building Co to Tyndall Realty Co., 149 Broadway, mtg $750,000, all liens, May 1; attorney, New York Title & Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

7TH ST, 111 to 115 East, n s, 264 ft w of Avenue A, 62.2x182.5x69.6x111.9; Jacob C. Heidenheimer et al. to Wilhelmina Realty Co., 50 East 7th St, mtg $70,000, all liens, May 1; attorneys, Breitbart & B., 309 Broadway $100

9TH Av, w s, 99.11 ft n of 209th St, 66.11 to N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 98.9 irr; Gustavus A. Horgenthau to Hunts Point Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $14,000, April 24; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St $1

10TH Av, w s, 37.6 ft n of 214th St, 87.5x100; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Hunts Point Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $9,000, April 24; attorney, Walter M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St $1

14TH ST, 126-30 West, n s, 849.6 ft w of 6th Av, 76x103.3; Wm. P. Douglas to the Salvation Army, 120 West 14th St., b. and s. April 24; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $1

18TH ST, 118 East, n s, 218 ft e of 4th Av, 16x32; Janet L. McVicker et al., executors, &c., to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, April 19; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $20,000

32D ST, s s, 65 ft w of 1st Av, 17.6x49.4; Julia and Harry Bachrach, as executors, to Sarah E. Woodbury, 272 Madison Av, mtg $9,000, all liens, April 30; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. $1

34TH ST, n s, 550 ft w of 5th Av, 22.9x98.9; Mary E., wife Alex. T. Morton, to Elisabeth M. Bresee, 61 East 68th St, b. and s., April 24; attorneys, Geller, H. & A., 22 Exchange Place $1

36TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Albert Wanner, Jr., et al, to Thonet Bros., Inc., 14 East 32d St, all liens, April 26; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway $1

50TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 100x100.5; Directors' Investment Co. to Gramont Construction Co., 30 William St, mtg $85,000, all liens, May 1; attorneys, Meehan & H., 115 Broadway $100

54TH ST, n s, 328 ft e of 6th Av, 22x100.5; Anne O'Neill Thomas to Walter T. Rosen, Oyster Bay, L. I., mtg $45,000, all liens, May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

120TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x 100.11; Guedalia & Co. to Tomas B. Mederos, 871 7th Av., mtg $68,100, all liens, May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

122D ST, 443 East, n s, 145 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.4x100.10; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Pietro Catino, 179 Pleasant Av, all liens, mtg $3,250, April 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

124TH ST, 114 West, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.8x100.11; Margaret A. Stirling, Pleasant Mount, Wayne County, Penn. to Wm. J. McKinley, 160 Haight Av, Bronx, April 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

129TH ST, n s, 68.6 ft e of Convent Av, 144.5 x99.11; Premium Holding Corp. to St. Monica Realty Co., 149 Church St, mtg $125,000, April 25; attorney, Manhattan Leasing Co., 149 Church St $100

130TH ST, s s, 148 ft w of St. Nicholas Terrace, 144.6x99.11; Premium Holding Corp. to Augusta Realty Co., 149 Church St, mtg $150,000, all liens, April 25; attorney, Manhattan Leasing Co., 149 Church St $100

130TH ST, s s, 152.8 ft e of Convent Av, 144.6x99.11; Premium Holding Corporation to St. Helena Realty Co., 149 Church St, mtg $140,000, all liens, April 25; attorney, Manhattan Leasing Co., 149 Church St $100

140TH ST, n s, 407.10 ft w of 7th Av, 27.10x 94.4; Pagel Estate, Inc., to Amelia Schroeder, 251 West 89th St, and Herbert Seitz, 56 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., bond and security, all liens; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 90 Nassau St. $100

143D ST, 610-16 East, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11; May Martin, Monroe, N. Y., et al, to John J. Fitzpatrick, 59 Washington St, b. and s., all liens, May 1; attorney, D. Abeel, 30 Washington Square $1

144TH ST, n s, 312.6 ft w of Hamilton Place, 87.6x99.11; Leona Holding Corp. to Dratne Realty Corp., 90 5th Av, mtg $117,500, all liens, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

145TH ST, 450 West, s s, 94 ft w of Convent Av, 16x99.11; Susan M. Tuthill to Benjamin H. Tuthill, 123 Barry Av, Mamaroneck, N. Y., b. & s., c. a. g., May 1; attorney, Joseph Rosenzweig, 99 Nassau St. $1

145TH ST, s s, 475.7 ft e of 8th Av, 109x99.11; Hunts Point Realty Co. to Morgenthau Realty Co., 503 East 42d St, mtg $50,000, all liens, April 30; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St. $100

145TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Samuel Wacht to William F. McManus, 522 West 149th St, b. & s., May 1; attorneys, Greenberg & L., 55 Liberty St. $1

159TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 200x 99.11; Hunts Point Realty Co. to Estelle Rosenzweig, 311 West 95th St, mtg $18,000, all liens, April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

159TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 27.6x100.8; 98d St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 94.6x80.6x irregular; Mary F. Cummings to Mary A. Deegan, 1,114 Park Place, Brooklyn, and Anna Moses, 4 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, April 30 ..... $1

159TH ST, 235a East, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure April 23, 1917; Joseph F. Mulqueen, Jr., referee, to Wilton Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, April 30; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $10,000

160TH ST, 207 East, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Eugene L. Richards, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Adolf Mandel, to Fannie Lesser, 83 Lee Av, Brooklyn, mtg $16,000, bond and security, Feb. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $500

169TH ST, 328 East, s s, 337 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Salamon Lubetkin to Pascale Intarbartolo, 67 Rapeley Av, Corona, Borough of Queens, April 28; attorney, L. Cioffi, 314 East 112th St. $100

172D ST, 156 East, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Sophia Gluckman to Raymond Scholz, 931 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, mtg $18,000, April 16; attorney, David Getz, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn $1

179TH ST, 158 West, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 17x100.11; Solon B. Lilienstern to James C. McEachen, Rockville Centre, L. I., mtg $13,000, April 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

180TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x 100.11; Guedalia & Co. to Tomas B. Mederos, 871 7th Av., mtg $68,100, all liens, May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Walter T. Rosen to Lucie B. Rosen, Oyster Bay, L. I., mtg $50,000, May 1; attorney, same $100

185TH ST, s s, 315 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Helen G., wife of Howard D. Collins, to No. 55 West 55th St. Realty Corporation, 111 Broadway, April 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

185TH ST, 538 West, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 84.11x100.5, foreclosure, April 27; James A. Lynch, referee, to Edward A. Ridley, Fanwood, N. J., May 2; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. $12,000

202D ST, 24 East, s s, 254 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; Edmund L. Baylies to Charles H. Sabin, Southampton, L. I., all liens, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

204TH ST, 114 West, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.8x101; Margaret A. Stirling, Pleasant Mount, Wayne County, Penn. to Wm. J. McKinley, 160 Haight Av, Bronx, April 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Wm. J. McKinley to Ruth Hasinsky, 674 Gates Av, Brooklyn, May 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

73D ST, n s, 50 ft w of Columbus Av, 450x 102.2; Edward S. Clark et al to West 73d St Associates, Inc., 30 East 42d St, all titles, all liens, April 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

76TH ST, 433 East, n s, 102.6 ft w of Av. A, 37.6x102.2; John Nemecek to Vaclav Nemecek, 433 East 72d St, mtg $24,000, all liens, May 1 ..... $7,000

78TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2; Pauline Brommer to Helen Brommer, 131 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, N. Y., mtg $7,000, all liens, April 25; attorney, Hy. F. Lippold, 328 East 87th St. ..... Gift

80TH ST, 223 West, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Thomas P. Spencer to Spencer & Co., 149 Broadway, mtg $20,000, c. a. s., April 24 ..... $3,000

83D ST, s s, 315 ft e of 5th Av, 45x102.2; Dorothy G. Pagenstecher to Lionel F. Straus, 41 West 76th St, mtg $65,000, all liens, April 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

90TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 18x 100.8; Henry Meyers to Estelle Rosenzweig, 311 West 95th St, mtg $18,000, all liens, April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

90TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 27.6x100.8; 98d St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 94.6x80.6x irregular; Mary F. Cummings to Mary A. Deegan, 1,114 Park Place, Brooklyn, and Anna Moses, 4 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, April 30 ..... $1

97TH ST, 235a East, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure April 23, 1917; Joseph F. Mulqueen, Jr., referee, to Wilton Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, April 30; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $10,000

100TH ST, 207 East, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Eugene L. Richards, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Adolf Mandel, to Fannie Lesser, 83 Lee Av, Brooklyn, mtg $16,000, bond and security, Feb. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $500

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English All-Year Home—Near the Lakes

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Magnificent views overlooking lakes; surrounded by beautiful homes; delightful walks and drives. All sports, both Summer and Winter, afforded by beautiful lakes and Country Club.

10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS

Very large living room, with open fireplace. Dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen. Seven exceptionally large bed chambers, three tiled baths, fine clothes and linen presses—ample storage. Huge veranda, entrance porch and sleeping porch. A fine, unusually well built, livable house, with Craftsman interior and every up-to-date convenience, including absolutely pure water; perfect heating plant, electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hardwood. Established social centre; schools, churches, select social organizations. Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York, where epidemics are unknown. For further particulars address

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Price $100,000. The land is worth $75,000. The buildings could not be replaced for less than $75,000.

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Golf and Country Club; large lakes; providing best outdoor recreations. House contains 10 Rooms, 2 Baths; beautifully furnished. Select neighborhood. Rent reasonable.

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OVER A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

They built the house around a big stone chimney, with a big fireplace, bake ovens, crane and pot hooks. Last Spring they installed a bath, town water, electricity, &c., and "did over" the whole house; there's an acre of land on a hill, an hour from New York; splendid big shade trees, fruit, a garden, and a new garage; $6,500. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

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IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

For sale, fine residence, corner Taconic Ave. and Oak St.; 12 rooms, modern and up to date; large piazza, unobstructed view, fine lawn, two baths, electric light, hot water, large hall, fine shade; 3 min. from electric cars and R. R. station; land enough for another house, garage or garden; price $9,000. Apply H. L. West, Great Barrington, Mass.

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Now Ready for Occupancy. 30 IRVING PLACE, S. E. Cor. 16th St.

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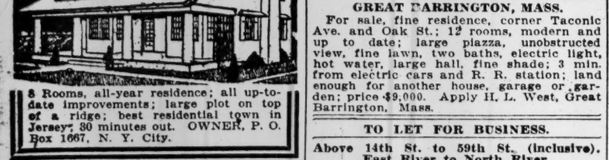

8 Rooms, all-year residence; all up-to-date improvements; large plot on top of a ridge; best residential town in Jersey; 30 minutes out. OWNER, P. O. Box 1667, N. Y. City.

Compare This House With Anything Offered Anywhere

For the price, restricted community; 18 minutes out; near train and trolley, school, churches; new, 6 spacious rooms, living room 14x28, connecting library 10x14, bookcases, seats, fireplace, oak floors, veranda, sleeping porch. Purchase direct. Photo, price, terms, will interest you. Address L. G. Coover, Leonia, N. J.

IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE

Price, $5,500. Cash required, $500. House has 7 large airy rooms, cozy inglenook with open fireplace and tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath, steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches; good transportation; 35 minutes out; large plot; all conveniences. Owing to business changes must sell this home, which was built by day's work by owner for his own occupancy and no expense was spared. Full particulars,

F. W. WAGGONER

Room 518, 47 West 34th St.

MONTCLAIR

$9,000 Unusual opportunity; new white Colonial house; centre hall; large living room with fireplace; sun porch; dining room; butlery; all gas kitchen; 4 bedrooms, sleeping porch, tiled bath; steam; electric; 80x200 size plot; choice neighborhood. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna, Montclair. (Phone 176.)

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN

Gentleman's Country Home, 70 acres, buildings all new and up-to-date; 10-room dwelling, tenant house, outbuildings; elevation; beautiful views. Commuting distance N. J. Central. Cost $35,000; sacrifice one-half. Address Owner, room 703, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Cranford, N. J. Three beautiful detached houses, just finished; each 7 rooms, bath; most attractive surroundings in best neighborhood; $6,800 to $7,800; terms.

Lincoln Park Section.

Dreescher, Owner, 79 Warren St., N. Y.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J. Furnished Cottages FOR RENT.

Let me send you Booklet "T."

P. C. BROWN SPRING LAKE BEACH, NEW JERSEY.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Thursday, May 10, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon the schooner yacht "Angie & Emma," her tackle, etc.

Sale to take place on board said schooner yacht at the foot of Fordham Street, City Island, New York, where she can now be seen and inspected.

Dated New York, May 1, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFT

WITH FINE LIGHT.

7,500 sq. ft. to Floor.

New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Av. Modern, well-kept building, 100% sprinkler system; suitable any business.

To Lease at Reasonable Rent.

Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 31 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth. Or your own broker.

247-253 W. 19th St.

FOR RENT—2d Ave., near entrance to Queensboro Bridge, large store, 20x75, with 18 ft. ceiling and skylights; only available store in neighborhood. Particulars, Myers & Sherwin, 299 Broadway. Phone Worth 4936.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

FOR THE SUMMER.

Unusual opportunity at Neponsit. A few homes built for year-round occupancy for rent, $650 and up for the season; tastefully furnished, steam heated; only 40 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; beautiful beach, one-half mile long, for the exclusive use of property holders; bathing, fishing, boating, tennis, etc. Another stay-at-home year with heavy demand and limited supply. Make your application at once. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York. Phone Greeley 2741.

Fairview, Dublin, N. H.

TO RENT, Furnished, for Summer— Very desirable house, 14 rooms, piazza 3 sides, open fireplaces, 2 baths, servants' quarters; stable with accommodations for automobiles and horses; 3 acres land. Excellent drinking water. For season, $1600. Old Colony Trust Company, Real Estate Dept., 17 Court St., Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

We have plans and full information at our office in regard to APARTMENTS FOR RENT.

Call, write or telephone SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St. Tel. 7240 Col.

The HILLCREST

Modern Elevator Apts.

8 Large, all outside rooms, 2-3 baths. $1,600 to $1,800.

430 W Facing Columbia University Grounds **116th St.**

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

Doctors' Offices

Suitable for Nose or Throat Specialist. 2 Rooms, Bath.

34 West 51st St.

EUGENE A. WALSH

66 East 123d Street, or Premises. Phone 1517 Harlem.

525 West 182d Street

CORNER AUDUBON AV., TWO BLOCKS FROM SUBWAY. 5-6 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. TELEPHONE, &c. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. RENTS, $30-$36.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

MANHATTAN—East Side.

815 PARK AVE.

S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.

New Building

Ready for Occupancy About Sept. 1st.

7 & 8 ROOMS

3 BATHS

Rents $2500 to $3600

OPEN FOR INSPECTION

Renting Agent on premises. Phone 6989 Lenox.

987 Madison Ave.

Southeast Corner 77th St.

A Seven-Room Apartment—2 Baths. Rent $2,000

Apply Superintendent.

BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED. TIEBOUT COURT APTS. 2317-2321 Tiebout Ave.

3-4 ROOMS Every improvement. South of 184th St. 3 blocks east of Concourse.

MODERATE RENTALS.

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apts. 199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.

5 ROOMS $36.
6 ROOMS $43.
Class of tenants restricted.

BROOKLYN.

34 MONROE PLACE

near Pierrepont St., Brooklyn Heights. Six-Story Elevator Apartment. Ready for occupancy May 15, 1917. 3 and 4 rooms and bath, $45 to $100 per month; modern in every particular; 10 minutes to Wall St., Manhattan. JOHN F. JAMES & SONS, Inc., Agents, 193 Montague St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR SUMMER USE, 8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS; 80TH ST., ADJOINING WEST END AVE. VERY MODERATE RENTAL TO DESIRABLE PARTY.

FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, B'way & 79th St. TELEPHONE SCHUYLER 9700.

To Sublet—6 Rooms, 817 West End Ave.

10th floor, overlooking Hudson River. Immediate possession.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO., B'WAY, COR. 80TH ST.

REAL ESTATE

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1132.
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4951.

$500 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at Mahwah, N. J., and Larchmont, N. Y. Country Home Leaving.
40 W. 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison.

"ALONG THE SOUND."

For Sale or Rent,
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

BUILDING MANAGEMENT.
INEXPENSIVE and EFFICIENT SERVICE.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 W. 34TH ST.

Private Houses for Sale or Rent.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.,
Real Estate & Insurance,
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

City Island waterfront; all-year-round residences, country and city advantages; Borough of Bronx, New York City; $8,250 to $12,000; small payments down. Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Great Bargain—Plot 72x150 ft., west side White Plains Av., just south of 238th St. subway station; your terms. Douglas & Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city; 30 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage; bathing, boating, fishing; investigate before buying elsewhere. Office, 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3556.

$150 cash buys my seven-room house, bath, heat, and all improvements; electricity, gas, &c.; large plot, good soil for vegetables and poultry; will take balance $18 per month; the property must be sold at once; perfect title. Lane, 275 Times Downtown.

QUICK ACTION.

If you want a bargain, I will sell my six-room house, with farm, garden plot; only few minutes from New York; will make good terms to right party. Owner, Box V 265 Downtown.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 6026 Murray Hill, 80 Richmond Hill.

A six-story and basement Brick Building, northwest corner Reade and Hudson Sts., size 67x80. New Seventh Ave. subway station immediately in front of property. Suitable for wholesale business or ground floor restaurant or cafe, with fine light lofts above. Might divide.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, SOLE AGENTS, 156 Broadway.

EMMET ARCADE

S. W. Corner 59th & Madison Av. Stores, Large & Small Offices to Let Elevator and Steam Heat.

Apply on premises.

TO LET AT ONCE

1500 Square Feet on the 9th Floor of **443 Fourth Ave., and** 800 Square Feet on 8th Floor of **450 Fourth Ave.**

Best Value in New York.

Fred'k Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr., 834 5TH AVE. MAD. SQUARE 4900, Or Your Broker.

MORTON BUILDING

116 Nassau Street

Strictly fireproof building. Equipped with new modern Otis passenger and freight elevator. A few large suites of offices are for rent with excellent light. Also smaller offices at reasonable prices. Must be seen to be appreciated.

AGENT ON PREMISES.
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, B'way & 79th St. 'Phone 9700 Schuyler

LOFTS TO LET

17,000 Square Feet.

MONAHAN EXPRESS CO.

221-223-225 West 17th Street.

REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let

One-family houses, with garage, 9 rooms, bath, with shower; steam, gas, electric; parquetry; $5,850; $750 cash; balance $15 monthly, with interest. Builder, 1,430 77th St.; take West End Subway to 77th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN:
VALUABLE WATERFRONT PROPERTY on Gravesend Bay; full riparian rights; for manufacturer or yacht club; particulars given. Owner, Room 703, 141 B'way, N. Y.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 102 Remsen St.

Eight-room one-family house; side entrance for private garage; excellent condition. Thatcher, 1,339 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home, South Yonkers; high ground; extensive view; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; modern new stucco house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch; wide veranda; quartered oak trim; parquet floors; large fireplace; all improvements; sun parlor; well heated; garage; ground 75x100; large trees; must be seen to appreciate; two minutes' walk to Caryl Station; $12,000; terms to suit. Or will rent for $80 monthly. L. A. FAIRBANKS, 54 Manhattan St. Telephone Morningside 8924.

ROCHELLE HEIGHTS,
NEW ROCHELLE.

Choice residence lots, restricted property, all improvements; building inducements; easy terms; seven minutes by trolley car from New York, New Haven & Hartford or New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Stations, New Rochelle. Address M. de Brabant, Secretary. "S. R. I." Community, Woolworth Building. Telephone Barclay 7266.

MOUNT VERNON.

Nearly new stucco house, every convenience; near station, trolley, schools and churches. Must be sold. Cost $15,000. LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—Established community of homes, every city convenience, high elevation, no malaria, no mosquitoes; well designed and constructed houses; $7,000 and up. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row.

FOR SALE.—At Larchmont, six-room stucco house; Sound view; in a restricted park, with over one-half acre of ground; a bargain for $7,250. H. DUCOTT, (phone Murray Hill 2226.) 51 East 42d St., New York.

Village home of ten rooms with all conveniences, water, gas, electric power, large garden plot, some fruit, berries, garage; 40 minutes out; sacrifice price for quick sale; owner leaving town. B 468 Times Annex.

One of the most desirable building sites in Yonkers will be sacrificed to quick sale; owner leaving town. B 467 Times Annex.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-Bungalow.—Just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living room, full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers; new model gas range, with improved hot-water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot-water heat; spacious porches front and side, opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach, 40 minutes from city; owner's loss your profit; will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B. Bargain, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

BEAUTIFUL new seashore bungalow, 5 rooms, bath, California style; all large, airy rooms; nicely finished, open brick fireplace, panel walls, beamed ceiling, steam heat, water, gas, &c.; connecting bath with bedrooms; modern kitchen; large porch overlooking bay; fine view; one block from private bathing beach; great for all water sports; near trolley and in good neighborhood; schools, stores, churches near by; only 40 minutes from New York; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer for $250 down, $18 monthly. For further information write Bungalow Owner, 280 Times Downtown.

CHICKEN FARM,

with 5-room house and outbuildings; chicken houses; fine soil, suitable for poultry and pigeon raising and truck farming; beautiful grove of trees; house contains water, range, tubs, full-size cellar, porch, &c.; ideal location; near station and trolley to town where there is a large demand for all products; about an hour out, in a pretty North Shore town; $15 a month and small amount down from an interested, responsible party. B. Sparr, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

AN OPPORTUNITY,

No interest or taxes for one year, title guaranteed, 4-acre farm, cleared, level, good soil, 40 miles from New York, 1½ miles from station, new house, attic and cellar, barn, poultry house, $3,500, $500 cash, balance easy terms. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St.

SMALL FARM, $1,800.

Five-room house, land for vegetables, chickens, &c.; town of 10,000; ready market for all you can raise; factories, schools, stores, &c.; near trolley and depot and harbor for bathing and fishing; $100 down and $12 monthly; tickets to visit. Benson, 262 Times Downtown.

AM COMPELLED to sacrifice my country home, good house of 6 rooms, with 10,000 square feet of fine land, on a corner; suitable for poultry raising, &c.; about 45 minutes out; 2 blocks from depot; $12 monthly and small cash payment to a good party. Nolan, Box 289 Times Downtown.

Real Sacrifice.—Attractive seven-room stucco home; park street; splendid condition; paneled living room, grand kitchen and pantry; fine electric trains; thirty minutes from Pennsylvania Station, N. Y., and 10 minutes from Flatbush Station, Brooklyn; small cash payment and easy terms. Mrs. Ingold, Laureiton, L. I.

$950 FOR SMALL HOUSE, near large town; plenty of ground for chickens and farming; needs fixing up and will make good year-round home; $100 down and $10 month. Call or write for information and tickets. B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Factory building, 12,000 square feet; will enlarge on plot, 150x130, for reliable concern; one block from subway; 2 blocks from rail and waterfront at Flushing, L. I.; agents please note. Albert A. Volk, 16 Beaver St., N. Y. C. Telephone Broad 3696.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.

Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for circulars. JOHN J. RANDALL CO., Freeport, L. I.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots $500 and up; beach rights; for particulars, Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Attractive five-room bungalow, full cellar, near station, one hour out, overlooking the Sound; price $1,500; $400 cash, balance $12 per month. Browne, Box 273 Times Downtown.

Eight-room cottage, with all modern improvements, shrubbery, fruit trees; 4 minutes to depot; $3,750; $400 down, balance like rent. Stanley D. Davison, Lynbrook.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living rooms; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Malden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

A No. 1 farm for a farmer; completely stocked and equipped; on macadam road, 1 mile from station and large town; 100 beautiful, fertile acres, 32 in planted grain; 12-room house, extensive barns; 11 cows, 4 horses, poultry; 10-H. P. engine, gang plow, hay loader, bottom dump wagon, grain drill, &c. Sickness and old age have forced this rare farm on to the market at a big bargain for quick action; $8,000, half cash. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Arlington, N. J.—30 minutes to N. Y.; four minutes to station; high-grade house, 11 rooms, tile bath; hot water heat; three open fireplaces; large corner plot; most desirable residential section; commanding extensive view; spacious lawns; shrubbery, rosebeds; fine well on premises; cost over $20,000; conditions make quick sale very desirable. Clarence B. Pierce, 77 No. Midland Av., Arlington.

AT MOUNTAIN LAKES.

Best located house there, situated on hillcrest between station and trolley; plot extending through from street to street; house twelve large rooms and three baths; sell or rent at a bargain. Write, see, or telephone Edward J. Cahill, real estate, Boonton, N. J.

Rent a new colonial palace; 2 baths; sleeping porch; finest finish silver fixtures; garage, &c.; best part Plainfield; rent $1,200 yearly in advance; no taxes, no insurance, no interest; we give you the house free in ten years; guaranteed title. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Building.

In West Englewood, (PARK SECTION,) a delightful place to live, convenient and restricted. For the two greatest bargains in this beautiful residential park write or see OWNER ONLY, no agents, 9 Ogden Av., West Englewood.

ATTENTION. — Change of business forces sacrifice beautiful country home, city improvements, spacious grounds, charmingly situated, plenty fruit; price only $2,750; worth $3,250; easiest terms. Louis Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE.

Every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $8,800; reasonable terms. LONG & MILLER, Tel. 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

EXTRAORDINARY Mountainside Home—13 rooms, 4 baths, 8 bedrooms, music room, 2-car garage, beautiful grounds. Wonderful opportunity. Rent $250 month. Frank Hughes-Tavior Co., Montclair, N. J.

For sale, 2 acres, house; all improvements; hour from N. Y.; barn, chicken house; 100 young fruit trees; on Lackawanna, near depot. Charles Castle, Gillette, N. J.

Englewood, N. J., and vicinity. Englewood Real Estate Co., Room 516, 27 William St., New York. Broad 2872. 43 Dean St., Englewood. Tel. 123.

Farm, 211 acres, 24 miles New York; heavy farm loam and black soil; brooks, scenery; $25,000. John H. Ward, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Farm, two acres, near Ridgewood, main road; good soil; $1,500. Z 328 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

HOME BUYERS.—Don't fail to inspect this beautiful house, a real bargain; small amount of cash required; situated among fine old trees, facing beautiful park; house contains 8 rooms and bath; hot water heat; hardwood floors; all modern improvements; fully improved streets, sewers, gas, water, electricity; very high ground; ¼ acre of land, corner; 5 minutes from station; 4 tennis courts in immediate neighborhood; I also have a 6 and 7 room house in same neighborhood, all with very large plots. Call, write or phone owner. Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 38th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

SHREWSBURY RIVER,

opposite Oceanic.—To let, 11-room cottage, fully furnished; 3 acres; near golf club; garage. A. H. Matthews, 181 Broadway, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

FARM of 42 acres on main road, near Cornwall, among the high-priced places; 9-room house, freshly painted barn; formerly held at $6,000, can be bought for $3,500. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Large Hudson River estate, fine location, beautiful views, for small part of its value. I. W. Valentine, 373 4th Av.

Rockland Co. Farm.—Unusual value; cultivated; hour out; stock included. N 298 Times Downtown.

Dwelling, 5 years old, 7 rooms, bath; heater; part mortgage. Nock Estate, Kingston, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

CHEAP SUMMER HOME—FARMS.

Colonial 12-room house; 185 acres; near big lake; $15 an acre. Substantial 10-room house; 70 acres, including 15-acre lake; valuable woodland; $3,000. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

FRONTING ON TWIN LAKES.

Charming estate of 26 acres; buildings cost $15,000, all in perfect repair; beautiful lake front. Details and pictures mailed on request. Price $9,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Four-story brick building, store and apartments, in upper 20s, near 5th Av., for business building near Grand Central; equity $50,000; will add cash for suitable proposition. Address Central, Box 178 Times.

OCEAN AV. INCOME BARGAIN.

Detached 20-family apartment, every improvement, 60x130; one mortgage; $40,000 equity; exchange for good nearby farm; Owner, Room 703, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Handsome offices and showrooms, fifth floor front, on West 45th St., near 5th Av.; will sublet for indefinite period; the only offices of their kind for rent in the beautiful Central Building; furnished or unfurnished. Apply 25 West 45th St., Room 504. Telephone Bryant 494. Mrs. T. L. MacLaughlin.

Two private office extension phones, reception room, use directors' room, completely furnished, high-class building; best location, Wall and Broad St. section; reasonable rent to responsible parties; immediate possession. Z 329 Times Annex.

Office to sublet; 2 years to run; 750 square feet, (large room with small private office;) 18th floor, overlooking Bryant Park, with exceptional unobstructed light and air; convenient to all subways, "L," and surface lines. F 174 Times.

A new rolltop desk, $8 monthly; newly furnished or unfurnished private offices, $16 to $40; telephone, towel service, mail privileges to responsible parties, $2 monthly. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

GET A BROADWAY ADDRESS.

Offices and Lofts for rent.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.,
Real Estate and Insurance,
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th St.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

To Let—Large, light, improved lofts; three minutes from New York; also building for factory or manufacturing purposes. E. Gross, 313 Henderson St., Jersey City.

For Rent—Part of most centrally located office in New York; completely furnished. Suite 901, 171 Madison Av., corner 33d St.

Will sublet part of large office, 610 square feet, in Vanderbilt Av. Building. H. M. Olcott, 1 East 42d St.

Worlds Tower Building, 110 West 40th. Sublease $50 office for $30. Sublease $200 office for $110.

STORE TO RENT.
16 West 47th, just off 5th Av.

Part of office to sublet; vicinity Grand Central. Room 1904, 18 East 41st.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

Sale or Rent.—Modern up-to-date private residence, near Riverside Drive; all improvements; terms to suit. Apply through your broker, or Owner, 310 West 109th St.

Handsomely furnished 14-room house, $250 month; everything new; lease to suit; telephone, electricity; subway, select neighborhood. 862 West End Av.

Wanted—Furnished.

WANTED.—Furnished house within commuting distance, for Summer months only; near seashore preferred; or along the Sound; five or six sleeping rooms and three baths; please give full details, rates, &c. Z 332 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES.

Furnished.

Beautiful Long Island country place, Long Island Sound, ten miles from Queensboro Bridge, consisting of six acres, handsomely improved, with abundant flowers, fruits, vegetables; house of sixteen rooms, three baths, eight bedrooms, billiard room, excellent basement and laundry, butler's pantry, large verandas; newly papered and painted throughout and handsomely furnished; garage for four or five cars; sleeping quarters for three or four men; use of Delauney Belleville brougham, Cadillac Sedan, and Ford touring cars; double bath houses, with about 500 feet beautiful sand beach; excellent tennis court; price, $4,000 for season or year; possession June 1; no agents. L. Bodor, 83 Wall St.

Country Estate for Rent.—Safe distance from coast; 50 minutes from New York; near station; large house; ten bedrooms; high elevation; extensive view; lawns, woodland and garden. Room 1003, 64 Wall St.

Attractive twelve-room house and garage on water; fine view; large front parlor; vegetable garden and fruit trees. 48 Stuart Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Phone 230.

Country houses everywhere, all inspected. Town and Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5363.

Six and eight room bungalows, beautifully furnished; every improvement; bathing, fishing; $300-$400. Owner, 936 West End Av.

Unfurnished.

For rent, Tenafly, N. J., cottage, 6 rooms, bath, servants' rooms, attic; all improvements; delightfully located on high ground; lot 50x250; shrubbery and some fruit; 10 minutes from station. H. J. B. Willis, Tenafly, N. J.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, immediately, furnished 7, 8 room house; preference Jersey suburbs or Westchester County, within commuting distance New York; moderate rent. Write Apt. 10, 528 Riverside Drive, or phone 1776 Morningside.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 618, (Near 50th St.)—Magnificently furnished exclusive bachelor apartment; two rooms and bath; rent for Summer $150 monthly. Apply to Mr. Dougherty.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Single room adjoining bath; private house; references required.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

37TH, 18 EAST, Near 5th.—Rooms; telephone, all conveniences; $6 to $10.

38TH, at 70 Park Av.—Large handsome room, bath; gentleman; $12 weekly.

81ST, 75 EAST.—Furnished 7-room apartment. Newbold, Lenox 3937.

28TH, 29 EAST.—Two large rooms, bath and kitchenette; furnished or unfurnished; convenient; unusually attractive studio apartment; moderate rent.

309 FIFTH AVENUE.

Attractively furnished apartment, consisting 2 large rooms, dressing room & bath, to lease completely furnished. Janitor on premises.

49TH, 21 EAST.—Attractive outside suite, two or three rooms, bath, elevator; newly furnished or unfurnished. Plaza 1335.

65TH, 416 EAST.—Apts., furnished, sublet, May 15 to Sept. or Nov. 15, four small rooms, bath, hot water, phone; every convenience; $7.50 per week. Apt. 9. Plaza 6221, Ext. 89. Willis.

79TH, 342 EAST.—To rent, furnished front and back parlor, or singly; private house; suitable for doctor, dentist, or professional parties. Call, or phone Lenox 3024.

85TH ST., 106 EAST.—Seven rooms, 3 baths; attractively furnished apartment for rent until Oct. 1. Can be seen by appointment. Phone Lenox 3028.

DURHAM APARTMENT,
7 East 32d St.,
near 5th Av.

2 rooms, bath, service; $80 monthly; ground-floor apartment, suitable for physician or dentist.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 East 29th.—One, two, three rooms, bath; partially furnished; hotel service.

LEXINGTON AV., 581, (Near 51st.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; permanent. Phone Circle 1810.

MADISON AV., 110, (near 30th.)—Attractive three-room apartment; seen after 12. Starr.

PLAZA SECTION.—Four exquisitely furnished rooms, housekeeping, Summer concession price. Columbus 3974.

SEVEN-ROOM apartment to let, furnished, June 1. Telephone Gramercy 1214.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH ST., 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

30TH ST., 56 WEST.—Attractive, cool, large room, entrance hall, bath, kitchenette, large closets; one flight; $40. Muller.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Very large, unusual studio apartment; very reasonable. Telephone 3356 Bryant.

51ST, 215 WEST.—Six rooms, bath, newly furnished; piano; May 15 to Sept. 15; references. Reed. Phone Circle 3517.

10 WEST 54TH ST.

Bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath, $115, with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. JOHN 5700.

53TH, 321 WEST, (Apartment 53.)—Three rooms and bath, completely furnished; kitchen; May 1 to Oct. 1. Phone Col. 4771.

55TH ST., 140 WEST.—$75 month, furnished, two rooms, bath, kichenette; May-October.

57TH ST., 157 WEST.—Front apartment, four rooms, housekeeping, Steinway grand, handsomely furnished, June 1 to Oct. 1; less than present rent; call or telephone Columbus 2028.

57TH ST., 329 WEST.—Newly furnished apartment; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; light, airy. Barbour.

57TH, 104 WEST.—Southern exposure, 2 rooms, bath and kitchen. Phone 2021 Circle.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.

Neatly furnished 2 or 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly.

69TH, 243, 245 WEST, (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath and kitchenette, to lease, $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Superintendent, on premises. Open evenings.

72D SUBWAY.—Five rooms, handsomely furnished; 2 bedrooms; reduced price. Columbus 3974.

73TH ST., 57 WEST.—Block from Central Park, to rent, June 1 to Sept. 1, seven exceptionally large, attractive furnished rooms; two bedrooms and living rooms, facing southwest; very cool; big bargain. Apartment 31. Tel. 7787 Schuyler.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Newly furnished, three-room suite, bath, kitchenette, electricity; maid service; also small room. Telephone Columbus 5:30.

77TH, 50 WEST, Apt. 103, Manhattan Square Hotel.—To sublet, beautiful apartment, two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; excellent location; reasonable; leaving city.

81ST ST., 35 WEST.—Apartment, fully furnished, except linen and silver; eight rooms, three bathrooms; beautifully located; facing Manhattan Square Park. Phone 4019 Schuyler.

81ST, 158 WEST.—Five-room front apt.; light, cool; elevator; fireproof; references. Apply Apt. 44.

83D, 253 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Elegant furnished apartment, 7 spacious rooms, southern exposure; immediate possession, $135; elevator, electricity. Telephone Schuyler, 3578. The Amidon. Apt. 11.

85TH ST., 203 WEST.—Furnished apartment to let, entire or part; telephone; all cars; rent reasonable; home evenings, or see Janitor. Martin.

86TH, 240 WEST.,— Attractive apartment, eight rooms, three baths; May to October; immediate possession. W., Apt. 4 West.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished, 7 rooms, grand piano, silver, linen. Freeman.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive 1, 2, 3 room suites; baths, kitchenette, electricity; service.

89TH ST., Adjoining West End Av.—One of the most attractive furnished apartments for Summer use; 8 rooms, 3 baths; very moderate rental to desirable party. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St. Telephone 9700 Schuyler.

92D ST., 1 WEST.—To sub-let, attractively furnished apartment;

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

21ST, 47 EAST.—Handsomely furnished room; excellent table; table guests; references.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Double south room, private bath; single room.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity to share as paying guests in exclusive home for gentle people: East 60th St. Plaza 6831.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Rooms with bath, excellent table.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; electricity; telephone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Southern gentlewoman offers large and small rooms, (private baths,) with carefully planned meals; references exchanged.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also small room; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity, telephone; excellent table; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—In home with owner; exceptionally large, charmingly furnished; electricity, private bath; southern cooking; also smaller room.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Neatly furnished room; good location; board optional; phone; reasonable.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Opposite Sherman Square.) —Attractively furnished rooms; running water; high-class elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful double rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; reasonable. Columbus 9339.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—Handsome, large and single rooms; sanitary cooking; board optional.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, with private bath, reasonable; best city location.

72D, 311 117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without board; private bath.

72D, 263 WEST.—Sunny all rooms, with or without board; reasonable rates.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining room; references.

78D, 260 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity to secure large, handsomely furnished front room; one, two persons; running hot, cold water; bath adjoining; board optional; table guests accommodated; table d'hote dinner 6Oc.

78TH, 234 WEST.—Second-story front; also back parlor; private bath; references.

96TH, 305 WEST.—Large, small, connecting rooms, nicely furnished; reference; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Medium sized room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large and medium front sunny rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, table board; references.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms, parlors, smoking rooms; exceptional table, optional.

77TH, 301 WEST, (and 344 West End Av.)—Elegant suites, large south rooms, (one room); private baths; excellent table; electricity.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; Summer prices.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

70TH, 122 WEST.—Medium-sized room; running water; electricity; French cuisine; table guests.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Suite, with private bath; suitable for three or four gentlemen.

80TH, 108 WEST.—Large room, splendidly furnished; suitable bachelors or business women; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST —Ideal home for permanent business people; baths, telephone, electricity; generous table; special rate.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

88D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable second floor; other rooms; private bath; special terms.

88TH, 130 WEST.—Large, front room, with all conveniences; table excellent; references.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive large and small room; parlor dining; private house.

92D, 7 WEST.—Light, comfortable room; breakfast, dinner; private family; references.

95TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good eats; refined guests welcome; references; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 922 WEST, (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS, SUNSHINY ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; BOUNTIFUL TABLE; MODERATE TERMS; ALSO SINGLE ROOM.

113TH, 580 WEST.—Large, small room; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

113TH, 525 WEST. — Double room, private boarding house; table guests; home cooking.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Exclusive home for gentleman of refinement; $12.50. Telephone Morningside 7231.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; superior board; $12 weekly. Morningside 7726 Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea,
20 Minutes Delightful Sail, Manhattan.
50 Lovely Rooms, Excellent Chef and Service. Social Pastimes. Smoking Room. Sun Parlors.
Weekly, $15-$20 per Adult, With Meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 855, (corner 102d.)—Sunny outside room, with or without board. Osborne.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT, late 1916, light six touring, red seal Continental motor; run 2,800 miles; $725. M 384 Times Downtown.

BEAUTIFUL new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

CADILLAC, 1916, TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ ROADSTER, WIRE WHEELS.
STUTZ SPECIAL BEARCAT.
MARMON "34," 1916, TOURING.

Fiat "25-35," Imported Fleetwood Tour., 1915.
MERCER 1915 Roadster, New Silvertowns.
BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
PIERCE ARROW "38," TOURING.
SAXON, 1917, ROADSTER, 6-CYL.
BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH.

CADILLAC 7-passenger touring for sale by private party; guaranteed to be in good condition; also an electric Colonial body coupe; guaranteed battteries; a desirable and comfortable car any lady can enjoy both Winter and Summer; owner is moving to Los Angeles; both cars will be sold at a special bargain; no dealers. 250 West 49th St., Room 504. Phone Bryant 404, or call 400 West 160th, Apartment 13B. Phone Audubon 9150, Apartment 13B. Mrs. T. L. MacLaughlin.

CADILLAC touring, 1913, Model 51, 7-passenger, 8-cylinder; motor in fine shape, good tires, and equipped with north East ignition. Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC, 1916, Sedan, (Brougham); perfect condition; full equipment and extras; Kelly Springfield tires; two extras, mounted; run 6,500 miles; no offer under $1,800 will be considered. Owner, J 112 Times.

CADILLAC 1915, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger; perfect condition; sacrifice. 5322 Columbus, Karp.

CADILLAC, 1916 seven-passenger touring, run 6,600 miles; equal to new; lots extras. 159 West 127th. Morningside 3960.

CADILLAC, 1914, 7-passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers, new tires; just overhauled; $625 Bryant 5392. Rumlis.

CADILLAC, 1917, landaulet, perfect condition; cost $3,200. Mr. Hiscoe, 43 Exchange Place, N. Y.

CADILLAC, 1917, phaeton; slip covers; new; run one month; guaranteed. W 57 Times.

CADILLAC 1914 five-passenger sedan.
Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

CADILLAC 1915 seven-passenger limousine.
Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

CASE, 40, 1914, 5-passenger, fully equipped, mechanically perfect; cost $2,300; will sacrifice $300. Bryant 5392. Rumlis.

CHALMERS, 1916, TOURING CAR.
PRICE, $650.
Model 6-30 and ready to be used immediately without spending a penny for anything; mechanically O. K.; paint without a scratch; all good shoes; car has all the appearance of being brand new; if you are in the market for a light touring give this your inspection; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CHALMERS, 1917, Master's Special, bought in March, only driven 400 miles; bargain. PACKARD runabout, overhauled and painted. PALCO seven-passenger touring.
STEVENS-DURYEA, 7-passenger, enclosed drive; and others; all at bargain prices.
MORTON W. SMITH CO., Inc.,
156 West 52d St.

CHALMERS.—Anxious to dispose of my 28-C Chalmers touring; splendid mechanical condition; new tires; not better than new, but good buy at my price. E. H. Brady, Great Northern Hotel.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 West 50th St. | Dependable, Practical Instruction; Day, Aft., Eve. Ladies' Class. Booklet.

H. A. L. 1916 7-PASS. TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

HUDSON super-six touring car; run 2,000 miles; like new; Stutz car, six seat body, little used; in very good condition. Phone Plaza 8799.

HUDSON 1917 three-passenger cabriolet.
Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

HUDSON 1916 six-passenger sedan.
Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

LANCIA, with special Holbrook body, first-class condition, mechanically and in appearance; good proposition for party desiring high-class, exclusive car. Address Box J 100 Times.

LIBERTY 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'DWAY.

LOCOMOBILE, 6-88, used one season carefully; has electric self-starter, lights, shock absorbers, &c.; $750. 150 West 55th.

LOCOMOBILE "30" Berlin limousine, in perfect condition; will sacrifice to quick buyer. D. C. Burrelle, 1,704 Broadway.

McFARLAND, 90 horse power, 6 cylinder, 7 passenger, 1917 model; cost $5,500; will sacrifice for $2,100. J 102 Times.

McMARON 1914 48 H. P., seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 W. 62d St.

MERCER runabout, Chandler runabout, National highway six, Cadillac, Studebaker, Haynobile, others; bargain.

SPRINGFIELD SEDAN BODIES CHEAP.

One-man cars cheap; top envelopes, $1. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

NATIONAL 1916 two-passenger Newport runabout. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 W. 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, with convertible top, painted French brown with natural wood wheels and upholstered in gray cloth; equipment includes speedometer, clock, bumper, one extra rim (No. 1808) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

OLDSMOBILE sedan, 1916, four-passenger.
Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

OVERLAND
USED CARS.

'16 Willys-Knight Touring.
'16 Overland 7 Pass. Touring.
'16 Willys-Knight Coupe.
'16 Overland Roadster.
'16 Willys-Knight Limousine.
'16 Dodge Roadster.
'15 Overland 5 Pass. Touring.
'15 Buick Roadster.
'15 Stearns-Knight Touring.
'15 Buick Touring.
'15 Paige 7 Pass. Touring.

We guarantee Willys-Knight and Overland Cars.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
USED CAR DEPT.,
Broadway at 50th St.
Phone Circle 1800.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger limousine landaulet; run 6,000 miles; perfect condition. Columbus 5822. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 5822. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1916 five-passenger phaeton.
Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW seven-passenger limousine.
Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW touring, 1918-88; condition perfect; new tires. Phone Columbus 9869.

SPECIALS.

1917 STUDEBAKER 7-PASSENGER.
1916 OLDSMOBILE 5-PASSENGER.
1916 PAIGE CONVERTIBLE ROADSTER.
1916 EL CAR CHUMMY ROADSTER.
Hupmobile Roadster, Overland, Lozier, Michigan.

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

REO, six cylinder, seven passenger touring, practically new; excellent throughout; mechanically perfect; any demonstration; a bargain at $675. Mr. Garwitt, 148 West 20th. Phone Chelsea 9815 for appointment.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. N. Y. AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE SALES RING. 180-182 EAST 125TH ST.

SIMPLEX, 50, Westinghouse shock absorbers, electric lights, generator; in excellent condition; tires, &c. John Cole, 481 Park Av.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916, beautiful 5-passenger 4-cylinder touring; appearance and condition just like new; has self-starter, electric starter, lights; $775. 150 West 55th St.

STEARNS 1915 two-passenger coupe.
Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

STUTZ 1917-1916-1915 MODELS.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STODDARD-DAYTON auto delivery wagon for sale; 1½ ton; good tires; $150. Apply 39-43 Jessup St., Jersey City.

STUDEBAKER coupelet, late model; condition guaranteed, luxuriously equipped; electric starter, lights, &c.; sacrifice for cash. 150 West 55th.

STUDEBAKER, $500; 1916 6-cylinder touring; runs and looks like new; two new extra shoes. Apply Mechanic, Highbridge Garage, Amsterdam Av. and 167th.

USED CARS
THAT ARE GUARANTEED.

PEERLESS, 1916 Little Six touring, in beautiful shape, $750.
PEERLESS, 1914 "48," seven passenger; owner must sell quickly; bargain.
PEERLESS, 1,896 B'WAY, 57th.

CHANDLER, 1916, 7-passenger, in perfect condition; will sell at a sacrifice. Apply Chauffeur, 1,896 B'way, 57th St.

CHEVROLET, 1916 touring, 5-passenger; run 5,000 miles; in perfect condition; will sell at a sacrifice. Apply Chauffeur, 1,896 B'way, 57th St.

CLEVELAND, 1916, 6-cylinder, 7-passenger touring

RINTELEN'S AGENT WARNED TUMULTY

Hammond, Hired to Spread German Propaganda, Told of Munition Plots.

GOMPERS BLOCKED STRIKES

Urged Defendants in Plot Trials to Stand Aloof—Mexican Conspiracy Bared.

John C. Hammond, a publicity agent, living at the Waldorf-Astoria, the first person to warn the Government of the activities of Captain Franz von Rintelen, and Samuel Gompers, who is credited by the United States District Attorney with helping materially to thwart von Rintelen's plans, were the chief witnesses in the Federal District Court yesterday against the eight men charged with a conspiracy, which had for its object the suppression of munition exports to the Allies.

Hammond testified that he had exposed von Rintelen in a letter to Joseph P. Tumulty, Private Secretary to President Wilson, on May 13, 1915. He brought papers with him to show that he caused the arrest also of Victoriano Huerta on a charge of planning to cross from this country into Mexico at the head of a military expedition. Nothing of this was brought out at the trial except that Hammond had collected expenses from the Government for going to Texas in connection with the charges against Huerta shortly before the aged Mexican dictator died in prison. According to Hammond, both Huerta and von Rintelen gave him the information which caused their undoing, after they had engaged him to carry on advertising campaigns for them.

Mr. Hammond said von Rintelen called on him early in April, and outlined a harmless plan for bettering the relations of Germany and the United States by publicity favorable to Germany. Later, he said, von Rintelen grew confidential, and startled him with his great projects in behalf of Germany. Finally, von Rintelen confided to him that he was trying to embroil the United States in a war with Mexico, and it was this, Hammond said, which caused him to write to Mr. Tumulty.

Sent a Warning to Tumulty.

Albert Massey, counsel for von Rintelen, forced Hammond on cross-examination to go into details regarding what he had written to Secretary Tumulty.

"Do you want me to tell all?" asked Hammond.

"Yes, yes, come out with it," said Massey.

"I informed Secretary Tumulty in the letter that there was a man in this city going under the name of Hansen and Gibbons who required close investigation. I said that this man, who was the defendant von Rintelen, had informed me that he was doing everything in his power in order to divert arms and munitions from Europe. I told Mr. Tumulty that von Rintelen had informed me that it was only a matter of time before Japan and Mexico would both be allied with the German Empire, and that the German diplomats had completely outwitted those of the United States and of the Allies."

Hammond admitted that he had received between $5,000 and $10,000 from von Rintelen, and had delivered nothing in return, except to study the possibilities of an advertising campaign such as von Rintelen had described before he revealed the full extent of his plans.

"Von Rintelen was going by the name of Hansen when I first saw him in the middle of April, 1915," Hammond testified. "He told me that he wanted to launch an advertising campaign to improve the feeling between this country and Germany. He said that if the United States and Germany kept on a friendly footing they could stand together and dominate the world commercially after the war, but that if they did not stand together England would be supreme."

Mr. Hammond said he agreed to undertake the advertising campaign by spreading interviews and news articles. He said literature had been sent out, but that he did not know whether any of it had been printed. He said he and von Rintelen had several talks about the difficulty of overcoming the prolly sentiment in this country, and about a month after their first talk von Rintelen told him that he thought the advertising campaign would be useless and stopped it.

After his direct testimony Hammond was cross-examined by M. M. Dolphin, representing David Lamar; Mr. Massey, representing von Rintelen, and Frank Moss and L. B. Williams, who acted for the other defendants, ex-Congressmen Frank Buchanan and H. Robert Fowler, ex-Attorney General Frank S. Monnett of Ohio, Henry B. Martin, Herman Schulteis, and Jacob Taylor. Ex-Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, who is also defending some of the men named in the conspiracy, was not present yesterday. Hammond was unable to remember the exact dates of events in the case and failed to recall the exact language used in some of his conversations, but his story as a whole appeared undamaged by the cross-examination.

Tried to Start Strikes.

Hammond testified that at his last interview with von Rintelen, the German naval officer appeared to be despondent, and said that he doubted whether he was receiving any real help from persons who were supposed to be assisting him.

"I am afraid I am the victim of many unscrupulous people," von Rintelen said on one occasion, according to Hammond. "Sometimes this sort of work I am doing makes me want to take a carbolic acid bath."

Hammond said that von Rintelen was greatly cast down by the Lusitania incident, because he was pained by the anti-German atmosphere he found everywhere and because there appeared no longer to be a chance to convert Americans to favor the German side.

Nevertheless, von Rintelen asserted, according to Hammond, that he was willing to go to any length to stop the shipment of munitions, and that the means now left for breaking up the munitions trade with the Allies was by producing strikes in munition factories.

After Hammond had been cross-examined in the morning he was sent away to get his books and accounts. On his return the lawyer for von Rintelen said he did not want Hammond to leave anything untold, and asked him to rack his memory for further details of what had passed between Hammond and the German naval officer.

"One of the things von Rintelen told me," said Hammond, "was that he had another trump card in Huerta. He said that Huerta had come back to this city from Barcelona, Spain, and that he intended to return to Mexico and start a new revolution."

Later Mr. Hammond said he remembered that von Rintelen, after the sinking of the Lusitania, had said that it was impossible now to restore good relations between Germany and the United States, and that the best thing for Germany to do would be to declare war on the United States. Captain von Rintelen, who was sitting in one corner of the courtroom, apart from the other defendants, shook his head vehemently as Hammond made this statement.

Efforts to refresh the publicity agent's memory as to exactly how much money he received from von Rintelen failed. Hammond denied that he had accepted a cent from von Rintelen after betraying him to Secretary Tumulty. Asked if he knew how much von Rintelen had planned to spend on advertising, he said:

"He suggested that he would spend $25,000."

"What did you say?" asked Mr. Massey.

"I was agreeable to it," the witness replied. The Clerk had to rap for order in the audience, which has all through the trial found cause for mirth in accounts of the extraction of large sums from the German agent."

Von Rintelen Called on Roosevelt.

Hammond brought to court with him a copy of a memorandum which he had written for the Department of Justice. He was not allowed to read this or to refresh his memory from it. Some of the statements which were not permitted to enter the court record, were that von Rintelen on his first visit to this country, which ended in 1910, had called on Colonel Roosevelt; that von Rintelen early in April had sent a code message to the German Government containing the words "She sailed," which was intended to convey the information, according to Hammond, that the Lusitania had left New York. This was a month before the sinking of the Lusitania.

The memorandum said that von Rintelen had told of being censured severely by the German Government for sending an unauthorized communication. Mr. Hammond said he did not understand from his conversations with von Rintelen whether this message was intended to enable the German Government to send out submarines to attack the ship. Other statements in this paper were that von Rintelen had said that he did the purchasing of supplies for the German Government, which were sent by way of Norway and Sweden.

At the afternoon session, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, testified that on June 18, 1915, Frank Buchanan, the labor leader, then a Congressman from Illinois, had called on him and sought to induce him to join in the movement to stop the manufacture and shipment of munitions. Gompers said that he had argued that such a policy was against the interests of the United States. He said that he warned Buchanan to be on his guard against Herman Schulteis and Henry B. Martin, and he told him that no policy should be put forward on behalf of labor except through the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor or through a convention of the entire body.

"As President of the American Federation of Labor, as a union man, and as a citizen of the United States I warned him against the foolhardiness of this project," said Mr. Gompers. "The conversation was friendly, but quite animated."

Munition Plants Aided Labor.

Mr. Gompers said he called in Thomas F. Tracy, a labor leader, now dead, who asserted that in thirty years he had never known of a movement in the interests of labor which Martin and Schulteis had not opposed. Mr. Gompers said also that the anti-munitions propaganda could not properly be urged as a movement in which labor was interested for the reason that labors had never officially taken a position on the matter. On the contrary, Mr. Gompers urged, he said, that labor in this country had been greatly benefited, because the days of unemployment during the early part of the war had been followed by a time of full employment.

"You are against all movements not originating in the American Federation of Labor, are you not?" asked L. B. Williams, lawyer for Schulteis.

"No," the witness replied.

"The fact that this movement did not originate with the American Federation of Labor was one of your reasons for opposing it, wasn't it?"

"It was one of them," Mr. Gompers said.

Mr. Williams then read a resolution, which had been passed at the convention of the American Federation of Labor in November, 1914, at Philadelphia, which set forth that munition makers stirred up most of the wars, and that the remedy for war was to allow no private making of munitions, but to have the Government monopolize the ownership of arms patents and the manufacture of all kinds of munitions.

Mr. Gompers said he assumed that this was a correct copy of the resolution and that he had voiced no opposition to it at the time it was adopted. He said that today he favored Government ownership of patents for arms and ammunitions, but was against having munitions made only in Government plants, for the reason that it is a physical impossibility for a country to supply itself adequately in this way. Mr. Gompers was asked if labor unions all over the country had not adopted similar resolutions. He said that he did not know how many had.

"You know that some of them did so?" asked Mr. Williams.

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Gompers, "and I know the source from which they sprang."

Mr. Williams read into the record a newspaper article which Mr. Gompers had discussed with ex-Congressman Buchanan. The article, which was a dispatch from Washington, dealt with reports as to the origin of the money supporting the anti-munitions propaganda and stated that it had been whispered about that Andrew Carnegie was backing it.

Mr. Williams read a resolution adopted by the Executive Council of the United Mine Workers against the munitions industry, and sought to prove that at the time when ex-Congressman Buchanan was active in the anti-munitions movement he was merely one of a large body of labor leaders who took the same stand.

The cross-examination of Mr. Gompers will continue when the trial is resumed, at 10 o'clock this morning.

RHEIMS RUIN GROWING.

Cardinal Lucon Says Cathedral Walls Are In Danger of Falling.

PARIS, May 2.—Cardinal Lucon, describing the present condition of Rheims Cathedral in a letter to a friend, says:

"The outside apse is completely destroyed, three flying buttresses are broken, numerous pinnacles are smashed off or thrown down, the main body of the edifice in greater part knocked down, the walls have received injuries which threaten their stability, and the towers are seriously damaged. The roof and vaulting have collapsed in five places, the south transept and chancel are in ruins, and the baptismal fonts are crushed, while the high altar is buried beneath the fallen débris.

"It is the image of the devastation of desolation. The angle where the south transept joins the apse is so badly damaged that a single shell striking above or at the side would bring down the whole, and with it the blind arcade."

AMERICAN AVIATOR FALLS.

James Doolittle of New York Hurt In Trial Flight In France.

PARIS, May 2.—James Ralph Doolittle of New York City, a member of the American flying squadron, fell today from a height of 600 feet at Plessis-Belleville, fracturing his ankle and cutting his face badly. He was taken to the American Hospital at Juilly.

Doolittle had just received his pilot's license and was preparing to make his first official flight. The accident was caused by motor trouble. Doolittle lost control and the machine crashed to the ground.

Senator Clark's Injury Slight.

William A. Clark, former Senator from Montana, who, on Monday, had a fall, was not seriously hurt, it was said last night at his home, 962 Fifth Avenue. Some alarm had been felt because of Mr. Clark's age—78 years.

Bridgman Elected Regent.

ALBANY, May 2.—Herbert L. Bridgman of Brooklyn was elected a Regent of the University of the State of New York at a joint session of the Legislature today. He succeeds the late William Berri of Brooklyn, whose term would have expired in 1929.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Gold bar pin with diamond, ruby, and sapphire, 125th St. car, or subway. Reward for return to Mrs. Hamlin, 106 Morningside Av.

LOST—Double diamond bar pin, Au Caprice Restaurant, or in taxicab from there to 260 West 78th; liberal reward. Apt. 95, 740 West End Av.

$100 REWARD—Ring, square diamond centre, surrounded with diamonds, Churchill's or taxi to 94th, Broadway. Manager Churchill's, 49th.

LOST.—April 20, in Maxine Elliott's Theatre, diamond and platinum ring; liberal reward. Morris & Co., jewelers, 1,465 Broadway.

LOST—Diamond platinum rim, off square wrist watch, Monday, April 30; reward. Return to Warrington, 148 West 57th.

LOST—Diamond and pearl bar pin, on April 10; $200 reward if returned to Apt. 810, Cumberland Hotel, Broadway, at 54th St.

LOST—Reward, cameo pin surrounded with pearls, lost Monday, 8th Av. car to 144th St. Wiechers, Melrose 8325.

LOST—Sword, from Emigrant Bank Bldg.; reward for information. N 339 Times Downtown.

LOST—Subway, Wednesday, gold watch, name Mary Vinton; reward. 289 West 76th.

REWARD.—May 1, Broadway, 71st, 76th, 17 sapphires graduated in barpin. Return Apt. 2 North, 171 West 71st.

$100 REWARD

for solitaire diamond, about 2 carats, lost from ring, May 2, between East 67th St., 5th Av., Broadway, 54th St., and 42d St. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—On Tuesday, gray angora kitten. A little girl's pet, who is heartbroken on account of the loss; reward. 319 West 92d St. Riverside 6th.

RETRACTS CHARGE AGAINST DELEHANTY

Witness Swears He Made False Statement to District Attorney's Assistant.

ADMISSION BY MARKEWICH

"They've Lied About Breckinridge and Delehanty," He Said, Policeman Jessup Testifies.

Charles Gibel, a presser, testified before Commissioner George L. Ingraham yesterday that, in return for cash payments and re-installation in the Cloakmakers' Union, he had made false statements to members of District Attorney Swann's staff. Chief among them was one which he made to Assistant District Attorney Alfred Tally charging that ex-Judge Delehanty, when an Assistant District Attorney, had given him money to procure false witnesses in a murder case.

The bringing of an indictment against Mr. Delehanty, as was done in the case of ex-Assistant District Attorney Lucian S. Breckinridge, was planned to discredit him, the City Club charged, as a first defense to the charges of official misconduct brought against District Attorney Swann by Delehanty and Breckinridge. Why the effort failed was not brought out. Cross-examination of Gibel failed to do more than bring out other frank admissions of lying statements, for all of which Gibel was immune because he had not been under oath in making them. He declared that the truth was he had never spoken to Mr. Delehanty.

Henry G. Jessup, the young policeman who had attacked the District Attorney on Monday, added to his testimony yesterday the charges that Assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewich had acknowledged to him the unjustness of the bribery indictment found against Breckinridge and had warned him that "under Whitman" as District Attorney the policeman himself would have faced indictment although the evidence against him would have been manufactured. According to Jessup this was not the only occasion that Mr. Markewich used the Governor's name in anything but a complimentary sense, for, he testified that, after one of the adjournments in the present hearing, Mr. Markewich, addressing him in the corridor outside the courtroom, had said:

"What are they doing, holding this back? I suppose they'll hold this back till about August, and then Whitman will throw Swann out for political purposes."

Jessup, reverting to the District Attorney's original attitude toward Al Wilson, the strikebreaker who is now a member of Mr. Swann's camp, said that Mr. Swann, addressing him in the Criminal Courts Building, had said:

"I've been mean to you, Jessup. I've treated you worse than a pickpocket. I've dictated something to my stenographer and you get Detective Clinton Wood to show it to you. I want you to help me with this man Wilson. You know he's such a liar he's unfit for human society. I want you to get Wilson to tell me the truth."

Jessup said he never inquired what Mr. Swann had dictated although, with Wood, he delivered Wilson to the District Attorney and continued his investigation of industrial conditions in the cloak trade until the day that Benjamin Polar, one of the witnesses in the labor cases out of which the Swann charges arose, pleaded guilty to perjury. That was on Feb. 13 last and Jessup said Mr. Swann sent him and Wood to Mr. Markewich, who said to Wood:

"I brought you down here to hear what one of these liars said about you. Polar said you told him to come down here and 'con' us and not to have anything to do with Assistant District Attorney Maurice Eder, for Eder would 'frame him up.' We know they're liars and we're good friends of yours."

"I told him," went on Jessup, "'Well, let's hear what they have to say and never mind this friendship business. That don't go with us. You don't like us and you know you've got it in for Wood and have been trying to 'get' him.'"

Polar was brought in then and, according to Jessup, hung his head and would not face Wood, while he repeated the charges Mr. Markewich had outlined. After Polar had gone out Mr. Markewich said, according to the detectives:

"Well you see what liars they are. You know I believe once a perjurer always a perjurer. They've lied about Breckinridge and Delehanty."

"I said to Markewich," Jessup continued: "'Well, you know they shouldn't indict Breckinridge for a crime' and he said: 'I know it, but what can you do? These fellows are awful liars. I know them from the east side.'"

Detective Clinton Wood was on the stand when Mr. Ingraham adjourned the hearing until May 10.

EARL CURZON DEFENDS ALLIED AIR REPRISAL

Answers the Archbishop of Canterbury, Who Condemns Attack on Freiburg.

LONDON, May 2.—In the House of Lords today the Archbishop of Canterbury raised the question of the recent bombing of Freiburg by French and English aviators in retaliation for outrages perpetrated by the German fleet. The Archbishop declared there was a strong feeling throughout the entire country against such reprisals.

Earl Curzon, member of the War Council, replying for the Government, said that, after the "abominable outrage" against the hospital ship Asturias, the War Cabinet had decide to execute the threat of reprisals made in January.

"We consulted the French upon the matter," Earl Curzon continued, "and they heartily approved of the plan, and expressed a desire to co-operate. It was then decided to carry out the bombing raid on Freiburg. The Government, however, consulted the Imperial War Conference, which also concurred, and it was also decided that no reprisals would be undertaken after this if the Germans ceased their attacks on hospital ships."

It was too early, Earl Curzon added, to say whether the reprisal had been successful, but there was evidence that it had a salutary effect. He said the French had announced they would put German prisoners on their hospital ships.

An official British Admiralty statement issued on April 16 said that in consequence of German submarine attacks on British hospital ships a large squadron of British and French airplanes had carried out a reprisal bombardment on the previous Saturday on the German town of Freiburg, and that many bombs had been dropped with effective result.

The following day the Berlin War Office said eleven persons had been killed and twenty-seven injured in the air raid. Among the dead were seven women, three men, and one soldier. Seventeen women, eight men, and two children were wounded.

OFFICERS HERE FEAR FOR RUSSIAN ARMY

Placing of Power in Hands of the Men Is Viewed with Much Misgiving.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Military experts today expressed the view that the new regulations promulgated by the Russian Minister of War for the maintenance of army discipline contained sinister provisions, which, instead of being conducive to order, were calculated to destroy it.

The regulations provide for the election of a special committee by each army corps, regiment, and company, respectively, which will be charged with the maintenance of discipline, the settlement of disputes between officers and men, and the punishment of officers for abuse of power. It is pointed out by the American officers that democracy cannot obtain in a military force, and that there are two absolute requisites for efficiency—respect for authority by the men and the enforcement of rigid discipline. Even for an American army, it is declared, such innovations as the Russian Provisional Government has instituted would prove disastrous.

The experiment in Russia, these experts say, will be observed with misgiving and the greatest anxiety by both the American and Entente Governments, as it is appreciated that under such arrangements giving almost unlimited power to the soldiers the Russian armies may easily be transformed into mobs, the prey alike of German intrigue and of enemy assaults.

It is believed that the order by the War Minister was inspired by and was a dangerous concession to the Labor and Military Council, which sits in Petrograd, and which has on several occasions usurped the prerogatives of the Government. The Council claims to represent the soldiers and laborers of Russia, and has demonstrated, through the execution of its orders by the army, that its deliberations and conclusions are respected by the soldiers.

Seats Arizona Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 2.—Bringing to an end a contest inaugurated nearly five months ago, Judge R. C. Stanford, in the Superior Court tonight, entered judgment formally seating Thomas Campbell, Republican, as Governor of Arizona.

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Sixty Pictures in Beautiful Rotogravure in This Issue of

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